...TT & Co.
...TON-STS.
...y.
...ncement..
...weather yester-
...many ladies of the
...nal bargain feast. This
...est crowds of the year
...A few of the bargains
...ll departments we can
...e offer a second oppor-
...r idea of the aggre-
...ds and Bedding
...d Week of the March
...ds, white or ... 2.90
...all sizes ... 2.90
...2 and $8.50 styles ... 5.95
...ds at $7.50 and ... 5.95
...Beds—$35 and ... 15.00
...styles, $18.75 and ... 15.00
...sses—40-pound ... 6.50
...nations at ... 6.50
...Hair Mattresses—40 pounds, ... 11.75
...tin ticks— ... 11.75
...ce Curtains.
...ghams—$3, $2.50, ... 98c
...75 grades, per pair ... 98c
...oints and Brussels at ½ and ...
...than former prices.
...Muslins—worth up ...
...—at 21c, 18c, and 14c
...le, Tapestry, and Rope Por-
...all heavily reduced.
...holstery.
...n Tapestries—$1.00, $1.50, ...
...2.00 grades at $1.00, ... 50c
...nd ... 50c
...Tapestries—$3 and ...
...grades at $2.75 and .. 1.50
...ry Silks—thousands of yards ...
...and $1.25 grades at ... 50c
...nd ... 50c
...and $2.25 Wiltons—the best ...
...s—now in this sale ... 1.50
...rpets. Moquettes and Body Brussels ...
...y exclusive ... 85c
...rns ... 85c
...stry Brussels—the ...
...best—now only ... 75c
...Wool Ingrains—all reduced ...
...oe— ...
...ning at ... 37½c
...ntsu or Miyoto Jap ...
...Brightest and prettiest ...
...gs. patterns—none to equal ...
...display. ...
...he 18x36 Size is ... 40c
...s rise with size up ...
...x12 at ... 10.50
...l Javanese Wilton $2 ...
..., 27x54 inches ... 1.19
...Mattings—plain and patterns, ...
...n warp, ...
...quality ... 25c
...erling Silver ...
...ares. The great ...
...March sale ...
...begun—assortment com-
...e, quality highest, de-
...s the best, prices for
...lity unequaled.
...r Dinner Coffee Spoons .. 25c
...e Spoons ... 42c
...Spoons ... 44c
...wberry Forks ... 58c
...tins Rings ... 95c
...er Forks ... 95c
...er Spreaders ... 95c
...ert Spoons ... 1.12
...ert Forks ... 1.12
...Bon Tongs ... 1.15
...er Picks ... 1.25
...y Spoons ... 1.38
...t Knives ... 1.45
...ge Spoons, extra heavy ...
...t bowls ... 1.45
...r Shells; extra heavy gilt ...
...wls ... 1.45
...er Knives ... 1.98
...m Ladles ... 2.45
...d Forks ... 2.45
...druple Plated Silverware ...
...go in the March sale, all sorts ...
...rticles for table service at low- ...
...prices for honest, reliable ...
...lity. ...
...ut Glass. ...
...Water Tumblers, qual- ...
...highest, price lowest ... 25c
...tard Pots, quadruple ...
...ed tops ... 55c
...adies' Hose. ...
...quality Fast Black Hose ...
...pairs for ... 1.00
...Fancy Lisle Thread ...
...Cotton Hose ... 25c
...Black Lisle Thread ...
...e, ribbed tops ... 37½c
...asement. ...
...few of the many bargains: ...
...Shirting Prints ... 3c
...Dress Ginghams ... 5c
...tain Net Remnants ... ½ price
...Saline ... 7c
...dies' Fast Black Stockings ... 5c
...Wash Dress ...
...oods. ...
...Scotch Zephyrs ... 18c
...Wash Fabrics, assorted ...
...es ... 25c
...Swivel Silks ... 39c
...adies' Skirts. ...
...ck or Navy Serge, lined, ... 5.00
...an pleated ... 5.00
...ck and Figured Mohair ...
...wool, lined, stylish ... 8.50
...adies' Suits. ...
...folk Suits in Black ...
...Navy Cheviot ... 15.00
...ert Cloth Suits, ...
...fection of dress ... 18.75

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 65. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SHORN OF ITS POWER

Big Flaw in the Cosmopolitan Electric Ordinance.

CURTAILS THE COMPANY.

It May Not Transact Different Kinds of Business.

LAWYERS QUOTE RULINGS.

Civic Federation to Push for an Investigation.

SINGULAR SPEECH BY HOPKINS.

The boodle Aldermen of the City Council will have to do their work all over again where the Cosmopolitan Electric ordinance is concerned, unless competent attorneys are wrong in their opinion that the ordinance is defective and useless for the purposes for which it is designed. Representatives of the Harrison Telephone company were advised to that effect by their counsel. These astonishing circumstances did not dawn upon the understanding of the mysterious people who are interested in the ordinance until yesterday morning.

Attorney Clarence A. Knight has probably prepared as many municipal ordinances as any lawyer in Chicago. His work at this time on the statute books represents franchises granted for almost every purpose, and for that reason he may be considered as competent to pass judgment upon the validity of a municipal grant. Mr. Knight is not connected with the Cosmopolitan Electric company in any way, but yesterday morning, as a matter of curiosity, read the ordinance granted it by complaisant Aldermen. This is what he said about it to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, who happened into his office on other business:

"The first section of the ordinance is as follows: Sec. 1. Subject to the terms and conditions of this ordinance there is hereby granted to the Cosmopolitan Electric company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois, the right to construct, maintain, and operate a plant or plants, and in connection therewith to construct, repair, maintain, operate, and use in, through, upon, over, and under the streets, avenues, alleys, public ways, tunnels and upon viaducts and under the Chicago River and its various branches within the City of Chicago, a line or lines of wire or other electric conductors to be used for the production, transmission, and distribution of electricity for the purpose of furnishing light, heat, and power and the transmission of sound and signals or any or either of them."

General and Particular Words.

"Now, apparently that would mean that the holder of the franchise could exercise broad privileges, included among them the furnishing of light, heat, and power and the transmission of signals or the business of telephoning. But as a matter of fact it means nothing of the sort in the light of decisions upon those points. Judge McAllister, in the case of the City of Chicago against Watson, reported in 6th Bradwell, laid down a rule which was applicable here. He held that the word 'any' meant one thing and not a number of things. The principle is where general words are followed by particular words, the particular words limit or govern in the construction and use of the instrument in which they occur. In this ordinance the general words are 'light, heat, power, signals and sound,' followed by the particular words 'any or either.' The effect of the particular words is the same as though there had been added to the general words a proviso that the company might use any one of the privileges conferred in the general words, but that when it elected to use one it could not use the others. The last words govern. A proviso has always been held to limit the general scope of an act. To my mind, if the promoters of the Cosmopolitan ordinance intended to confer upon themselves the right to do a general electrical business, they have have failed. They can furnish electric light or power, or they can do a telephone business, but they can do only one thing. The franchise of an incorporated enterprise enters very largely into the foundation for its securities, stocks, and bonds. It follows if the franchise is not perfectly clear and its limitations rightly heeded that a shade is cast on the value of the securities. If a corporation exceeds its franchises it is in the power of any citizen to petition the Attorney-General to begin proceedings in the nature of quo warranto to oust it of its franchises. It will be well for the holders of the Cosmopolitan franchise to bear this in mind if they undertake to carry on more than one kind of business under it."

Coincides with Mr. Knight.

By a singular coincidence an attorney in commudication with the Harrison Telephone company construed that section of the ordinance the same as Mr. Knight. He had read it several times before, but not until yesterday morning did the peculiar feature referred to dawn upon him. He lost no time in hurrying to the offices of the telephone company, and there, Manager Hanford says, delivered an opinion which in substance coincides with that which appears above.

"We want to begin the telephone business in Chicago," said Mr. Hanford. "It is our intention to start the construction of an exchange as soon as possible. We have already secured a large number of subscribers and propose to furnish service less than the Bell company charges for it. We had intended to make an arrangement for the use of the ordinance known as the Bacon ordinance, but on examination of that grant found it would not answer. We therefore became interested in the Cosmopolitan Electric ordinance, and had arranged to use the telephone privilege which it contains. Another company was to use the electric lighting and power clause of the ordinance. I am not at liberty to say who the people are in that company, but this morning I had a visit from an attorney who, I suppose, is connected with them, and was informed by him the ordinance would not suit us. He tells me it contains a most serious defect. Instead of empowering the holder to go into the electric light business and the telephone business it limits him to one or the other. The lawyer just lit on this. I am not a lawyer, and I don't know how sound his opinion is, and that's all I know about it so far."

Evasive Replies to Pointed Questions.

"What do you intend to do about it?"

"I don't know; I have not consulted our people yet."

"Will you seek to have a new ordinance passed, in which the defects will be eliminated?"

"I cannot say what we will do."

"Will the other interest try to do so?"

"I don't know what the other interest will do."

Mr. Knight is not the only lawyer who pronounces the ordinance defective. Edward O. Brown has had considerable experience in municipal legislation. He prepared several of the recent gas ordinances. He read the section which is here referred to several times yesterday afternoon and examined a number of documents before he expressed himself concerning it. Then he said:

"This ordinance is full of limitations. It does not confer a broad franchise. It means that one thing or the other must be done by the company using it, and that thing must be designated."

This was all Mr. Russell would say about it.

In financial circles where to a limited extent the opinions that had been given became known in the afternoon it was said the holder of the ordinance would have to cure its defects if any existed before capital could be made to think the franchise was valuable. It would be difficult to place securities, resting on a basis that might be liable to attack at any time, it was said, and if there was any question about the limitations of the franchise, that would have to be cleared up, it was predicted, before the large amount of money necessary to the undertaking could be raised for an electric light company or a telephone exchange enterprise created by virtue of the grant.

May Apply for Another Ordinance.

"I see nothing to do," said a financial man, "if the opinion is sound but to apply to the Council for another ordinance, provided it is intended to furnish electric light and run a telephone business under this one. I know nothing about it, but as almost anything is possible in the City Council it might be assumed that this will be done."

If it turns out the ordinance is worthless to its promoters and the Council is induced to pass another the incident will constitute a parallel to a transaction of the Council years ago. A gas ordinance was passed and its sale arranged in New York interests. When the grant was delivered to the buyers they discovered the enacting clause had been omitted. Nothing deterred by the furious fight waged against the ordinance originally, the promoters proceeded to correct its defects and rush it through the Council a few weeks later. A check for $50,000 was drawn in payment for that ordinance in a broker's office in this city.

PUSHING FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

Civic Federation to Ask the Appointment of a Legislative Committee.

It was given out yesterday the Civic Federation had practically decided to push its bill in the Legislature providing for the appointment of an investigating committee. Some time ago it was thought best to drop the matter until after the spring election, but the action of the Mayor and Council Monday night was so flagrant that it started members of the federation to thinking this a good time to hasten matters.

There was a special meeting of legal members of the federation yesterday afternoon at the Palmer House. The call was issued by the President of the federation, and the general situation was discussed. Among those at the conference were L. J. Gage, George E. Adams, John S. Miller, and Lorin C. Collins. Other legal lights dropped in and took part in the discussion.

There was a story that Senator C. Porter Johnson had introduced his investigation bill yesterday at the request of the federation. This was denied, but the membership of the organization is sufficiently large to make it possible that messages were sent to Springfield. A member of the federation said the organization would back up the work at Springfield and that a committee would probably be appointed to go to Springfield. This committee has not yet been named, and there will be some further conference before it is, but the developments of the last two days have materially altered plans. The only feature that suggests further delay is the coming election.

Evidence Being Collected.

Meanwhile the federation is collecting evidence of corruption so that when the commission is appointed there will be material to begin with.

As to expressions of opinion, they were along the line of general condemnation and repetitions of the sentiments expressed at the Central Music Hall mass-meeting.

The federation has had printed a synopsis of certain bills pending in the Legislature, and these documents are being sent by wholesale merchants to their customers throughout the State, with the request that the recipients urge their Representatives to take favorable action on the pending legislation.

Tomorrow night the political committees of all the wards will meet at the Great Northern Hotel and in many of the wards independent candidates will be proposed where the gang Aldermen have secured renomination. In whatever wards independent action is decided upon mass-meetings of the citizens will be called to determine who the candidates shall be.

HARRISON TELEPHONE IN THE DEAL.

One of the Backers of the Cosmopolitan Fully Disclosed.

All doubt as to the identity of one of the leading backers of the Cosmopolitan Electric ordinance was cleared up yesterday. The Harrison Telephone construction will get the privilege conferred by that part of the ordinance relating to the "transmission of sound." The Harrison Telephone people thought it better not to use the word "telephone" in the ordinance, as that would invite the immediate opposition of the Bell people and there was no telling whether the old or the new company would have the more effective "pull" with Aldermanic notions of what is best for the municipality. But the Harrison people are only one portion of the combination interested in the electric ordinance. The other backers were not so much in evidence yesterday.

"I am frank to say that we're interested in the telephone provision of the electric ordinance and shall operate under it," said General Manager Hanford of the Harrison Telephone Construction company yesterday.

"From whom did you get the right?"

"Well I can't tell who the other people are who are interested. But I see no reason why they should withhold their identity. I would be perfectly willing to tell our connection with the ordinance.

Want to Do Business Here.

"We are in the telephone business. We have exchanges in different parts of the country, and we want to do business here. But we couldn't operate without an ordinance, and we have been wanting a franchise for a long time. I don't see why the Bell company should have a monopoly of the business. It is simply a business proposition, and I don't see why there should be any secrecy about it and why the other people are withholding their names. They are all responsible. We expect to furnish a cheaper telephone service than the present company is doing, and the other interested people have agreed to operate their portions of the franchise on the line of cheaper service. The ordinance was worked up quietly, but that was simply in accordance with good judgment. We didn't want the Bell people working against us. In that case there would be no certainty of getting a franchise."

Clarence Darrow, who has been retained as attorney for the Cosmopolitan company, and who prepared the amendments which Mayor Hopkins submitted to the Council, would not say yesterday who retained him.

"I would be glad to tell all about the company," he said; "but in my present capacity I cannot. My connection with the company dates from yesterday afternoon when a representative of the company came to my office and said the Mayor was dissatisfied with some features of the ordinance and I was engaged

[Continued on eighth page.]

IS IN ON THE "GRAB."

C. W. HOLLENBECK'S PLAN TO HELP TICKET SPECULATORS.

He Is a Ticket-Taker at the Auditorium, and for a Consideration Offers a Reporter for "The Tribune" Forty-eight at a Premium — Speculators Have the Public in the Corner and the Average First Night Price Is Now $16 a Pair for the Best Seats.

C. W. Hollenbeck is ticket-taker at the Auditorium. He is also one of the advertising agents of that institution. In the matter of tickets for desirable seats, in large blocks for speculating purposes, he is thought to know a good thing when he hears about it. He agreed yesterday to deliver to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE forty-eight tickets good for Tuesday, March 19, and Thursday, March 21, the delivery to be made Monday, March 11, at noon. The stipulated consideration for this little favor was 25 cents premium on each ticket. The rule laid down by Manager Milward Adams for the protection of the public is that no person can buy more than ten tickets to any one performance during the season.

Mr. Hollenbeck was at his place at the door of the Auditorium last evening at 7:15, when he was approached by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE.

"Is this Mr. Hollenbeck?"

"Yes."

"May I speak with you?"

A Word in Private.

Hollenbeck came out in front of the door and a little to one side where a conversation might be had in private.

"Can I get twenty-four tickets for Tuesday and twenty-four tickets for Thursday of the second week?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"I'll have them next Monday morning so you can get them Monday noon. I can't get them for you till then, for the sale does not commence till Monday morning."

"What will they cost?"

"Twenty-five."

"That is 25 cents premium on each ticket?"

"Yes."

"Main floor seats?"

"Sure. But come and see me Thursday. The repertory will be known then and you can pick out the nights you want."

"Tuesday and Thursday nights will do."

"Forty-eight tickets?"

He was assured that no less would suffice and Monday next at noon they were to be ready for delivery at $3.75 each, thus turning a net profit on the sale of $12.

The reporter asked if he could get the tickets Saturday night or Sunday. But no; there were some things Mr. Hollenbeck could not do. He could not get them, he said, before the sale commenced.

"That will give you a week to get rid of them," he explained.

His Eye Out to the Main Chance.

Yesterday afternoon another man went to see the accommodating Mr. Hollenbeck about getting a bunch of tickets for good seats. He wanted forty. After a little dickering as to the premium he was given to understand he could get them. The usual rate was agreed to.

There is a golden opportunity for these opera ticket speculators to form a trust, not for the sake of shoving up prices beyond the high notch already reached, but to make the prices uniform. The poor public has to pay the shark his price, and though it was done yesterday grudgingly the money was forthcoming. Prices for seats of the same average desirability varied widely. At the cigar stand in the Auditorium Hotel those in charge would fix no price at the opening of the day. The truth of the matter was they were not quite sure how "much the traffic would bear."

"Come at noon," the attendant said, "and then we will tell you how much you must pay." And so the inquirers with that old time willingness of the American public to be humbugged went their way and came back at noon.

Only $16 a Pair.

"Nice seats are now only $16 a pair." This was the noon quotation. The slight advance of $9 over the legitimate price feazed the first young man, who will compromise by taking the young woman to the dog show.

At Hines & Rothschild's, No. 296 Wabash avenue, seats equally choice were quoted at $12 and better seats at $14 a pair. Hines & Rothschild have a telephone. There is an opera ticket sign in the lobby of the Grand Pacific Hotel at the railroad ticket office. A request for first night seats was made there and telephone connection was at once had with No. 296 Wabash. This was at 3:30 p. m. After Mr. Hines had been conversed with it was reported that the ten best seats in the house were left and could be had for $14 for each pair. There had been no advance made since the call was made at the store itself three hours earlier.

At the Palmer House the inquirer was told by the man who writes cards to go to No. 155 State street and ask for Bagley. Mr. Bagley is in a drug store at that number and he told no untruth when he said:

"If you want my seats you must come high."

"How high?"

"Twenty dollars for two for the first night. You see I have a season ticket and have two seats for each night. Can give you a chance for another night cheaper."

Mr. Collins, who, with some one else, runs a ticket speculating place at No. 309 Wabash avenue, would make a good army forager. His partner said at 5 o'clock last night they had sold all the first night tickets that they had on hand, but Mr. Collins was out skirmishing and had just reported by message that he had succeeded in "raising fifty more first-night tickets, all for seats in the best locations, which, in a few minutes, might be had for $14 a pair.

This Man Is Easier.

The speculator at Chapin & Gore's is thoroughly unselfish. He says so himself.

"I have sold no first-night tickets," he said, "for more than $5. You can get tickets for other nights at the uniform rate of $4.50 each. I am not skinning people. I have a box for the first night left, box No. 40, and a good one at that, which you may have for $50."

People may get some seats at the box-office yet for all the nights next week barring Monday and Thursday. If music Monday must be had at any price one must go as a long-suffering public has gone many times before—to the speculator and be shorn.

THIS VARIETY COMPANY WILL WALK

To Travel on Ties and a Unique Wager from St. Louis to Gotham.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—[Special.]—On a wager of $1,000 made by Nat Sebastian of this city with Jack Treese, manager for Lottie Collins, a variety company, consisting of Bonnell, Leonidas Begg, Louis Angel, George F. Green, Warren Catlin, Ed Forshay, Lulu Forshay, Adelaide Carleton, Neva Cross, and a St. Louis girl who desires to be nameless, was scraped together and will leave here March 17 to walk to New York before June 30, playing one-night stands on the way. The conditions of the contract are as follows:

There shall be only one watch in the crowd, so that the manager may direct the movements of the members.

The members must remain together, none going ahead and none remaining behind. All money except what is necessary for expenses must be forwarded to a St. Louis bank, and any member who leaves the company forfeits all claim to his share.

They must stick to railroad tracks. They must not ride at all.

They must not sleep in hotels.

The quartet must sing at every way station and pass the hat.

They must carry their costumes with them.

ROW IN AN OAKLAWN CHURCH.

Doors Are Closed in Spite of Its Young People's Protests.

The Congregational Church of Oaklawn has, in the characteristic fashion of the times, made its bow with a model church disagreement. Upon the resignation of the Rev. H. G. Weaver a prominent member of the Board of Trustees insisted upon closing the church with the reservation that prayer meetings should be held weekly. This particular trustee is a Scotchman. His insistance upon leading the meetings, coupled with a brogue which the parish would not tolerate, it is said, made him the object of frequent attacks. A majority of the Board of Trustees, led by the offended Scotchman, decided thereupon to close the church in spite of the protests of the affiliated young people's societies. The young people's societies will rent a hall on their own responsibility if the trustees persist in their threats to keep the church closed. The parishioners are wealthy retired farmers.

DEATH OF A MAN WHO AIDED BOOTH

Thomas Jones, Who Helped Lincoln's Murderer to Escape, Passes Away.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5.—[Special.]—Thomas Jones, the noted Confederate secret service agent, who helped John Wilkes Booth and David Herold to cross the Potomac River from Maryland five days after the assassination of President Lincoln, died at his home in Charles County last night. Jones kept his secret for nearly twenty years. He was arrested and imprisoned in the old Capitol at Washington after the assassination, but the Federal authorities were unable to connect him with the case and had to discharge him. In his story of the escape Jones said he found Booth lying in a thicket with pistol and knife at his side. He talked rationally, and said he would never be taken alive. Jones piloted Booth and Herold to the river. He gave them candles and showed them how to steer for the Virginia side.

EARTHQUAKE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Buildings Shaken by a Shock Lasting Several Seconds at Winston.

WINSTON, N. C., March 5.—A distinct earthquake shock lasting several seconds was felt here at 10 o'clock last night. Buildings were shaken, but no damage done.

IT'S A RED HOT GAME.

EXCITED POKER PLAYERS DRIVEN INTO THE STREET BY FIRE.

"Dutch Gust" Slittauer Carries Out an Ace High in One Hand and a Lot of Chips in His Hat and Pockets—Sudden Blaze in the Building at No. 126 Clark Street Causes All the Trouble—Damage by the Flames Is Small, but the Department Has Hard Work.

"Loug Shorty," "Dutch Gust" Slittauer, "Cincinnati Charley," and some others of the festive hunters of the tiger were having a good time in the "Fair City club" rooms over The Frogs restaurant, at No. 126 Clark street. A jackpot was in progress. "Dutch Gust" had opened it on three aces and held a queen up on the side. All the others were in.

"Why don't you 'tend to that lamp?" said "Long Shorty" to Jesse Johnson, the club steward. "How many cards, 'Gust'?"

"Gust" took one, bet, and some one raised.



ALD. MADDEN, EMERGING FROM HIS IMPROVISED CYCLONE CELLAR, SINGS:

"That was a time for disappearing—
Just take a header—down you go—
And now the skies above are clearing,
I bob up serenely from below."

Just then Johnson came tumbling out of the little rear room with a volume of black smoke following him, and yelling "fire!" at the top of his voice. The players started up in affright, but "Gust" shouted, "Hold on! I call that! Got an ace full!"

It was good, three kings being the top hand against him.

Forthwith he swept all the chips in sight into his hat and pockets and followed his companions down the stairs, still clutching his ace-full which he exhibited later on the street to his friends. "Cincinnati Charley" slipped and plunged through the swinging doors like a bolt from a catapult and the others leaped over his prostrate form.

An alarm had been sounded and the street was already full of engines. But when the firemen got up-stairs every card, chip, and gambler was out of sight. "Dutch Gust" was in a neighboring saloon counting out his chips and remarking:

"That was a red hot game, all right,"

The fire was in the rear of No. 126 Clark street, and gave the department a lot of trouble for an hour, although the actual damage was slight. Nos. 122, 124, and 126 Clark street are leased from T. G. Hamilton, and are occupied on the ground and basement floors as restaurant and beer cellar. The rear of the buildings abuts on a small court. In this court the lossees erected an addition about 10x12 of wood sheathing with corrugated iron. On the various floors this addition made convenient little rooms which were used for various purposes. Alongside this addition ran a big iron pipe or chimney running from the big restaurant ranges. This combination of chimney and wood has caused a number of fires in the place. Last night, however, the fire worked its way between the iron sheeting and then broke out in half a dozen places. The danger lay in the difficulty of getting at the fire before it should work its way into the main building. The damage was $500, covered by insurance.

RICHEST GOLD MINES YET FOUND.

Big Stories Sent Out About a Discovery Near Indio, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 5.—In the discovery of the mines they have called the "Desert Chief," the "Desert Queen," "Chief of the Hills," and "Dry Lake Valley Mine," located near Indio, the McHaney boys, William and James, think they have located the richest group of gold mines ever discovered in the world. The discoverers and owners of the claims say there is more than $1,000,000 worth of gold in sight, and old mining men, who have no interest in the claim whatever (and the McHaney boys say they will not sell a foot of what they have located) say the mine will make multi-millionaires of every man interested. The richness of the mines can be judged from the results obtained from working a hat-full of the ore, mined years ago. It was put through a three-stamp gold mill and yielded $953 in gold. The gold was first discovered in an old cave located in a cañon, which had evidently been inhabited by a tribe of Aztecs. The cave was strewn with human bones. Work on the mines will be started at once and a big mill will be erected in the cañon as soon as the road on which the men are working will allow its transportation.

PIANIST W. H. SHERWOOD IS ROBBED.

"Porch Climber" Goes to the Second Floor and Takes Valuable Articles.

While Prof. William H. Sherwood, the pianist, and Mrs. Sherwood were at dinner at their home, No. 3258 Groveland avenue, Monday night their house was entered by a burglar who secured considerable booty and escaped. The thief got in by climbing to the second story of a vacant house adjoining and forcing open a window. He took one pair of diamond earrings, two diamond pins, two gold watches, an opal and diamond ring, and a small amount of money. The things taken were valued at $700, but the associations made them priceless to the family.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, variable winds.
Sun rises, 6:20; sun sets, 5:54.

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YOUNG GIRL WEARS MAN'S CLOTHES.

Maude Harris of Jackson Boulevard Arrested While "On a Lark."

Miss Maude Harris, who is said to be the daughter of wealthy parents in Jackson boulevard, was arrested last night by Detectives Quinn and Waliner of the Central Station because she was parading the streets in a man's clothes. Dr. F. B. Germain, who has an office at No. 126 Milwaukee avenue, was accompanying the young woman on her lark and was also taken into custody. The couple were walking along West Madison street when the detectives passed them. Miss Harris was puffing away at a cigaret and would have escaped detection but for the fact that her hair, which was combed straight up on the back of her head, was somewhat loose and waving in the wind. The couple were brought into the Central Station and when Sergt. Williams questioned Miss Harris she did not seem the least embarrassed and took the whole affair as a joke. She gave her name as Maud Brown and declared she would not go home until the doctor settled matters satisfactorily with her parents. She refused to say where she lived, but admitted her home was in West Jackson boulevard. Dr. Germain said he was the family physician for the Harris family. Miss Harris had called in his office early in the evening and just as he was going out the young woman asked him to let her accompany him. He lent her a suit and overcoat and they started. Dr. Germain was booked for disorderly conduct and Miss Harris for violating Sec. 1,603 of the city ordinances. They were locked up at the Harrison Street Station.

REVIVAL OF HAZING IS PROMISED.

It Excites Students of the University of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5.—Students at the University of California are excited over the impending revival of hazing. Certain under-graduates have recently obtained a charter from the Theta Nu Epsilon hazing fraternity, a chapter of which had a brief existence at the university twelve years ago, but was wiped out by the faculty. The "Barbs," as the hazers call themselves, have posted a bulletin announcing their first initiation of seventeen new members, whose names are published, to take place on the cinder track next Friday evening. Intervention by the faculty is again expected.

BARRICADED IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

Bad Pittsburg Man Defies the Police Force to Make Him Prisoner.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5.—[Special.]—Martin Farrell got drunk and chased his sister out of the house with a rifle Sunday night. The police were sent to arrest him, but with two other men he barricaded his house. Taking a position at a window he has stood guard there for thirty-six hours and refuses to allow the police to come inside his yard. Lieut. Berry tried to crawl in last night and received a severe shock from an electric wire. The police are afraid to rush in and attempt to batter down the door as Farrell is a bad man and a dead shot.

FAIL FOR A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

George W. Bush & Sons, Coal and Lumber, Go Into Receiver's Hands.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 5.—George W. Bush & Sons, extensive dealers in coal and lumber, and who run a line of barges between Philadelphia and Wilmington, have gone into the hands of receivers. The liabilities are $250,000 and the assets $450,000. Chancellor Walcott has appointed George W. Bush and the Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company as receivers.

Lillian Will Test the Hall.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5.—[Special.]—Lillian Russell will be the first singer to test the acoustic qualities of the Music Hall, which is part of the $2,000,000 library presented to the city by Andrew Carnegie. She is playing here now and will make the test Friday. The hall will be opened in October.

Settles Minnesota Capitol Question.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—[Special.]—The House late this afternoon settled the Capitol question by passing the bill authorizing the Capitol Commission to advertise for plans for a new building in St. Paul.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Two carloads of oranges were shipped from Los Angeles, Cal., to Florida today.

Republicans elected their whole city ticket at St. Cloud, Minn. G. T. Olds was chosen Mayor.

Shortis, the Valley Field (Que.) murderer, was secretly removed to Beauharnis to prevent lynching.

Head Master Hofman of the Gray Friars High School at Berlin, is dead. At one time Prince Bismarck attended this school.

The Sheriff levied on the plant of the Northampton Cement company, at Northampton, Pa., to satisfy a claim of $68,000.

Every steamer going north from Port Townsend, Wash., is loaded down with miners and adventurers rushing to the Yukon gold fields.

J. L. Shropshire, cashier of the Central railroad at Birmingham, Ala., committed suicide. He had lost the company's money to cardsharpers.

A large party of recent converts to Mormonism left Hanover County, Va., for Utah. They belong to the class made famous in Thomas Nelson Page's novel.

Receiver O'Neill of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company petitions the United States District Court of Portland, Ore., to be absolved from the payment of $500,000 indebtedness contracted by the Union Pacific receivers in operating the former company.

LAST EDITION.

MRS. WILLIE K. FREE.

Millionaire's Wife Wins Her Divorce and Children.

DECREE IS MADE PUBLIC.

Testimony and All Papers in the Case Kept Secret.

AMPLE MONEY PROVISION.

Their Daughter Consuelo to Marry J. W. Mackay Jr.

NELLIE NEUSTRETTER INCIDENT.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—A decree of absolute divorce was granted today by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court to Alva E. Vanderbilt from William K. Vanderbilt. The decree was granted on the report of Referee Edmund Kelly. The taking of testimony was begun Jan. 18. The testimony and the report of Referee Kelly are sealed. The name of the correspondent is unknown. By the terms of the decree the custody of the three children, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt Jr., and Harold S. Vanderbilt, is given to Mrs. Vanderbilt. A liberal allowance is granted Mrs. Vanderbilt.

The complaint in the action was served upon Mr. Vanderbilt Jan. 3 last, and shortly afterward an answer was filed in behalf of Mr. Vanderbilt through Anderson, Howland & Murray. Mr. Vanderbilt raised the issue as to the allegations of the divorce by denying in his answer the charges made in the complaint, and upon that issue the case was sent to Mr. Kelly as referee. Feb. 5 the referee's report was filed. Since that time Judge Barrett has had the case under consideration.

The referee's report finds that the allegations of Mrs. Vanderbilt set forth in the complaint are true and that Mr. Vanderbilt has been guilty of the acts charged against him. The Justice, after carefully examining the testimony and wading through the report and recommendations of the referee, decided that the latter's opinion was well founded, and he approved of it in every essential feature by signing the decree.

Neither the complaint, nor the answer, nor the report of the referee, nor the testimony is open for inspection. The only paper that can be seen is the decree of the court. This, in addition to setting forth the facts as above stated, finds that Mr. Vanderbilt is a man of considerable means and well able to provide for his wife and children, and that the wife is entitled to a suitable provision for the support of herself and the maintenance and education of the children.

Marriage Formally Dissolved.

The only question before the court today at the final hearing involved the provision to be made by Mr. Vanderbilt for his wife and children. Mr. Vanderbilt's counsel appeared with a written instrument, in which he agreed to make suitable arrangements for the maintenance of the family and fixing a sum by way of allowance. This offer was apparently liberal in its terms. Mrs. Vanderbilt, through her counsel, accepted it in lieu of any allowance which the court might make, evidently believing it to be much larger than any sum which Justice Barrett might set aside. This question having been settled the court formally ratified the proceeding by signing the document and then decreed the parties to the action divorced, and the marriage dissolved.

In concluding his decision Justice Barrett says: "It is adjudged that the plaintiff be permitted to marry again during the life of William K. Vanderbilt as if the marriage to him had never taken place. It is decreed, however, that William K. Vanderbilt is not permitted to marry during the life of the said Alva E. Vanderbilt. It is ordered that the said William K. Vanderbilt be permitted to visit the said children at all proper times. It is also ordered that the children receive their education in the United States upon consent of both parties through their lawyers in court."

Why the Papers Are Sealed.

The fact that the papers in the case, with the exception of the decree, had been sealed excited considerable comment. Justice Barrett interrupted the trial of a case sufficiently long to explain the matter. "The papers in divorce cases are not sealed by order of court," said he. "On the contrary, it requires an order of court to unseal them. A rule of practice, not only in this court, but in the courts throughout the State, requires that the testimony in divorce cases be sealed. The seal can be broken only by the court, and an order to that effect would be granted only to persons interested in the matter and entitled to the privilege for reasons other than mere curiosity.

"I have been sick," Justice Barrett continued, "or I would have signed the decree long ago. Today is the first that I have spent in court since my illness, and this divorce was one of the first things I attended to in the course of my duty. Mr. Vanderbilt has made ample provision for his wife. He has formally agreed to pay her a lump sum. I am not at liberty to mention the amount, of course, but it was considered entirely sufficient by Mrs. Vanderbilt and her attorneys."

History of Vanderbilt Troubles.

The Vanderbilt troubles became known to the public last August, when a Paris dispatch stated that formal negotiations had begun for separation between Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt. At that time, and frequently since, the name of Nellie Neustretter, a well-known woman of Paris of Dutch birth, figured in connection with the scandal. Her apartments in Paris and Deauville and her elaborate entourage of servants were written up and commented upon by the public press. The domestic troubles of the Vanderbilts reached a climax last spring when the yachting party on the Valiant broke up at Nice under circumstances which widely separated all its members. Mrs. Vanderbilt went to England and settled down in a mansion on the Thames. Mr. Vanderbilt went to Paris. At once efforts were made by the brothers of W. K. Vanderbilt to heal the breach, and eminent friends in and out of the legal profession were called in for counsel. Mrs. Vanderbilt placed her case in the hands of her friend, Col. William Jay of New York.

It was said that a formal proposition for separation was made to Mrs. Vanderbilt on terms of an allowance of $3,000,000, the custody of her children, and the possession of the three houses at Newport, Islip, and in New York. But nothing came of this. Mr. Vanderbilt continued conspicuous in Paris, where he spent money without stint, and is reported to have had a good time indeed, but Mr. Vanderbilt has defenders among his friends here who declare unworthy of belief the published reports involving a woman.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, at her country place across the channel, is said to have been kept regu-

larly informed of Mr. Vanderbilt's movements. After considering the matter she determined to take advice of some of her London friends. Her lawyers in England got into communication with Mr. Vanderbilt's lawyers, and after a deal of offering and rejecting of plans, it is said, they finally reached an agreement to have merely a separation. Each was strongly opposed to publicity, and they had an idea that might be avoided.

The scene of discussion was shifted to this country in the fall, Mrs. Vanderbilt coming home late in September. She saw none of her husband's family, but lived here and in Newport. A family conclave was held to induce her to give up her determination to press divorce proceedings, but it was unavailing. Mr. Vanderbilt came home the last of December, but he didn't meet his wife, although he went to Newport to see his children. About the middle of January he returned to England, where he is now.

William K. Vanderbilt is the second son of William H. Vanderbilt. He received a bequest from his father of $10,000,000 and one-half the residue of the estate, estimated at $100,000,000. In 1877 he was made Second Vice-President of the New York Central railway company. When, in 1882, his father retired from the Presidency of the roads in the great Vanderbilt system the active work devolved on his brother Cornelius and himself. Under the management of the brothers the great Vanderbilt property has ncreased to immense proportions.

Was Formerly Miss Alva Smith.

Mr. Vanderbilt's wife was Miss Alva Smith of Mobile. He met her at the house of his sister, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, in 1876, when 26 years old. He had just returned from an extended trip in Europe. Within a year they were married and went abroad. In 1881 Mr. Vanderbilt began the building of the great white chateau at Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street, which is one of the finest houses in this city. It is said to have cost about $3,000,000. Two or three years later the marble palace at Newport was under way. He has a fine country place at Islip, L. I. Much of the family's time has been spent abroad. The family entertained a great deal and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt figured prominently in society, both in this country and in Europe. Mrs. Vanderbilt is now about 34 years old. She has a pretty face and handsome figure. She has always been conspicuous for her costumes and diamonds, and has in the last few years entertained largely.

It may be stated that Mrs. Vanderbilt is to receive more than $200,000 a year income. The arrangement also gives her the white palace at No. 660 Fifth avenue and the country place at Islip.

Nellie Neustretter in Paris.

Nellie Neustretter, the alleged corespondent in this case, is a blonde, about 25 years old, said to have come to Paris from Brussels, and before that to have lived in Holland. Some say she is Swedish or half Swedish. Described now as the luckiest woman in Paris, she was before Vanderbilt took her up in rather hard luck, but was not known at any time to frequent promiscuous places. She is inclined to be reserved, quiet, and shrewd. Nellie Neustretter, who is not known by that name at present, is the mother of two children. One of these is a few weeks old, the older is less than 2 years old. There are hundreds of women like Neustretter in Paris and in many other European capitals. She may be called a middle-class person in the society in which she moves.

It is said this divorce is also the culmination of a Vanderbilt family feud. For a long time Cornelius Vanderbilt, who aspires to be the only Vanderbilt, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt have been rivals in the great family of millions. Until Mrs. W. K.'s advent the family was unheard of in New York society, so-called, except occasionally. Social rivalries and family jealousies developed, and it has been a perpetual strife for years as to which branch should have the biggest house, most horses, or the most elegant carriages. Naturally all got to quarreling, and Cornelius Vanderbilt has always had a special feeling against Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt because of her influence over W. H. Vanderbilt, his father.

W. K. Vanderbilt's friends declare his relations with Nellie Neustretter were really used as a blind; that he has not been bewildered or led into folly by any such common person. They recall the fact that long ago his name was connected with that of a young woman who, as Consuelo Yznaga, was a beautiful girl, and who still retains, as the Duchess of Manchester, great personal attractions. They say now that he is freed by divorce his seemingly inexplicable conduct in the Neustretter case will prove to have been based upon a true regard for the Duchess of Manchester, who is a widow.

Miss Vanderbilt to Be Married.

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt is to be married. John W. Mackay Jr. is said to be the lucky man. Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt and her family are to sail for Europe tomorrow, but whether the announcement be made officially or not it is agreed on as certain the eldest daughter, Consuelo, will leave her heart behind her and go away a fiancée. Mr. Mackey has been assiduous and devoted in his attentions to Consuelo Vanderbilt for some months. For the past six weeks, however, his attentions have been particularly noticed. Miss Vanderbilt, at a recent theater party given in her honor by Mr. Mackay, sat in the box in the place of honor and then it was first whispered among her intimates that a wedding would shortly occur.

HARD BLOW TO MONOPOLY PRICES.

Prompt Result of the Decision in the Bate Refrigerator Case.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—The decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court Monday in the suit of the Bate Refrigerator company against Ferdinand Sulzberger & Co. of this city announced yesterday had one immediate sequel today in the unofficial announcement that the General Electric company is preparing a circular announcemg a reduction in the price of incandescent lamps. This is believed to be the forerunner of a general breaking up of monopoly prices, due to the judicial settlement of the main principle that has been at issue. The company is now manufacturing three-fourths of all the lamps used in the country, and can afford to do so, it says, more cheaply than any other company. It holds no less than 1,200 patents on electric lighting devices and it claims few of them are affected by the decision.

One of the lawyers who was engaged in the great legal battle just ended asserts that the Electric company is hard hit by the decision. Among the other interests affected is a company which was operating under patents granted for the reclamation of rubber from old rubber goods, and did a business amounting to more than $3,000,000 annually. This company finds its patents expired a few months ago instead of running until 1901 as was thought. The rubber trust will be the gainer by this, for if the suits now in progress against it for infringement are won the period for which they will have to pay a royalty will be much shorter. The company referred to at present receives royalties amounting to $400,000 a year.

CASTELLANES RETURN TO NEW YORK.

They Will Sail for Europe Friday—Marriage Certificates Defective.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—The Count and Countess de Castellane returned to this city this evening from Lyndhurst, Miss Helen Gould's country place, near Tarrytown. They dined at the Waldorf, and from there went to George Gould's house. They will sail for Europe tomorrow.

Frederick R. Coudert drew up the wedding contract between Miss Anna Gould and Count Castellane. Miss Gould inherited $10,000,000 from her father's estate which, by the will, reverts to her brothers and sisters should she die childless. Necessarily a large amount of money has been saved from the income of this great fortune. With that the Countess Castellane can do as she pleases, as well as with the fortune inherited from her mother.

The Health Board tonight received two certificates of the wedding, one from Justice Andrews, who performed the civil ceremony, the other from Archbishop Corrigan, who officiated at the religious ceremony. Both certificates were defective and were sent back. Justice Andrews' mistake was in the names of the bridegroom's parents. Archbishop Corrigan had omitted to put the date in recapitulation on the back of the certificate.

SALESMAN FOR ARMOUR & CO. ROBBED.

He Is Drugged in a New York Saloon by Two Men.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—Frederick Deleran, a traveling salesman employed by P. D. Armour & Co. of Chicago, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning against John Correge and Louis Gose, both of No. 230 West Thirty-second street, whom he accused of drugging and robbing him Sunday morning. Deleran came to this city Feb. 1 and went to the Oriental Hotel at Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, where he has been living since. He was in Kerrigan's place on Broadway Saturday night when he was joined by two men who said they knew him. All three had a drink, and after that Mr. Deleran remembers nothing until the next day, when he discovered that he had been robbed of everything he had with him, including a $200 diamond pin, a $200 watch, a gold match box worth $50, a railroad ticket to Cincinnati worth $23, and about $50 in money. The prisoners assert a mistake has been made and that they are innocent. The house is said to be a thoroughly respectable one. The men were remanded.

Henry Raphael, manager in this city for the Armour Canning company, was arrested today for selling oleomargarine in violation of the State law. Frederick Schraub, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of New York, was the complainant. P. H. Armour was in court and went upon Raphael's bond.

WOMAN ATTACKS A MAN IN A CAB.

Had Sued Him for Breach of Promise and Saw Him with Another Woman.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—A cab driven at break-neck speed towards Broadway, through Thirty-fifth street, from Seventh avenue at 6 o'clock last evening, had standing on the step a young woman. She was holding on to the door handle and crying out in angry tones. She had broken the glass in the door and through the opening she was jabbing a man and a woman inside with her umbrella. A young man who had been running along behind the cab seized the young woman and dragged her from the step. She fell into the slush in the street and the young man dodged into the astonished crowd. The cab did not stop, but those at the corner saw the man in the cab looked as if he had run through a thrashing machine. He was sitting next to the broken window and had shielded a woman companion. The man, it was learned, was Richard Laird, a wealthy bachelor shoe manufacturer of Pittsburg, and his companion was, it is said, May Holmes, a young woman of that city. The young woman who clung to the door is known as Ida Hathaway. She has been in this city since October last. She has a civil suit against Laird pending in the Court of Common Pleas in Pittsburg for $10,000 for breach of promise.

PLANS FOR THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

Consulting Engineer Submits His Report to New York Directors.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Board of Directors of the New York and New Jersey Bridge company today received the report of Consulting Engineer Theodore Cooper. Mr. Cooper presented general specifications for the proposed suspension bridge over the Hudson River. He prefaced his report with a statement, saying in part:

The main purpose of building this bridge is to get a paying revenue by transferring the traffic of the railroads on the west bank of the Hudson River to the City of New York. A bridge incapable of satisfying the demands of these railroads could not be a financial success.

Engineer Cooper's specifications are comprehensive. The capacity of the bridge calls for six standard railroad tracks upon one level. Its general description is that of a steel wire suspension bridge stiffened by longitudinal girders extending from tower to tower.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Church Missionary Society Officers Dismissed for Irregularities.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—The American Church Missionary Society has dispensed with the services of its Treasurer, Henry A. Oakley of this city, and its Secretary, the Rev. William A. Newbold of Mont Clair, N. J. An alleged unsatisfactory condition of their books is given as the cause. No charges of criminality are made, only carelessness. The discovery is said to have been made by the Finance committee of the Executive committee. The irregularities are said to extend over five or six years.

International Humoristic Feud.

Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell). Samuel C. Clemens (Mark Twain), and Paul Bourget are becoming involved in an international humoristic episode that has a serious side. Bourget wrote recently a book on Americans. The translation impelled Mark Twain to write an uncomplimentary notice of the French people. This article made Max O'Rell mad and today he said Mark Twain had offered a gratuitous insult to the women of the French Nation.

How to Write a Story.

S. N. Clark of the University of Chicago gave the first of his international recitals at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, this afternoon. He gave a study in story telling, and illustrated his work by reading Tennyson's "Vision of Sin" and "Robert of Sicily." By way of introduction Mr. Clark emphasized emphatically the necessity of having one central note or idea in the work of story writing, and subordinating all other things to this.

To Sail for Europe Today.

Sailing for Southampton on the American liner New York tomorrow are John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, Sir George Errington, Lady Errington, William W. Griscom, Mrs. Griscom, Count Krasicky, Lady Henry Somerset, the Rt.-Rev. McNeal Turner, Capt. Robert C. Turner, Miss Katherine Willard, and Miss Frances E. Willard.

They Discuss Taxation.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Tax Reformers' Association of New York City was held tonight in Masonic Hall to advocate the passage of the Ainsworth bill, now pending in the Legislature providing for county option in taxation. The arguments were against income and personal property taxation.

Harrigan, the Actor, Ill.

Edward S. Harrigan, the actor, is seriously ill at his home with the grip. Mrs. Harrigan, who is at Lakewood, has been summoned. There was no performance at the theater tonight nor has any date been fixed for its reopening.

TEN THOUSAND MINERS ON STRIKE.

Orders Sent to Hold Out Until the 69-Cent Rate Is Granted.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5.—A strike among the miners of the Pittsburg district is on. In the Moon Run (Pan-Handle) district every mine except the Creedmore was idle this afternoon. At this plant machines are used, and as the machine rates had not been arranged until today the operatives did not quit work. In other districts the miners decided to wait until the return of the delegates before striking. The mine-owners were taken by surprise. When they found the miners were proceeding on entirely different lines from those of former strikes they were ready to talk settlement. At a meeting of the new association of operators formed last week a committee composed of Messrs. Schienderberg, Wilson, Young, Dysart, Dempster, and Osborne was appointed to meet a similar committee of miners to settle the strike. The operators wanted to compromise, but the miners' representatives refused to listen to any half-way measures. Secretary Warner said they are prepared to remain idle all summer to enforce their demand. The miners today censured Judge Ewing of Fayette County for his recent "pluck me" store decision.

It was almost midnight when the conference adjourned. No agreement had been reached. The miners refused to listen to anything except 69 cents.

MEXICO, Mo., March 5.—[Special.]—The coal strikers at the Lanyon company's mines who quit Friday because their wages were reduced from 75 cents per ton to 50 cents have won. The new men will be discharged.

MGR. SATOLLI IGNORES PETITION.

He Will Not Figure in the Clan-na-Gael Fight in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Mgr. Satolli has received an anonymous printed petition urging him to go to Chicago and suppress the operations of a society said to be terrorizing the Catholic community and threatening bloodshed. The reason of the inflammatory document was not understood until press reports announced the friends of the murdered Dr. Cronin were petitioning Mgr. Satolli to go to Chicago and take steps against the Clan-na-Gael. The paper received here made no reference to Dr. Cronin beyond saying the secret society had already murdered a man and threatened to murder others. There was no written communication to the delegate, except a line on the margin of the petition saying his presence in Chicago was imperative at once. Mgr. Satolli paid no attention to the anonymous appeal, and it is not his intention to take any part in the revival of the Cronin agitation or to investigate the Clan-na-Gael. The subject is said to be entirely out of his jurisdiction.

LIFT FOR POLICE BILL.

CIVIL SERVICE MEASURE ADVANCED TO THIRD READING BY HOUSE.

Representative Miller Declares That 95 Per Cent of the Chicago Force Is Democratic and Argues Strongly for the Bill—Stoskopf's Five-Year Exemption Amendment Is Laid on the Table—Senator Johnson's Resolution for a Wholesale Investigation in Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The civil service bill was shot into third reading in the House today after as breezy a fight as one would wish to see. It is a committee bill, prepared by the Committee on Civil Service Reform. It was amended in a number of minor details to correct errors made in copying it. The Democrats antagonized it, wishing, if possible, to amend it so as to exempt from its provisions policemen and firemen after five years' service. These amendments came from the Democratic side, and the discussion of them began instanter. Miller of Cook distinguished himself by a speech he made. Mr. Miller is a young man, but he showed himself a marvel in his knowledge of the detail of the city government of Chicago. He is a fine public speaker, with a clear, ringing voice and impressive presence. Keep your eye on Miller of Cook—there's a future in store for him. Miller of Cook went at that Stoskopf amendment like a skilled surgeon would go at a cadaver. The way he roasted the police force of Chicago in so far as it interfered with politics was a caution.

Sample of His Denunciation.

After leading up gently to the matter at issue and telling how the policemen acted at primaries and elections, he turned on the Democrats and cried:

Mr. Speaker, I want to tell this House 95 per cent of the police force of Chicago are Democrats and the object of this amendment is simply to prevent their discharge. These men have lived and fattened on this force, and unless this General Assembly reaches out its protecting hand what protection, I ask you, is there for the public of Chicago against these scoundrels who have been fattening on the payrolls of Chicago? I do not question the motives of the gentleman from Stephenson (Mr. Stoskopf); but as a citizen of Chicago, as a representative of the district which has been ruled by the men that this amendment would retain in office, I know that it is an obnoxious amendment and would disgrace and should defeat any measure before this General Assembly, and I believe that the men who have inspired the amendment are not for civil service reform, but desire to see it beaten that the same machine that has protected them in years past may continue to protect them, that they may carry on their nefarious schemes. It is not for me to make a partisan appeal on this floor, but we Republicans may just as well understand that the Democratic party in Chicago has 95 per cent of the police force today. It is as much as a man's life is worth—at least as much as his position is worth—to be an open, candid, and acknowledged Republican upon that police force. I hope that we are going to give Chicago a civil service bill which will reach every department of the city. We want to enable a man not only to get his job, but to retain it upon his own merits.

May Carry with Emergency Clause.

The bill is being enrolled and engrossed as rapidly as possible. Kent of Cook (Rep.) voted for Mr. Stoskopf's amendment, but he will vote for the bill in its present form. It is understood here that an effort will be made to line up the Democrats in opposition to the measure, thus preventing its getting enough votes to carry it with the emergency clause. The Republicans will vote for it to a man, and it is believed the Democrats will realize the folly of seeking to prevent its becoming a law before the April election in Chicago and aid the Republicans in passing it by the requisite 102 votes.

Mr. Shanahan, by unanimous consent, called up the bill on the order of second reading. Mr. Jones of Green moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. On motion of Mr. Cochran this was promptly laid on the table. Mr. Stoskopf offered an amendment exempting from examination "police officers who have served continuously for a period of five years previous to the time this act shall take effect." He said:

This amendment is desired by those who are advocating the passage of what is known as the police officers' bill. If this amendment should be adopted then those who are advocating the passage of that bill will join hands with the gentlemen who are urging the passage of this bill and there will be no friction between the forces who are contending here for the adoption of the principle of civil service reform.

Schwab Replies to Miller.

Mr. Schwab (Dem.) said he would vouch for the good motives of the gentleman who offered the amendment and continued:

This amendment means nothing more than keeping in office tried and experienced men. I desire to refute the statement of the gentleman from Cook (Mr. Miller), who says that 95 per cent of the policemen of Chicago are Democrats, and I want to say that the police force of Chicago today stands at the head of the police forces of the great cities of the country. [Applause.] This amendment will eliminate party politics from the police force and will make that which is already splendid a grander and better police force than can be found anywhere else on earth. [Applause.] It certainly is a grand police force when one compares it with the police force of New York.

Mr. Woolsey (Dem.) offered an amendment to the amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Stoskopf, also exempting firemen from examination.

Mr. Cochran said:

This bill contemplates the adoption of a civil service law by a vote of the people of the cities of Illinois. It will not be in force in any city in this State until it is voted on by the voters of that city. If we begin to adopt amendments exempting classes of individuals who have served for a certain period, I want to know where we are going to stop until we get to the Aldermen of cities. If this General Assembly is truly and honestly in favor of civil service reform, the least that we can do is to pass a bill which will make it possible for cities in this State to put the employés of such cities under civil service rules.

Jones Thinks It Is Peculiar.

Mr. Jones of Cook (Dem.) said:

Replying to the gentleman from Cook (Mr. Miller), I wish to remind him that the police officers whom he has mentioned—that class of people whom he has placed in the category of scoundrels and murderers—so far as they are covered by this amendment, have been policemen in Chicago for five years, and during that time have sufficiently well served as instruments of the Republican party to serve through the entire two years of the administration of Mayor Washburn. If they had been of the type so graphically described by my friend it seems peculiar to me that during the Republican administration of purity in that city their character was not discovered by the lynx-eyed gentleman who now speaks so earnestly in opposition to this amendment. I wish to remind the gentleman from Moultrie (Mr. Cochran) that the people who are sought to be exempted from the operation of this civil service reform law by this amendment had already passed an examination and this is designed to protect those who have successfully passed that examination. If they are susceptible to the objections which have been suggested here by my colleague it seems to me that if there was anything more than buncombe in those charges those objections should long ago have been brought to the attention of the Trial Board of Chicago.

Mr. Novak (Dem.), who supported the amendment, said:

I wish to say that there are as many Republicans on the police force of Chicago as there are Democrats. [Derisive cries of "O! O!" on the Republican side.] The policeman leaving his home at night may be brought back a corpse in an hour or two. The clerks and those employed in the other departments run no such risks. The man who protects life and property and who has served faithfully five years should be retained.

Shanahan Kills the Amendment.

Mr. Sharrock (Rep.) made a speech against the amendment. Mr. Merritt (Dem.) supported it. Mr. Shanahan (Rep.) said the bill had not been drawn to protect any man in office; it was framed to improve the public service of the City of Chicago. He moved the amendment of Mr. Stoskopf be laid on the table. It carried, 79 to 57. The previous question being ordered, on motion of Mr. Weston (Rep.) the bill was ordered engrossed and to a third reading.

LEXOW FOR CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

Senator C. Porter Johnson Introduces a Most Sweeping Resolution.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Senator C. Porter Johnson of Cook offered a decidedly sensational resolution just before adjournment. It charges that corruption exists in every department in the City of Chicago and Cook County, and provides for a joint committee of three from the Senate and four from the House to have full power to investigate the whole city and county machinery and report its findings to the General Assembly. It charges that the Chicago Council has bartered valuable franchises to individuals and corporations without the least regard to public welfare, and that the Police Department is corrupt grants and immunities to criminals and shields the unlawful element. The resolution follows:

WHEREAS, It is charged that the City Council of Chicago has sold and bartered, without regard to the city's interests, valuable franchises to corporations and individuals and has been otherwise corrupt and dishonest in its practices; and

WHEREAS, It is charged that the Special Assessment Department has been corruptly and dishonestly managed; and

WHEREAS, It is charged that the Police Department has been corruptly and dishonestly managed, granting immunities to criminals for a consideration and shielding the vicious classes of the city; and

WHEREAS, It is charged that various other departments of the city have been corruptly and dishonestly managed; and

WHEREAS, It is charged that the Board of County Commissioners of Cook have, in the management of the public institutions of said county, totally disregarded the public interest in their conduct of the same, and have chosen grand jurors without regard to personal fitness, but solely with reference to political experience and for the purpose of paying debts; and

WHEREAS, It is charged that corruption and dishonesty characterize the conduct of the County Clerk's office; and

WHEREAS, It is charged that the Assessors of different townships within Cook County have improperly and unfairly assessed the property in their respective townships, willfully protecting the rich and shifting the burden of taxation on the poor; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That a committee of three from the Senate and four from the House be appointed to investigate the matters herein stated and charged and report back the result of their investigation to the General Assembly. The committee shall have full power to send for all books, papers, and persons it may deem material to this investigation.

The resolution went over under the rules.

Senator Johnson also introduced a bill, which is calculated to prevent corporations from securing franchises by bribing city councils. Senator Johnson said heretofore all legislation seemed to be aimed at bribe-takers and he thought it high time something should be done to bribe-givers. By provisions of this bill, if it should be shown that any person or corporation used money or attempted to use money in obtaining a franchise, or if it should be shown that they gave anything of value whatsoever to any official to secure a franchise, then such franchise shall be void.

WOULD AMPLIFY LOWENTHAL'S PLAN.

Committee's Scope May Be Widened to Include Assessment and Taxation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Mr. Lowenthal's resolution calling for an investigation of the City Council of Chicago was considered by the Committee on Municipal Corporations this afternoon and after radical amendment the further consideration was postponed until the next meeting of the committee. When the matter was brought before the committee Mr. Jones of Cook said he thought if there was to be an investigation it should be one that would thoroughly investigate everything corrupt and corrupted, and that the investigating committee should have full powers to act. He believed the scope of the committee should be widened so that it would include what is recognized as a most notorious abuse, that of the tax-dodgers. It was a matter of common scandal that by corrupting assessments in Cook County the wealthy and reputable "failed to pay their just taxation." He therefore moved that an amendment to the resolution be adopted increasing the committee from five to seven, and that the Speaker of the House be a member of the committee. He also moved that the following be added to the resolution:

Resolved, Further, that this committee have power and be directed to investigate the subjects of assessment and taxation in the various towns composing Chicago and the County of Cook and to report any injustice and any inequalities which may have grown up and been fostered under the system now in vogue.

Resolved, Further, that this committee shall have power to subpœna witnesses and to administer oaths and to send for persons and papers and to employ a stenographer to report the proceedings of the committee.

These amendments were considered but not adopted, and will be discussed at the next meeting of the committee. They caused a flutter in the committee, however and they were evidently the outcome of the bold statements made by Mayor Hopkins in his message to the Chicago Council last night, in which he made reference to the leading members of the Civic Federation as taxdodgers.

Mr. Lowenthal, in answer to a motion to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until the next meeting of the committee, said he had no wish to oppose the wishes of the committee, but that he wanted the matter acted upon at the earliest possible date. He had contemplated such a resolution at the beginning of the session, but at the request of the leaders of the Civic Federation, who had signified their intention of formulating such a resolution, he had not done so. He had waited seven weeks for them to act, but for some reason they had not done so, and he was now desirous that speedy action should be taken.

Mr. Morris moved that the resolution be made a special order for the next meeting of the committee. This motion was adopted and the committee adjourned.

ANTI-CONVICT LABOR BILL PASSES.

Other Important Business Receives the Attention of the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—The Senate this morning passed Senator Wells' bill to prevent the manufacture by convicts of all articles such as cigars, drugs, etc., which pass through the mouth of human beings, except such as are for use in the penal institutions themselves; Senator Evans' to tax insurance companies not incorporated under the State laws 2 per cent of their gross premiums for the maintenance of local fire departments, and Senator Templeton's for the prevention of blindness in infants within the period of two weeks after birth.

Senator Hunter offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to investigate the question of the employment of convicts in penal and reform institutions and its effect upon similar occupations engaged in by citizens of the State with full power to carry out such inquiry by sending for books, documents, or persons as witnesses. The resolution went over under the rules.

Senator Dunlap's resolution to add Senators Hunt, Mussett, and Craig to the Senate Committee on Appropriations was adopted.

Senator Salomon's resolution in regard to the whisky trust receivership, because of his absence, was permitted to stand as a special order for tomorrow.

Senator Johnson introduced a bill to prevent bribery in the passage of ordinances in cities and villages. It makes inoperative any franchise granted or obtained from the city authorities of cities or villages through corrupt means.

Senator Hamer introduced a bill to prevent hazing in school or other institutions of learning.

Senator Munroe introduced a bill providing for a system of parole in penitentiaries, giving commissioners and wardens of penal institutions, as a prison board, power at their discretion to admit prisoners to parole.

Senator Aspinwall's bill providing for the inspection of buildings to guard against danger of fire from the accumulation of inflammable rubbish, which came up on third reading, was allowed to go over until tomorrow.

Senator Chapman's bill amending the act giving Circuit Courts jurisdiction in cases involving fire and life insurance companies came up as a special order. It was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

The following bills were among those introduced:

Senator Hunt—To regulate rates of commission for the sale of cattle in stock-yards.

Senator Evans—Amending the act in regard to railroads preventing stops on crossings for longer than ten minutes.

Senator Leeper—Appropriating $600 annually to the commission to promote uniformity in legislation.

Senator Higbee—To regulate sleeping car rates, fixing them at $1.50 for the lower and $1 for the upper berth and an additional charge of 35 cents for distances exceeding 400 miles.

Senator Wall—To regulate the charges for commission, yardage, etc., in stock-yards.

Senator Brands—To regulate storage house along waterways, placing river warehouses under the control of the County Courts and fixing the rates.

Senator Crawford—Relating to the practice of pharmacists.

The Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

FIRE LOSSES OF A DAY.

Fire destroyed the distillery of J. B. Wathen & Co. at Louisville, Ky. Loss, $75,000 to $100,000; insurance, $35,000.

An incendiary fire at Kingston, N. C., destroyed twenty-five buildings, twelve being stores. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $10,000. Last Thursday Kingston had a $200,000 fire, with insurance of $90,000.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

IT PASSES LIBEL BILL

HOUSE SENDS THE JONES MEASURE TO THE SENATE 82 TO 46.

Former Prominent Opponents of the Proposed Amendment Finally Rally to Its Support—Capt. Farrell Stands by His Newspaper Friends—Aim of the Proposed Legislation Is to Put the Daily Prints on an Equal Footing with Other Damage Suit Defendants.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The House today by a vote of yeas 82 to nays 46 passed and sent to the Senate an amendment to the law of libel, introduced by Representative Alexander J. Jones of Cook County. It is designed to put newspapers on an equal footing with other defendants in damage suits. It has worked well in other States where it has been adopted, and it is eminently fair and proper. A number of prominent members of the House were opposed to it when it was first introduced. Their attention being called to its provisions, and the injustice of the present law in its workings explained to them in detail, with few exceptions they rallied to the support of the bill. Speaker Meyer, ex-Speaker Crafts, Free P. Morris, Chairman Berry of the Judiciary committee, Mr. Needles, and others among the prominent men of the House supported it. Among its friends might be noted the gentlemen above mentioned, together with Stoskopf, Barnes of Clay, Mounts, Norman, Jones, Hawley, Bovey, Bryan, Kent, Shanahan, Muir, and any number of others.

The bill was not discussed or debated. Clerk Reeve read it and the Speaker ordered a roll call. It got about 65 affirmative votes on the first call of the roll, and had got to 70 or 72 when Capt. James H. Farrell of Chicago came to its rescue. Capt. Farrell was originally a firm friend of the measure. He worked for it in and out of season, and was doing his best to get it through. A week or so ago, however, a Chicago morning paper gave the Captain an unmerited dose of personal abuse. It was entirely uncalled for and not warranted by the facts. No man in the General Assembly stands better than Capt. Farrell has through his long legislative career. The reflections in question quite naturally embittered him against the bill, and though solicited by personal friends among the representatives of Chicago papers to come to the front as he always had done, he said he never would vote for it. But notwithstanding the Captain's austere mien he is as tender-hearted as a child, and he cannot withstand the importunities of his old-time friends. When the bill was at its most critical point he claimed the attention of the Speaker and in tones heard by everybody in the House said:

Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the principle of this bill, but at the solicitation of two of my personal friends among the newspaper representatives from Chicago, I vote aye.

The Captain was applauded and his vote broke the ice. He was followed by enough to give the measure the constitutional majority, and it goes to the Senate. It will be reported to that body in the morning, read a first time, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, where it will be carefully and prudently considered.

In detail the vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Guthrie,	O'Donnell,
Barnes,	Hawley,	O'Harnett,
Barricklaw,	Ingersoll,	Owensby,
Beck,	Johnson (Fulton),	Payne,
Bines,		Perry,
Black,	Jones (Cook),	Piotke,
Bovey,	Jones (Greene),	Rondeau,
Boyd,	Kent,	Schubert,
Branen,	Kilcourse,	Schwab,
Breedan,	Klein,	Shanahan,
Briscoe,	LeCrone,	Smith,
Bryan,	Lyman,	Snedeker,
Burroughs,	McCarthy,	Snyder,
Busse,	McConnell,	Steen,
Butler,	McDonald (Moultrie),	Stoskopf,
Cahill,		Taylor,
Callahan,	McGuire,	Teel,
Cody,	McLaughlin	Thiemann,
Curtis,	Mauritzson,	Thompson,
Dean,	Mell,	Tippit,
Dudley,	Merriam,	Wallace,
Eakins,	Merritt,	Wendell,
Ely,	Miller (Cook),	White (McLean)
Farrell,	Morris,	White (Whiteside),
Ferns,	Mounts,	
Fletcher,	Muir,	Wilson,
Gower,	Murdock,	Speaker Meyer,
Graham,	Murray,	—82.
Guffin,	Needles,	

NAYS.

Aiken,	Green,	Mahoney,
Armstrong,	Hallock,	Merrill,
Cavanagh,	Hammers,	Miller (Fayette),
Cella,	Hubbart,	Perrottet,
Challacombe,	Hoffman,	Pickrell,
Cochran,	Johnson (Cook),	Pilgrim,
Condo,	Johnson (Pulaski),	Poindexter,
Curley,		Revell,
Daugherty,	Kaiser,	Selby,
De Forest,	Kelly,	Sharrock,
Dunham,	Kincheloe,	Spencer,
Ellsworth,	Kitzmiller,	Stickney,
Fitzsimmons,	Lowenthal,	Watson,
Fleming,	McFee,	Weston,
Gibson,	McKinzie,	Wylie—46.
Glade,	McTaggart,	

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Berry,	Hogan,	Olson,
Brignadello,	Jones (Iroqu'is),	Reed,
Buckner,	McDonald (Williamson),	Shaffer,
Burke,		Steiner,
Crafts,	May,	Sterchie,
Davis,	Mulac,	Stubblefield,
Dearborn,	Mulligan,	Walleck,
Delaney,	Noling,	Woolsey—25.
Douglas,	Novak,	

The House adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

ALTGELD'S PULLMAN BILL INTRODUCED.

Senator Harry Higbee Sponsor for a Measure That Promises Much.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—Senator Harry Higbee today introduced a bill regulating sleeping-car charges, fixing them at $1.50 for the lower and $1 for the upper berths and an additional charge of 35 cents for distances exceeding 400 miles. This measure was prepared at the solicitation and request of Gov. John P. Altgeld, who recommended a reduction of the rate imposed by sleeping-car companies in his biennial message. The Governor has consulted with a number of Senators on the Republican as well as the Democratic side of the upper branch of the Legislature. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Railroads and will be one of the features of the session. It is said here on what seems to be good authority that it will be reported out of the committee at its first meeting.

[John S. Runnells is still general counsel of the Pullman company, rumors and statements to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Runnels said yesterday: "The truth is I expect soon to devote more time to my private practice. That does not mean that I have resigned my position as general counsel. I have no intention of resigning in the future. Nor has the position been offered to Mr. Lincoln or to anyone else. I am the general counsel for the company. What arrangements I may make or may not have made with the company are purely private matters."]

ARGUE FOR DRAINAGE CANAL FUNDS.

Speeches Made Before the Joint Committee on Waterways.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—Frank Wenter of Chicago, President of the Drainage Board, in speaking tonight of the prospects of legislation intended to raise the money to finish the Drainage Canal, said:

Commissioners Bottlenweck, Kelley, Eckhart, Cooley, and myself appeared this afternoon before the Committees of House and Senate on Drainage and Waterways in joint session. Mr. Eckhart presented to the meeting a full statement of the finances of the Drainage Board, of the expenditures made in the past, and of the absolute necessity of expenditures and income. I also made a statement as to the wants of the Drainage District in order to complete the improvement and carry it to successful execution. There is a manifest disposition on the part of the committee to accede to the wishes of the people of the district as expressed through the representatives of the Drainage Board. I am not insensible to the fact, however, that a few representatives from along the Illinois River are disposed to hamper this bill with an amendment or amendments entirely foreign to its purpose. The legislation contemplates a tax levy and it is proposed to put a rider on it by providing as a condition that swing bridges be built across the improvement. The bridge question should be the subject of legislation independent of the tax. The two should not be coupled together.

Now, some of the valley people are here and they are going about trying to make the members believe that no provision will be made for bridges across the Drainage Canal. They insist on the swing bridge amendment to the tax levy bill and to hear them talk one would think the opening of the Drainage Canal meant a ship canal from Chicago to the Mississippi River. There are sixty-five miles between Lockport and La Salle which would have to be improved to finish the link from the point where the Sanitary District canal ends down to La Salle. This work will have to be done by the General Government and would involve an expenditure by the United States of about $20,000,000. It will be a good many years before the government completes this work. Until it is done a permanent bridge is just as good as a swing bridge and even better, because a swing bridge requires the services of bridgetenders and is a nuisance in a good many ways. The committee has postponed further discussion of the matter until one day next week, when the valley people will be heard from.

Mr. Eckhard told the committee that under the provisions of the present law it would be impossible to complete the channel. The total receipts including the years 1895 and 1896, under present powers of taxation, were $18,797,000. The total expenditures required to finish the canal would be $27,303,000, making over $8,000,000 more necessary, and that exclusive of interest accounts to finish the work within the contract time. He pointed out that there were but two ways of raising this money—by an additional bond issue or by direct taxation as now proposed. The first was impracticable, he said, because it required a constitutional amendment which would bring the time after the period when the canal should be completed.

The committee postponed action until a week hence, when a convention of the representatives of the district affected by the channel will be here and will be heard on the subject.

OUTLINE OF THE NEW REVENUE BILL.

Measure as the Subcommittee Will Report It for Consideration.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—The subcommittee, Senators Littler and Green and Representatives Merriam, Jones of Iroquois, and Ferns, appointed by the Joint Revenue committee, has drafted a new revenue bill, which repeals all other revenue legislation. A joint session has been called for Thursday to hear the report and to begin the work of discussing and revising the proposed new measure.

The more radical changes of the bill abolish the State Board of Equalization and substitute in its place a board consisting of the Governor, Auditor, and Attorney General. The abolishment of Town Assessors and Collectors is also contemplated. The bill provides for the election of a County Assessor, whose term shall be four years, and makes the County Treasurer the Collector of Taxes. In exemptions from taxation, property used for mechanical and philosophical purposes is not included, and personal property shall be valued at what it will bring at a fair voluntary sale. The capital stock or shares of banks organized under the general banking laws of the State or under special charter are not included for taxation. A binding oath is provided for persons making schedules of taxable property by which it is intended to get all of the taxable property on the Assessors' rolls.

No County Assessor shall be eligible to succeed himself for reëlection. Any Assessor failing to comply with the conditions of his bond shall be made the defendant in a suit brought by the State's-Attorney upon the filing of any taxpayer of the county with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of a complaint, made under oath, stipulating the conditions transgressed. The Assessor shall value all property at its fair cash value, at a voluntary sale, and he shall administer the oath prescribed by the revenue law of the State to persons making their schedules.

The bill provides that it shall be the duty of the assessor to publish within ten days after he returns the assessment book to the County Clerk, the assessment as it appears upon his books, in a daily newspaper printed and published at the county seat. He shall select the paper having the largest circulation in the county. He shall preserve a copy of the published lists and cause a copy to be posted in his office. Any taxpayer shall have the right within thirty days from the publication to contest the correctness of the assessment by filing a complaint in writing before any Judge of a court of record, stipulating wherein the assessment is erroneous. It shall then be the duty of the Judge to cite the person against whom the complaint is filed to appear and show cause why such assessment should not be corrected. In case a Judge shall make any change or in case he shall lower the assessment, the complainant shall pay the costs and in case the assessment shall be increased the defendant shall pay the costs. These cases shall take precedence over all others.

The Town and County Reviewing Boards which now exist are abolished by the bill.

The pay of County Assessors shall not be less than $3 for each day in the year, and it shall be the duty of the County Board at the meeting prior to the election of County Assessors to fix his compensation for his term of office.

The limit of taxation under this act shall not exceed the following rates:

For county purposes, other than roads and bridges, 25 cents on the $100; for city, incorporation, town, and village purposes, except school, 30 cents; for educational purposes, 30 cents; for school buildings, 25 cents; and for roads and bridges for ordinary purposes, 15 cents; for all other purposes, one-fourth the present rate; and for all park purposes, one-fourth the present rate.

The power of all municipalities to incur indebtedness as provided by the Constitution of the State shall be limited to 1 per cent of the assessed valuation thereof.

TO HELP OWNERS OF CHEAPER CATTLE.

Senator Hunt's Bill for Regulating Commissions at the Stock-Yards.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Senator Hunt's bill to regulate stock-yards provides that no person or corporation engaged in the buying or selling of live stock at any public stock-yard on commission shall charge more than three-quarters of 1 per cent of the price of sheep, hogs, or cattle in carload lots and 1 per cent where sold in less than carload lots and 1 per cent for veal calves in carload lots and 10 cents a head where sold in less than carload lots. Violation of the provisions is made punishable by a fine not to exceed $1,000 or imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or both. Persons violating the act are further made liable to pay to the person injured $100 and costs, with such additional damages as the case warrants. Senator Hunt believes the bill will give justice to the owner of cheaper grades of live stock.

TAKAMINE SUES WHISKY TRUST.

Declares It Has Not Kept a Contract and Wants a Remedy.

Jokichi Takamine, President of the Takamine Ferment company, filed a petition in the United States Court yesterday against the receivers of the whisky trust. He alleges that in 1891 he entered into a contract with the officers of the trust for experiments with his fermentation process, and if it caused a saving he was to receive 20 per cent of the amount saved. Last July the trust was satisfied that the process was an improvement, and contracted to fit up the Manhattan Distillery for the use of the process. In December he began operations. When the receivers were appointed they caused the distillery to be changed back to the old process. The petitioner asks that the receivers be compelled to either carry out the contract or release the petitioner.

Threatened trouble between the receivers of the whisky trust and the distributors of the product has been averted. At a conference held yesterday it was decided to allow the men who handle the spirits one cent a gallon on carload lots. This was satisfactory to both parties. The members of the Stockholders' Reorganization committee and their attorneys reached New York yesterday and will meet this morning. It is expected the fact that no assessment is levied on the stock will cause something of a sensation. The stock yesterday sold up to 13, somewhat higher than it has been since before the receivers were appointed.

THINK THEY HAVE SOME BAD MEN.

Chicago Police Department Has No Record of the Suspects.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—Photographs of the Griswold bank robbers were sent the Pinkerton agency and Inspector Shea of Chicago tonight. The theory here is that White, alias Wilson, is Jim Dunlap, the Northampton bank robber, and that Smith, alias Barnes, is Henry Jackson, who murdered Sergt. Sheehan of the Cleveland, O., police force last September.

[The City Detective Department has no record of any such men as Jim Dunlap and Henry Jackson. One of Chief Shea's assistants went through the list of names in his office last night, but failed to find anything that could be taken as an identification of either the Northampton bank robber or the Cleveland murderer. Inspector Shea received a telegram informing him that the photographs of White, alias Wilson, and Smith, alias Barnes, had been forwarded and would arrive in today's mail. The department hopes to ascertain something regarding the career of these criminals.]

ASK SOLONS FOR AID.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS-MEN ENUMERATE DEPARTMENT STORE EVILS.

They Send an Address to the Legislature Demanding Some Sort of Law to Change the Condition Against Which They Complain—Dr. Lawrence Gives Plain and Vigorous Expression of His Views—West Side Protective Association Declares It Has No Newspaper Organ.

The West Side Business-Men's Protective Association held its regular fortnightly meeting last night at No. 507 West Madison street. There were 100 persons present, among whom were six women. The principal business was the adoption of an address to the Legislature. It was directed to Moses Salomon, Sherman P. Cody, and other members of the Legislature.

It called their attention to the great evils arising from the department store system of business. The first of their evils was the employment of child labor, with all its degrading tendencies. The second was the alleged fraudulent advertising; misrepresenting the quality of articles, quoting prices in daily papers on certain commodities, and then consenting to sell the purchaser only an extremely small amount of them. The third evil was the centralization of all kinds of business under one firm management and under one firm roof. The fourth was the depreciation of real estate outside of the congested district. The fifth was the lowering of the standard of wages. The address concluded as follows:

Gentlemen of the Assembly, as your constituents we demand that you enact such legislation as in your judgment is sufficient to remedy the above existing evils and which will compel the department stores to conform to the laws of humanity and honorable business methods.

The first speaker of the evening was the Rev. Dr. W. M. Lawrence. He said he appeared as a citizen, not as a minister, and he would speak his mind freely just as he was accustomed to do in his own pulpit. He was heartily glad that there was an agitation to induce the good people of the West Side to patronize their own merchants. The proverb said give a dog a bad name and then hang him. The West Side had a bad name and the West Side people were to blame for it. He intended to relieve his mind on this subject. He related a story about a Methodist convert who made a public offer to pay his debts, with interest, if his creditors would call at his house. The next morning at 2 o'clock one of them called, and said he called early as he expected there would be a run on the convert.

Dr. Lawrence said he had lived in Chicago fifteen years and he was proud to say he had never bought anything in a department store that he would not have bought in it if it had not been a department store. The first purchase he ever made in the city was on the West Side. He could recall the time when there were three excellent stores on West Madison street, but now they had all disappeared. He was sorry to know there were a good many silly people who thought the South Side was the best place to live. He thought it was actually contemptible for a man to make his money on the West Side and spend it on the South Side. There had come to be a centralization of business on the South Side which was prejudicial to the interests of the West Side.

Other addresses were made by members. William Holley said it was not the West Side only that was suffering from the department store. He aimed at the welfare of the whole city. He wanted a law against sky-scrapers.

The Chair said he wished a committee could be appointed to get the John Crerar Library located on the West Side.

Peter Askew, from the Typographical Union, said he had had two appointments with the Executive committee to talk up the subject of starting a West Side newspaper, but he had been disappointed both times. He said little was to be expected from the association when it adopted as its organ a newspaper which paid its employés less than the regular scale. This led to a discussion as to whether the association had ever made any newspaper its organ. It was decided that it had never done so and then a resolution was passed declaring it would never have an organ.

Mr. Graham thought the scenes enacted there at every meeting were the greatest comfort that the South Side merchants could wish.

SHOOT A NEGRO WHO CURSES THEM.

Race War Feared in Alabama as the Result of a Students' Row.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 5.—[Special.]—The little town of Auburn, Ala., where is situated the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, was startled Sunday night by a fusillade of gun and pistol shots and cries of murder. A crowd of cadets had surrounded a house, intent upon securing the person of George Turkey, a negro, who had cursed one of their number. Turkey, it is said, came to the door and fired at the students, whereupon they opened fire upon the house and peppered it with bullets, 100 shots being fired. Then they stole away before the authorities could arrest them. One cadet was slightly wounded. Turkey was shot in the shoulder. Will Tarver, another negro, and a negress were struck by pistol balls. None, however, is dangerously wounded. A large body of negroes congregated after the firing and race trouble was feared, but all is now calm.

MRS. AUSTIN FILES HER CLAIMS.

Daughter of John McCaffery's First Wife Talks About Her Father's Estate.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5.—Mrs. Susan Austin of this city, who claims to be an heir of the late Chicago millionaire, John McCaffery, returned home today from Washington, D. C., where she has been to establish her claim. She reports having been successful and says Attorney Crafts of Chicago, who is settling up the estate of Mr. McCaffery, said Mrs. Austin's mother, who has fully proved her identity as the first Mrs. McCaffery, and Mrs. Austin are the rightful heirs and entitled to their portion of the estate, cutting out entirely the second wife of the millionaire and her children.



Common Sense Reasoning

Hood's Sarsaparilla Had Cured Others, and It Cured Me.

"It was sixteen years ago my right leg began to swell and pain. Four years ago it broke out in three dreadful sores. I tried all kinds of salves and liniments but the worse the sores became.

I Had to Walk on Crutches,

and a greater part of the time was confined to my bed. I could not sleep nights, and my eyes became affected. I have worn glasses for over six years. Since I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills two of the worst sores on my limb have healed and the third is almost closed. My sore eyes have been benefited as I can see to read and write and also thread my needle for sewing without the use of glasses. I came to use Hood's Sarsaparilla by noticing advertisements. I reasoned that what

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

has cured others would cure me, and it has proved so. It is a splendid medicine." MRS. KEZIA WESTBROOK, Manning, Michigan.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

FOR A SILVER P

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY CALLED BIMETALLIC LE

It Represents the Views of but Chiefly Mine Owners—Free 16 to 1 Demanded, and Issues Denounced—It Wants ernment to Issue All Cur Favors Sibley for President, publican for Vice-President.

SOLONS FOR AID.

DE BUSINESS-MEN ENUMER-
PARTMENT STORE EVILS.

an Address to the Legislature
ing Some Sort of Law to Change
ndition Against Which They
in—Dr. Lawrence Gives Plain
orous Expression of His Views
Side Protective Association De-
t Has No Newspaper Organ.

Side Business-Men's Protective
held its regular fortnightly meet-
at No. 507 West Madison street.
100 persons present, among whom
men. The principal business was
of an address to the Legislature,
ted to Moses Salomon, Sherman
d other members of the Legis-
their attention to the great evils
the department store system of
he first of their evils was the em-
child labor, with all its degrading
The second was the alleged
advertising; misrepresenting the
articles, quoting prices in
ers on certain commodi-
then consenting to sell the
nly an extremely small amount of
third evil was the centralization
of business under one firm man-
d under one firm roof. The
the depreciation of real estate out-
congested district. The fifth was
g of the standard of wages. The
cluded as follows:
of the Assembly, as your con-
demand that you enact such legis-
your judgment is sufficient to remedy
isting evils and which will compel
ent stores to conform to the laws of
d honorable business methods.
speaker of the evening was the
. M. Lawrence. He said he ap-
citizen, not as a minister, and he
his mind freely just as he was
to do in his own pulpit. He was
d that there was an agitation to
good people of the West Side to
eir own merchants. The proverb
a dog a bad name and then
The West Side had a bad
the West Side people were
r it. He intended to relieve his
is subject. He related a story
thodist convert who made a public
y his debts, with interest, if his
ould call at his house. The next
2 o'clock one of them called, and
ed early as he expected there would
the convert.
rence said he had lived in Chicago
s and he was proud to say he had
ht anything in a department store
ld not have bought in it if it had
department store. The first pur-
ever made in the city was
West Side. He could recall
hen there were three excellent
West Madison street, but now they
appeared. He was sorry to know
good many silly people who
South Side was the best place to
thought it was actually contempt-
man to make his money on the
and spend it on the South Side.
come to be a centralization of busi-
South Side which was prejudicial
rests of the West Side.
dresses were made by members.
olley said it was not the West Side
was suffering from the department
aimed at the welfare of the whole
wanted a law against sky-scrapers.
ir said he wished a committee could
ted to get the John Crerar Library
the West Side.
Askew, from the Typographical
d he had had two appointments
Executive committee to talk up the
f starting a West Side news-
t he had been disappointed
es. He said little was to be
from the association when it
s its organ a newspaper which paid
yes less than the regular scale. This
iscussion as to whether the associa-
ver made any newspaper its organ.
cided that it had never done so and
resolution was passed declaring it
er have an organ.
aham thought the scenes enacted
very meeting were the greatest com-
the South Side merchants could

A NEGRO WHO CURSES THEM.

r Feared in Alabama as the Result
of a Students' Row.

OMERY, Ala., March 5.—[Special.]—
town of Auburn, Ala., where is
he Alabama Agricultural and Me-
College, was startled Sunday night
illade of gun and pistol shots and
urder. A crowd of cadets had sur-
house, intent upon securing the
George Turkey, a negro, who had
of their number. Turkey, it is
to the door and fired at the stu-
ereupon they opened fire upon the
peppered it with bullets, 100 shots
d. Then they stole away before the
could arrest them. One cadet was
wounded. Turkey was shot in the
Will Tarver, another negro, and a
ere struck by pistol balls. None,
is dangerously wounded. A large
egroes congregated after the firing
rouble was feared, but all is now

AUSTIN FILES HER CLAIMS.

r of John McCaffery's First Wife
s About Her Father's Estate.

URG, Pa., March 5.—Mrs. Susan Aus-
city, who claims to be an heir of
Chicago millionaire, John McCaffery,
home today from Washington, D.
she has been to establish her claim.
rts having been successful and says
Crafts of Chicago, who is settling
tate of Mr. McCaffery, said Mrs.
mother, who has fully proved her
s the first Mrs. McCaffery, and Mrs.
e the rightful heirs and entitled to
ion of the estate, cutting out entire-
ond wife of the millionaire and her



mon Sense Reasoning

Sarsaparilla Had Cured Others,
and It Cured Me.

as sixteen years ago my right leg
o swell and pain. Four years ago
out in three dreadful sores. I tried
s of salves and liniments but the
he sores became.

Had to Walk on Crutches,

reater part of the time was con-
my bed. I could not sleep nights,
eyes became affected. I have
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and the third is almost closed. My
s have been benefited as I can see to
d, write and also thread my needle
ing without the use of glasses. I
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ertisments. I reasoned that what

ood's Sarsaparilla Cures

red others would cure me, and it
ved so. It is a splendid medicine."
KEZIA WESTBROOK, Manning,
n.

d's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

FOR A SILVER PARTY.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY THE SO-CALLED BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

It Represents the Views of but Few Men, Chiefly Mine Owners—Free Coinage at 16 to 1 Demanded, and Further Bond Issues Denounced—It Wants the Government to Issue All Currency, and Favors Sibley for President, with a Republican for Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—For two weeks or so A. J. Warner and his bimetallic league have been holding mysterious conferences in out of the way places with the expressed purpose of organizing a new silver party on a 16 to 1 basis. The meetings have been styled "executive" because, as a matter of fact, Mr. Warner carries the league around in his pocket, and organizes a meeting wherever he happens to meet two or three congenial spirits. The manifesto was issued this evening, and its chief value has been to demonstrate the fact that it embodies the well-worn ideas of Senator Stewart of Nevada, Senator Jones of Nevada, and Representative Newlands, also of Nevada, and hence the new organization is generally known as the Nevada silver party.

They declare for silver always at 16 to 1 whether school keeps or not, and they are down on national bank notes and "fernint" bonds of all descriptions. The manifesto arraigns both the Republican and Democratic parties for subservience to the "gold bugs," a subject on which Stewart has so often cleared the Senate, and dismisses the Populists with the innuendo that they don't amount to much any way. Jones, Stewart, and Newlands have been outside party lines for a long time and their present action indicates no change of base. All three are wealthy residents of Washington, who are interested in Nevada silver mines, and who have personal interests at stake.

Laughs at Sibley's Pretensions.

A laugh was created about Washington when it was known the league had put in nomination for the Presidency Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania. He is remembered chiefly for a scurrilous attack on President Cleveland during a debate in the House. His experience in politics began with the present Congress, to which he was elected as a Democratic Populist. When he tried to break into Congress again on the same composite platform last November he was buried out of sight by the voters of his district. To those who have known him in Congress as an insignificant appendage to a strong majority his nomination for the Presidency is peculiarly grotesque, and gives further ground for the belief that the manifesto and nomination were both the work of Stewart, the venerable but mildewed Senator from Nevada, whose position on the silver question has brought him into disrepute with the silver leaders and made him the subject of several public rebukes in the Senate. Those who understand the situation know that to the manifesto issued tonight there is not appended the name of a single man, either Democrat or Republican, who is recognized as possessing influence in party councils. As a result the general feeling is that the manifesto is slightly ahead of time, and should have been dated April 1.

Platform of the Fiatists.

Following is the manifesto:

The money question is now indisputably the dominant issue in the United States, and will remain so until settled and settled rightly. Other questions however important must wait for this, which, to a greater or less extent, involves all others. The issue is between the gold standard, gold bonds, and bank currency on the one side and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, and government currency on the other.

1. On this issue we declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality; the silver coin to be a full legal tender, equal with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private.

2. We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the General Government only and should be legal tender.

3. We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government, and not at the option of the creditor.

On this issue we appeal from the dictation of the money power to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.

Address to the People.

The signers of the Declaration of Independence held that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind required that reasons should be given for dissolving the bonds that had bound the colonies to Great Britain. So we, who find it necessary to sever our relations with the political parties with which we have heretofore acted and form new alliances in a common cause, deem it proper that some of the reasons which impel us to this action should be submitted to a candid public.

The monetary reform for which we contend as above set forth is, in our judgment, so vital to the common welfare and so necessary to a return to conditions of prosperity in this country as to preclude longer delay in the inauguration of a movement, the purpose of which is to bring together all who believe in the necessity of the proposed reform, for this object and this alone. Those in favor of the gold standard are and have been united in purpose and action. Party lines do not divide them when this issue is raised. Differences on other questions are then laid aside, and together they "in well beseeming ranks march all one way." On the other hand, those who are in favor of a return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, are split into as many divisions as there are parties. Silver Republicans from the West and South, to the great delight of the leaders of the Republican party, insist on contending for their cause only within the lines of that party; and Southern and Western Democrats, earnest silver men, equally to the delight of the leaders of the Democratic party, continue the contest on their part only within the lines of the Democratic party. In other words the advocates of the bimetallic standard, through the unrestricted coinage of silver as well as gold, now contend for their cause in organizations which are controlled by the gold party. Hence, however zealous in the cause one may be, no results are possible because his party refuses to carry out his views, or to permit them to be carried out.

For Free Coinage.

It is believed there are now and have been for twenty years a large majority of the voters in the United States in favor of restoring the free coinage of both gold and silver, but the opportunity to vote their convictions has never been given them, and their will has been continually thwarted by party chicanery. There has not been a Congress within twenty years which, except for the influence of executive patronage or the fear of an executive veto would not have voted to open the mints again to silver on the same terms as to gold. Indeed, each House of Congress has, at different times, separately passed free coinage bills, but their action has often been frustrated by party manipulation. It is as necessary, therefore, to have a President in sympathy with the causes as to have a Congress in favor of it.

But enough has been said to show the impossibility of gaining our cause as long as we remain divided or fight only in the ranks of the gold party or in organizations controlled by the advocates of the gold standard. As well might our fathers have expected to win the independence of the colonies if, while contending for the cause of liberty, they had refused to separate from the Tories. Independence could never have been won by fighting for liberty in British regiments. And, fellow-citizens, this great cause will never be won without united action. It will never be won unless those who believe in it come together and elect a Congress and a President on this issue. There is no hope whatever that the Republican party, as a party, will change its policy, give up the gold standard, and restore the bimetallic standard. There are no grounds for such hope, and we believe they are deluded who look for such a change of policy by this party. The Republican party is committed by its leaders, by its record, and by the press behind it to the gold standard, supported by gold bonds, and to the retirement of the greenbacks, and the surrender of the issue and control of paper currency to the banks.

Attitude of the Democrats.

No less persistent and effective is the control of the money power over the organization of the Democratic party. While undoubtedly a large majority of the members of that party are opposed to the gold standard, they have been powerless to control the party organization against it; and much less to secure through it the restoration of the bimetallic standard. While this is the case it cannot be expected that Republicans will abandon convictions of a lifetime on other questions and go into the Democratic party in a body, or into a wing of that party. Nor will Democrats give up convictions they believe to be essential in government and go over to the Republican party, or to a division of that party. Nor is it possible to induce Republicans and Democrats together to go into the Populist party, for the reason, if for no other, that the platform of that party contains declarations and the party advocates theories to which they cannot give their assent.

But we must in some way come together on this issue or the cause is lost and with it the independence of the people. No old party ever carried through a great reform. "New bottles for new wine." Therefore no course seems possible but to subordinate for the time being other questions and come together in a new organization to fight the great battle of 1896 on the one great issue on which the prosperity and happiness of the people so largely depend. It is believed this cause can be won in no other way, and that to continue to contend for it only within the lines of existing parties is to court defeat at the outset and to lose the battle in the end.

The purpose of this movement is not to array section against section nor class against class, nor to require anybody to give up his convictions on other questions or to sever his party relations for any other purpose than to unite in a common cause, the cause of justice against injustice, of prosperity against adversity, of continued employment of labor instead of enforced idleness, of abundance and happiness instead of want and misery.

There can be no doubt, moreover, that a return to the standard of gold and silver will promote in the highest degree the business interests of the entire country; while one continuance of the present policy must necessarily be attended by a further fall of prices, imperiling business enterprise still more and prolonging indefinitely the present stagnant condition of trade and industry.

Calamity Wail.

Better prices under existing conditions cannot be expected. A debtor nation cannot maintain an even level of prices with creditor nations. The single gold standard can be maintained in the United States only by forcing down the price level of commodities here enough below the price level of other countries to turn gold this way, or at any rate to induce our creditors to take commodities of us for what we owe them instead of demanding gold. Any policy, therefore, that tends to raise prices necessarily operates to expel gold. This condition of things cannot be overcome by tariffs, much less by free trade. In the payment of annual dues to other countries we must compete with other debtor countries—with Argentina, with Egypt, with India, with all the countries of Great Britain, and, worst of all, with Asiatic races, with industries stimulated as never before by the low price of silver.

These conditions, from which there is no escape as long as the gold standard policy is pursued, intensify the gravity of the situation in this country to such an extent as to compel the serious attention of all patriotic citizens. How idle in the presence of such conditions to expect to maintain the gold standard by an indefinite issue of bonds; and how unwise, if not reckless, such a policy must seem to the thoughtful men everywhere. It is estimated that already the rise of gold by increasing debts has absorbed from 40 to 50 thousand millions of the world's wealth.

The inauguration of a movement for relief from these enthralling conditions must spring from the people. Politicians never institute great reforms, and it were idle to wait for them. This cause is the cause of the people, and it is believed that it more profoundly concerns the welfare of the great body of the people than any question since the civil war, if not indeed since our independence was gained; for in its ultimate outcome the question of a sufficiency or scarcity of money is a question of freedom or serfdom for the mass of the people.

Against a Foreign Decision.

While not unmindful of the interests of the people of other countries in this question, it is not an issue that can be safely submitted to the decision of foreign governments or be made to depend on what other countries may do or may not do. When our monetary system was established over a hundred years ago, with a population of less than 4,000,000, our fathers did not wait for or invite the concurrence of other powers. Nor did the framers of the Constitution contemplate any such action. They legislated for the United States and we now, as Americans, must legislate for ourselves. "Beware of entangling alliances" in this as in other matters, and especially of allurements of international conferences, to delay action in our own behalf, in the delusive hope that other countries will care for our interests better than we can ourselves. No other country has ever asked our approval of its financial policy.

It is believed the United States has power enough in the commercial world alone to restore the link between gold and silver, broken in 1873, but should gold for any reason temporarily go to a premium it will none the less operate on prices generally, and certainly a premium on gold here would, like a fall in the gold price of silver to silver countries, inure on every side to the advantage of the United States.

Fellow-citizens, the power is still in your hands to right by the ballot the great wrong of 1873 and to save yourselves and your children from the thralldom which the gold standard policy, if persisted in, will surely bring upon you and them. We pray you, therefore, not to let the settlement of this question go beyond the election of 1896, but subordinating all questions for the time being to this, the supreme issue, settle this now, and settle it forever, and we especially urge upon you the importance of immediate organization in townships and counties throughout the entire country for the purpose of carrying on this great movement for the common good of all.

(Signed by the following Executive committee appointed by the Bimetallic Conference called at Washington Feb. 22, 1895):

A. J. WARNER,
President American Bimetallic League, Chairman.
JOHN P. JONES, United States Senate.
WILLIAM M. STEWART, United States Senate.
J. L. MCLAURIN, of South Carolina.
ANSON WOLCOTT, of Indiana.
GEORGE G. MERRICK, of Colorado.
HENRY JONES, of Georgia.
J. C. GREEN, of California.
JOSEPH SHELDON, of Connecticut.
C. J. HILLYER, District of Columbia.
BYRON E. SHEAR, of Colorado.
MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, of New Jersey.

Sibley for President.

If the conference had authority from the people to name a candidate for President, it would name Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, but not having such authority it can only suggest the name and invite expressions from the people by petition, resolutions, or otherwise, believing that nominations when made should reflect in the most direct manner the will of the people, uncontrolled by caucus machinery or by professional politicians.

Petitions or letters indorsing this view should be addressed to A. J. Warner, Chairman of the Executive Committee American Bimetallic Party, *Sun* Building, Washington, D. C.

A committee consisting of the following named gentlemen, Gen. A. J. Warner, President American Bimetallic League, Chairman; William Stewart, United States Senate, Henry Jones of Georgia, Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, Anson Wolcott of Indiana, and J. L. McLaurin of South Carolina, was appointed to select a Provisional National committee to consist of one member from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, to take charge of this movement in the several States and Territories.

It is understood that it is the desire of the league that a Republican should receive the nomination for Vice-President.

DEMOCRATS WHO FAVOR FREE SILVER.

List of the Congressmen Who Signed the Recent Address.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Following are the names of the Democrats who signed the address recently given to the public urging all Democrats to make the money question the paramount issue, and to endeavor to place the Democratic party on record in favor of the "immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, as it existed prior to 1873, such coin to be a full legal tender for all debts public and private":

R. P. Bland, Missouri; W. J. Bryan, Nebraska; H. A. Coffeen, Wyoming; George W. Fithian, Illinois; J. V. Cockrell, Texas; John L. McLaurin, South Carolina; James G. Maguire, California; George F. Ikirt, Ohio; Justin R. Whiting, Michigan; H. C. Snodgrass, Tennessee; George F. Richardson, Michigan; M. A. Smith, Arizona; A. W. Ogden, Louisiana; J. A. Capehart, West Virginia; W. L. Moore, Kansas; H. D. Money, Mississippi; R. W. Fyan, Missouri; B. F. Grady, North Carolina; Charles H. Morgan, Missouri; G. W. Shell, South Carolina; Edward Lane, Illinois; D. D. Donovan, Ohio; A. C. Latimer, South Carolina; Marshall Arnold, Missouri; W. H. Denson, Alabama; W. J. Talbert, South Carolina; John S. Williams, Mississippi; T. J. Strait, South Carolina; A. L. Caminetti, California; W. H. Bower, North Carolina; Antonio Joseph, New Mexico; Evan P. Howell of the Atlanta *Constitution*; J. Floyd King, Louisiana.

They represent sixteen States and two Territories. The paper was taken to the Senate just before the close of the session, but it was impossible to have any conference with the Senators or to see any considerable number of them.

BERLIN, March 5.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet today Arendt raised a discussion on the currency question. Bueck regretted that Germany, with her well regulated monetary system, should have initiated a proposal for an international conference on the question of currency. Waldow declared the gold standard was ruining husbandry and Herr Liedmann welcomed the attitude of the Imperial Government on the silver question. After Eynern had expressed the conviction that an international conference on monetary affairs would not result in a change of the present system the subject was dropped.

OBJECT TO BIRDS ON BONNETS.

Members of the Audubon Society Will Meet Dr. Holub of Vienna.

There will be a meeting of the Audubon Society this afternoon in Room 53, Athenæum Building, No. 26 East Van Buren street. Dr. Emil Holub of Vienna, the South African explorer and ornithologist, will be present. The objects of the Audubon Society are to preserve from unnecessary destruction all harmless birds, to discourage the wearing and the use of birds for ornaments, and to promote the study of natural history.

GROVER GETS HIS GUN

ON PLEASURE BENT HE SAILS FOR SOUTHERN SOUNDS.

Congress Being Off His Hands Cleveland Proposes to Reduce the Finny and Feathered Tribes—Ex-Congressmen Gnash Their Teeth Over the Flight of the Executive—Little Chance That Mr. Warren Will Be Made Supervising Architect—Germany Seeks American Trade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—Occupants of the White House were astir early this morning from the fact that the President before retiring last evening had given instructions for a prompt breakfast before starting on a gunning trip. Preparations were going on for this expedition all yesterday, and Steward St. Clair of the Executive Mansion was kept busy stocking the larder of the lighthouse tender Violet with two weeks' supplies for the use of the President and his party. Consequently when the President finished his first meal today there was little to be done in the way of getting ready for his trip. The carriage rolled up to the south entrance of the Executive Mansion at 9 o'clock and Mrs. Cleveland and the babies came out on the portico to wish the head of the household a pleasant journey. With the exception of Dr. Reilly, who was to accompany the President throughout his journey, and Private Secretary Thurber no one was aware of the exact time fixed for the President's departure, and consequently there was no demonstration either at the White House or the steamboat wharf. Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle had been invited to go duck hunting, but at the last moment both were compelled to decline owing to the condition of public business in the State and Treasury Departments. Upon reaching the wharf where lay the little craft which was to bear him to the haunts of the ducks the President fairly sprang out, like a boy going for a frolic, and he never seemed in better health or spirits. Capt. Willis had been expecting his distinguished passenger since eight bells and after he came aboard there was no delay in casting off the hawser and starting bow on down the Potomac for a cruise which will only terminate when ordered by the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States.

⁂

It was lucky for the President, however, that he got away early and unobserved, although Private Secretary Thurber, who was left as a bumper to ward off White House callers, evidently did not consider himself the most fortunate individual in the world. Usually 10 o'clock in the forenoon is the hour when callers are admitted to the President's office and this fact is pretty well known to Congressmen who have had business to transact at the White House. Although it had been hinted the President was getting ready to go on a hunting trip not one Congressman in ten believed he would leave Washington within a few hours after the expiration of a Congress. Consequently those who had business at the Executive Mansion deferred making a call until about 10:30 o'clock and then there was the dickens to pay. Upwards of a hundred ex-Congressmen put in an appearance, some in their own behalf and others to look out for the interests of former constituents, but at the outset they were met with the stunning announcement that the President had left the city and there was no telling when he would return. Some of the doubting Thomases thought Private Secretary Thurber was poking fun at them and would not believe the President was absent from his office until they had been permitted to peer in at the unoccupied chair at the big oak desk. Those who did not express their sentiments audibly looked unutterable things, and it is pretty safe to assume they were not complimentary to the President. All this time, however, the object of Congressional denunciation and wrath was calmly floating down the Potomac, smoking a cigar and playing a game of cribbage to while away the time until the ducking shores should be reached.

⁂

Secretary Carlisle will in all probability name a Supervising Architect within the next ten days, and he is not likely to be either Clinton J. Warren of Chicago or Mr. Aiken of Cincinnati. Both names have been urged upon the Secretary with a host of other applicants, the papers on file representing at least two score aspirants for this position. A weeding-out process has been going on, however, and the number now on Mr. Carlisle's table has been narrowed down to a few. One of the qualifications for the new Supervising Architect which the Secretary of the Treasury will insist upon is that he shall have experience in putting up large business blocks or buildings, and an expert on private residences will not be considered in the same category with an architect who has made a specialty of places of business, particularly where they have been constructed on a large scale. Nearly every Congressional delegation representing the large cities of the United States has been urging names upon Secretary Carlisle, but he concluded to wait until Congress adjourned before making a selection. One of the obstacles in the way of an appointment to this place has arisen from two causes, (1) the small salary paid, $4,500 per annum, and, (2) because nearly all the patronage of the office was cut off when a reorganization of the bureau was effected last year.

⁂

After learning the Senate had refused to confirm John Beard to be Postmaster at Danville the President immediately recommissioned him as a recess appointment. Frank Joplin, nominated to be Postmaster at Elizabethtown, Ky., in place of Mrs. Helm, sister of the late Mrs. Lincoln, also failed of confirmation. But the President did not feel called upon to reappoint him, and the Kentucky delegation are working up the claims of another candidate whose name will be presented to the President when he returns to Washington. Other postoffice reappointments were: Nebraska—Schuyler, Michael N. Huck, vice G. H. Wells, commission expired. South Dakota—Sioux Falls, Alfred D. Tinsley, vice B. F. Campbell. D. C. Marsh at East St. Louis, Ill.

⁂

Bank Examiner Whittemore, who has been in charge of the national bank at Holdrege, Neb., which failed a few days ago, has telegraphed the Controller of the Currency that it will be necessary to appoint a receiver for this institution. According to advices from the bank it appears the liabilities will aggregate upwards of $60,000, while the capital is $75,000. Controller Eckels has received a number of applications for the position of receiver of this bank and he will make a choice tomorrow.

⁂

Ex-Postmaster-General and Mrs. Bissell will go to New York tomorrow for a stay of a few days, and while in the city will be at the Plaza Hotel. Upon their return to Washington they will remain in the city until the 1st of May, or possibly a little longer. If, however, there should be a forward spring with hot weather they will close their house in this city somewhat sooner and go direct to Buffalo.

⁂

Secretary Carlisle has entirely recovered from his recent attack of the grip. It is probable he will not have to take the trip to Kentucky which was to have been taken on account of the illness of his brother, as this morning a telegram arrived announcing his brother was now considered out of danger.

⁂

With his retirement from Congressional life at the conclusion of the Fifty-third Congress Mr. Holman completed a career of thirty years as a national lawmaker. This is the first case on record in the career of a legislator in this country that he has rounded out such a period at Washington in one branch of the lawmaking power.

⁂

Lieut.-Col. Merritt Barber, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the Platte, has been ordered to report for duty at Chicago as Adjutant-General of the Department of the Missouri.

⁂

Mrs. Gresham has gone to Chicago for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Andrews, who, with her husband, is about to remove to New York, where they will make their future home.

JEALOUSY OF THE GERMAN AGRARIANS.

They Hope for a Tariff War with the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The claims of the agrarian classes in Germany are commented upon in a report of Special Agent Mattes to the Agricultural Department. The agent contends that they would hail with joy a tariff war with the United States. "The agrarians," says the report, "well understand our agricultural products are becoming more popular every year in Germany in spite of the many indirect and false attacks made upon them. Anything is welcomed that creates a false impression about America among the people. The agrarians are also demanding an increase of duty on cottonseed oils from 98 cents per 220 pounds to $2.30. There are eight principal oil manufacturers located at Mannheim and other German cities who make peanut and sesame oil and who say cottonseed oil ruins their business. All the efforts of the agrarians to bring about legislation discriminative against foreign agricultural products will be futile. What the outcome will be relative to the prohibition order against American live cattle and dressed beef remains to be seen, but petitions are daily forwarded to the capital praying for cheaper meat."

The German Government is rapidly extending the functions of its Consuls and improving the entire consular system with the purpose of enlarging its foreign trade. Strenuous efforts are being made to capture the lucrative markets of the United States in particular for German manufacturers, and great success is attending the work. Consul Sterne at Bamberg reports the director of the German Consulate at Chicago will pay an official visit to his native country in March or April of this year for the purpose of delivering addresses on the subject of commercial relations in the United States and in particular the great opportunities offered for effecting an increase in the export of German merchandise to America.

Russia is about to make a determined effort to reach out for and capture some of the great markets for flour, such as England, the borders of the Mediterranean Sea, and Asia, which are at present largely supplied by the United States. The government is backing the project, and promising to afford special transportation rates and facilities for the export trade in flour and to advance loans to the Russian millers to enable them to extend their operations.

An Agricultural Department bulletin reports extreme cold and heavy snows in all parts of France and heavy frosts and snow storms of exceptionally severity in Great Britain throughout January. The usual complaints of lack of sufficient snow in the southern districts of Russia to protect the winter seedings from the severe cold have reached the department. The area devoted to wheat in India has been reduced 8 per cent.

HEAVY FALLING OFF IN IMMIGRATION.

Decrease for Seven Months Is Officially Reported to Have Been 76,207.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—A statement prepared at the Immigrant Bureau shows the total number of immigrants arriving at United States ports during the seven months ending Feb. 1, 1895, was 113,375, as against 189,582 for the seven months ending Feb. 1, 1894, a decrease of 76,207, or 40 per cent. The decrease at New York was 51,480, or 39 per cent. A great decrease in immigration is observed from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Finland, Sweden, and Switzerland, compared with same period of fiscal years 1894 and 1895. There is a decrease of 47 per cent. These countries usually furnish the most desirable class of immigrants. From Italy for the seven months of fiscal year 1894-'95 there was a decrease of 5,968, or 34 per cent. Immigration from Russia and Austria-Hungary shows an increase for December and January, 1894 and 1895: Austria-Hungary, 3,744; Russia, 3,468. The recent arrivals are chiefly of the most undesirable classes. From Nov. 1 to Dec. 8, 1894, 25,544 steerage passengers left this country.

TROUBLE OVER CADET NOMINATIONS.

Validity of Some of the Appointments Is Seriously Questioned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Touching the recent appointments to the Naval Academy by Congressmen just going out of office Secretary Herbert was obliged to confirm those received before noon yesterday, but it appears many of the members failed to get their papers in in time, and there is a question as to whether the nominations received after noon yesterday can be considered. Some of the new Congressmen who are in town and have heard of the raid upon their perquisites have begun to protest vigorously to Secretary Herbert against the appointment of the nominees. The department is concerned for the future of these boys, for there are threats of reprisals by some new Congressmen, and hints that the new Congress will promptly reverse the action of its predecessors and vacate the appointments.

ITEMS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Plans Making to Put the New Pension Law Into Operation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The officials of the Pension Bureau will soon take active measures to put into operation the recent legislation raising all pensioners receiving less than $6 a month to that rating. It is estimated that 4,000 cases will be affected by the legislation and will involve an increase of about $1,500,000. The bureau has given notice that the pushing of individual cases will be unnecessary.

To Practice in the Supreme Court.

Three ex-members of the House—John J. O'Neill (Mo.), John T. Dunn (N. J.), and D. W. Brookshire (Ind.)—were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court today. Mr. O'Neill remarked this step on their part should be taken "as evidence that the victims of the November election meant to go to work." They will all return to their homes to practice.

Spain Revises Duties.

The Department of State has been advised that a decree has been issued by the Spanish Government imposing until Dec. 31 next an additional duty of 2.50 pesetas (58 cents), 4.12 pesetas (82 cents), and 2 pesetas (40 cents), respectively on wheat, wheat flour, and bran entering from foreign ports the custom houses of Spain and the Balearic Islands.

Sentence Commuted.

The President has commuted to three months' actual imprisonment the six months' sentence imposed upon Harry Reagan, convicted in Ohio of impersonating a United States officer. He has denied the application for pardon of H. A. B. Johnston, sentenced in Missouri to four years' imprisonment for making a false pension affidavit.

Treasury Statement.

Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balances, $180,762,662; gold reserve, $91,635,026.

NEARLY MURDER A FRESHMAN.

Johns Hopkins Students Indulge in Some More Brutal Hazing.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5.—[Special.]—Class rivalry at the Johns Hopkins University has this session led to such a bitter feeling between the juniors and the freshmen that yesterday morning a free fight occurred in the gymnasium, in which T. Dudley Williams, a freshman, son of a prominent Baltimore physician, was nearly killed and a score or more students bruised and injured. When the juniors held their banquet Friday night the freshmen played a trick on them, and this stirred up bad blood. Yesterday morning the juniors tried to put a freshman through the "pop social," a form of hazing in which the victim is whirled and hurled about in the center of a group until he is exhausted. While engaged in this sport, the freshmen rushed to the rescue of their classmate and the frolic became a fight. The gymnasium was soon strewn with collars, cuffs, buttons, neckties, hats, and pieces of garments. Bloody noses, black eyes, cuts and bruises were given and received indiscriminately, and while the fracas was at its height some one yelled that one of the freshmen was being killed. The men stopped at once. Young Williams was found at the bottom of the heap, white and motionless. It took nearly ten minutes to revive him, during which time the students were anxiously awaiting the result. They are now just as anxiously awaiting the result of the investigation which the faculty has instituted. The extent of Williams' injuries is not yet known. The faculty will make an example of the ringleaders in both classes and they will probably be expelled. This is the worst affair of the kind that has ever occurred at the Johns Hopkins.

He Shoots the Cook.

Michael McCormick, a cook at No. 76 West Madison street, was accidentally shot yesterday afternoon a few inches above the heart by a waiter in the establishment who goes by the name of "Lefty." McCormick was taken to the County Hospital, where his condition is considered critical. He told the police the shooting was done in a joking way and he did not blame "Lefty." The latter, he said, had given him an order for a customer which he did not understand. "Lefty" drew a revolver, saying he supposed he'd better shoot him. The revolver went off.

RATES IN A BAD WAY.

TRAFFIC POOLS EAST AND WEST IN DANGER OF COLLAPSE.

Western Trunk Lines' Committee Meets with Such Poor Success in Maintaining Freight Rates That Chairman Midgley Calls a Meeting of Officers of Western Lines, Who Agree to Instruct Their Traffic Departments to Stick to Tariff Rates—General Railroad News.

Although strong divisions of traffic pools are in effect both east and west of Chicago yet freight rates, both by the Central Traffic and Western Freight Association lines, are in a sad state of demoralization. The Western Trunk Line committee (Western pool) has struggled hard for the last month or two to prevent a general collapse in rates with poor success, and the Eastern pool tried equally hard to avert general demoralization, and was even less successful than the Western roads, and this in spite of a solemn agreement made by the Presidents and General Managers of the Central Traffic Association lines at Cleveland less than two months ago. The Western roads blame the Eastern lines for the present trouble, while the latter are anxious to place the blame on their Western connections. It is the opinion, however, that there would be but little trouble if the Eastern lines would not continually offer special inducements to Western connections for joining them in making cuts on through rates, especially on traffic via St. Louis, Peoria, and junction points south of Chicago.

Chairman Midgley's efforts to keep up rates in the West having proved fruitless, and fearing serious trouble, he called a meeting of the Presidents and general executive officers of the various Western roads at his office yesterday afternoon. All agreed that something had to be done if serious loss in revenue was to be averted. The many round-about or "elbow" lines, as they are now called, were the ones found to stand in the way of a strict maintenance of rates. The strong and direct lines, it was claimed, did their best to keep up rates, but some of them would in the end become disgusted with doing nothing and meet the competition of the weak lines. It was argued that it would be better for the strong lines to go out of the business entirely than to take it at losing rates, and finally a resolution was unanimously adopted to instruct the traffic departments to firmly maintain tariff rates.

An attempt will also be made to stiffen up the rates in Eastern territory by the Eastern lines. A meeting of the Presidents and General Managers of the Central Traffic Association lines will be held at Commissioner Blanchard's office to consider the situation and see if something more effective than the Cleveland resolutions cannot be devised.

HOW THE INTER-STATE LAW IS EVADED.

Discrimination on Tinplate Rates in Favor of Gulf Ports.

Chairman Midgley a short time ago was requested by the Vice-President of one of the leading companies terminating at Missouri River points to submit to the executive officers of the interested roads the question of accepting the same rate on shipments of domestic tinplate which the roads protect as a proportionate rate on shipments of imported tinplate when carried via Newport News or Montreal, Que. That proportion is 12½ cents per 100 pounds from Mississippi River crossings, East St. Louis to Dubuque, both inclusive, when destined to Missouri River points, Council Bluffs to Kansas City, both inclusive.

In a circular just issued to the executive officers of Missouri River roads Chairman Midgley says the last named rate resulted from the inability to agree with lines from New Orleans as to the rates which should prevail on import shipments. Through contracts were usually made in Great Britain and the inland proportion was frequently very small, but whatever it was, roads west of St. Louis felt obliged to accept their agreed percentage thereof, which commonly left them only about one-half the rate charged on the same article when it entered this country via North Atlantic ports. In the latter event the rates exacted from all Mississippi River crossings were the established local rates of the Western Freight Association. Failing to agree with the routes from the Gulf, after several conferences had been held the Alton asserted its acquired right to establish a low proportionate rate from the Mississippi River on import shipments to Kansas City. Subsequently a rate of 12½ cents was established to Missouri River points. Soon thereafter the Inter-State Commerce Commission rendered its decision in the "import case," according to which roads engaged in inter-State commerce were prohibited from charging more on domestic shipments than they accepted for the same service on like import commodities. At New Orleans there is no local industry or freight which conflicts with import shipments, and the same is true as to Newport News, therefore it was deemed safe to limit the rates accepted on import shipments to those entering via the Gulf, Newport News, and Montreal, because when so carried no intermediate traffic would be involved, and Western freight roads would not be required to reduce their local rates. The local rate from Mississippi River crossings to Missouri River points is 22 cents per 100 pounds, whereas the proportionate rate is 12½ cents. An effort is now being made to adjust the rates upon a higher basis.

FILED A SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

More Reasons Given Why the Green Bay Road Should Have a Receiver.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 5.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Loan and Trust company filed a supplemental bill in the United States court this afternoon asking for the foreclosure and sale of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul railroad. The petition alleges that the Green Bay company is hopelessly insolvent and that its properties are inadequate to meet its obligations. The petition, speaking on the default of interest on the first mortgage bonds in 1890, alleges that immediate demand for the surrender of the mortgaged property was made and the company formally surrendered its property to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company. The petition shows how under direction of the court improvement was made from time to time in the ministration of the trust. The facts of the application for an order permitting the sale of the La Crosse branch of the road are set forth and the petition goes on to explain that the sale has not taken place by reason of the inability to secure suitable bids. The appointment of a Reorganization committee to reorganize the road and the issuance of consolidated bonds is set forth in great detail. It is asked that the sale of the road be directed in two parcels. one consisting of the La Crosse branch and the other of the remainder of the property, and that the proceeds be directed to the payment of the first mortgage bonds and the surplus may be divided among such parties as may be justly entitled to it. Judge Seaman set the hearing on the application of William S. Mowry for the appointment of a receiver for the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul railroad for April 1. An order was issued restraining the officers of the company from disposing of any of the property.

New Rate on Cotton Seed Oil.

At the February meeting of the Western Freight Association the question of rates on cotton seed oil from St. Louis and Ohio River points to Missouri River points was considered, with a view of equalizing the rates which are now in effect through Memphis on shipments which are routed via Ohio River crossings at St. Louis. The question was referred to a committee, consisting of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northern, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Wabash. A. C. Bird, Chairman of the Western Trunk Line committee, advised Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association yesterday of the adoption by the committee of the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The rate on cotton seed oil from Memphis to Kansas City is 22 cents and the rate from Memphis to Omaha is 27 cents, and the established differential from Cairo and Evansville is 4 cents below Memphis;

"*Resolved*, That a rate of 18 cents to Lower Missouri River points and 23 cents to Omaha be made on cotton seed oil from Cairo to Evansville, when it originates south of the Ohio River. This rate is to be divided on agreed divisions."

The action of the committee has been confirmed and the new rates ordered to be made effective March 10.

No Settlement Reached Yet.

A general meeting of the passenger traffic officials of the Western roads was held yesterday and the committee on formation of sub-committees or territorial sub-organizations submitted its report substantially as given in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. The report was discussed and will probably be adopted, but owing to the absence of a report from the conference between the Wabash and Alton officials regarding the $7.25 rate charged by the Alton from East St. Louis to Kansas City definite action was not taken. A dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says: "The Santa Fé has given notice to the Inter-State Commerce Commission that on the 14th inst. the second-class rate to Chicago will be restored, as a result of a telegram from Chairman Caldwell overruling the action of the Santa Fé. While not accepting Caldwell's decision as final, the Santa Fé realizes that little would be gained by prosecuting to the end."

New Kansas City-St. Louis Road.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—[Special.]—The incorporation of the St. Louis and Kansas City railway at Jefferson City yesterday means that a third through line is to be established between St. Louis and the City on the Kaw under the control of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, which now operates the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern to Boonville. The St. Louis and Kansas City railway, as incorporated, will have $1,500,000 capital, which is held by the members of its Board of Directors—viz.: Robert W. Maguire, J. H. Hill, Joseph M. Bryson, F. A. Leland, and James Hageman.

No Bidders for Georgia Southern.

MACON, Ga., March 5.—The petition of Simon Borg & Co., New York bankers, to postpone the sale of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad was denied by the court this morning. The road was put up for sale with the upset price of $4,500,000, but there were no bidders. It will be put up again March 19 at an upset price of $3,750,000. If not sold then it will be put up April 2 at an upset price of $3,000,000. If not then sold it will go the highest bidder April 16.

Fight Against Purchasing Agents.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The fight made against purchasing agents by the Northwestern railroad and American Express company has caused all but two of the messengers between here and Chicago to quit. The remaining two are having much trouble. Agent Finer was today refused admission to the Milwaukee train, although he had a ticket. Officer Tyrrell threatened to arrest the conductor and he allowed Finer to ride.

Ashland Road Will Be Built.

WASHBURN, Wis., March 5.—[Special.]—C. H. Pratt of Minneapolis, chief promoter of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Ashland railway, conferred with business-men here today regarding the location of terminals here. He gives the assurance that the road will be built this year and asks that Bayfield County subscribe $100,000. Ashland has agreed to put up $110,000. It is estimated the road can be constructed on a bonded indebtedness of $15,000 per mile.

Soo Line Must Stand the Loss.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—Judge Collins in the Supreme Court today handed down a decision in the dispute between the "Soo" road and W. B. Southard as to liability of the "Soo" for a large amount of flour destroyed in the fire at Gladstone, Mich., a few years ago, and the right of the company to the insurance. The court affirms the decision of the lower court in favor of Southard.

Railroad News Notes.

W. R. Collins has been appointed Claim Agent of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railway, vice J. H. Bradish, resigned, with office at Minneapolis, Minn.

The passenger department of the Central Traffic Association was in session all day considering a revision of the rules. The report will be submitted to the regular meeting today.

W. W. Willock has been appointed General Manager of the Monongahela Connecting railroad, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. C. Quincy. His office will be at Pittsburg, Pa.

C. C. Pudor, for fourteen years Division Engineer on the Madison division of the Chicago and Northwestern road, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at St. Albans, Vt. He leaves a wife and an adopted child. The burial will take place at Portland, Me., his former home.

Judge Jenkins yesterday granted the Northern Pacific receivers permission to enter into a lease with the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the owners of the tracks near and in St. Paul, over which it is necessary for the Northern Pacific to run its trains in order to gain access to the St. Paul terminals.

The earnings of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroad for the fourth week of February amounted to $21,475, an increase of $5,352 over the same week last year. For the month of February earnings were $72,553, an increase of $8,067. From July 1 to Feb. 28 the earnings were $634,269, an increase of $51,807.

George G. Street, for the last seventeen years General Accountant and Treasurer of the Blue and Canada Southern fast freight lines has been appointed General Manager of these lines in place of B. B. Mitchell, who has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central railroad. Mr. Street's headquarters will be at Rochester, N. Y.

All lines members of the Wisconsin Freight committee have agreed to the following proposition, presented by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, for basis of rates on lumber: From Arbor Vitæ, Wis., same rates as in effect from Minoqua. From Star Lake, Wis., one cent per 100 pounds higher than the Minoqua rates. Chairman Midgley has fixed March 10 as the date on which those rates shall become effective.

PUBLIC LIBRARY PEOPLE WORRIED.

They Fear the Bill to Increase the Tax Will Not Succeed.

The action of the House of Representatives in referring the library bill to the Committee on Municipal Corporations is seriously worrying the directors of the Chicago Public Library. The bill provides for a two-mill assessment for the year 1896 and one mill thereafter. The present assessment is one-half mill. One-half of the 1896 assessment is for the completion of the new building. The most serious consequences of a failure to pass the bill would be the enforced closing of the thirty-one delivery stations and of the six reading rooms. On an average 50,000 books a month are delivered at the stations, and the monthly attendance at the six reading-rooms is over 25,000. The present reading-room at the City Hall cannot begin to accommodate the people who want to use it, so that these 25,000 readers would be absolutely deprived of the benefits of the library. The directors are keenly alive to the situation, but cannot understand why there is any opposition to the bill. Its enemies are working secretly, and have had the bill referred from one committee to another in the evident hope that it will be smothered in some one of them. The system of delivery stations and auxiliary reading-rooms has put the Chicago Public Library at the head of all circulating libraries, but should the House kill the bill, which passed the Senate unanimously, the library will perforce become a reference library chiefly, without the accommodations to give it even that value.

FIVE OFFICERS FOR THEM TO VOTE ON

Women Will Have That Privilege if Township Suffrage Bill Passes.

"If the township suffrage bill passes the Legislature for what offices will women be privileged to vote?" asked an interested woman with political proclivities yesterday afternoon. Naturally the query is one heard with more or less frequency these days. For the women who expect some time to have a "say" in township affairs it may be replied that the measure would make it possible for fair politicians to vote for five offices—Supervisor of Township, Assessor of Property, Collector, Town Clerk, and Highway Commissioner.

To La Grippe.

O, la grippe, la grippe!
Thou instrument of the devil,
I would I had the power to drag
Thee to the nethermost hell.
There would I bury thee
In the hottest flames—if such there be,
That thou mightest never, never,
Again torment humanity.
Thy treatment to poor weak man
Is most unmerciful.
All are alike to thee, the rich, the poor,
All come within thy fell grasp—
Thou cruel monster!
Man's poor weak back feels
Thy dreadful clasp; and with
Trembling, aching frame, he cries,
O, my poor head!
Burst sure it will with pain.
From whence art thou?
To whither going?
Thy departure time would be hailed
By ten thousand present sufferers.
'Tis said, thou art a "microbe,"
'Tis also said, thou art a "poison."
Poison or microbe,
Thou hast no pity, for thou
Dost take hold of sweet, little,
Innocent babes, and these
Thou layest low, until
Thy partner—Death—
Can gather them in.
Thou dost attack more men than women.
"Lords of Creation,"
Higher in wisdom and power.
Why is this? Thou cruel grab-all!
Thy coming is always most unwelcome,
Thy departure a great joy.
Cruel, cruel monster,
O! la grippe, la grippe.

A SUFFERER.

March, 1895.

LUNCH FOR A NICKEL.

MRS. BRUUN HAS A PLAN TO HELP HONEST BUT IMPECUNIOUS MEN.

Lodging-House and Workshop Combined, Where Those Who Have Signed the Pledge at Gospel Meetings May Be Kept from Drifting Back to Saloons—Hope Mission Has the Support of the W. C. T. U. in This Work—Chicago Press League Decides to Incorporate—Notes.

A worthy work has been projected by Hope Mission under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For eight years this mission, situated at No. 242 West Indiana street, has been in charge of Mrs. Ulrikke Feldtman Bruun, who desires to have erected a lodging-house and workshop combined for honest but impecunious men. This is what she says about it:

"There should be some way provided for the worthy poor whereby they could earn enough to pay for food and lodging until permanent employment is secured. There should be a woodyard, a temperance lodging-house, and a five-cent lunch room. They would not be compelled then to eat the saloon-keeper's lunch. Such an establishment would not only save innumerable honest persons from entering the path of vice, but would help to reclaim those already fallen.

"To illustrate the great need for such a place—a man comes to our gospel meetings, is converted, and signs the pledge. He has neither home nor money. What is to be done with him when the meeting is over? Turn him out in the street on a cold winter night and leave him to his fate? Give him a ticket to a lodging house, you say, but in many such houses there is drinking and cursing all day long. Still, this is what we have to do, because there are no lodging-houses in connection with our churches and missions."

Mrs. Bruun, who is fully indorsed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, thus seeks coöperation from interested persons in the establishment of such a self-supporting lodging-house for men.

CHICAGO PRESS LEAGUE INCORPORATES

Will Be the Authoritative Organization of Women Writers.

The Chicago Press League, of which Miss Mary Hannah Krout is President, decided to become incorporated as an organization of women writers. The articles of incorporation are to be signed by the organizers of the league. A Lenten luncheon will be given at the Auditorium the third Tuesday of the month, at which time prominent persons will be asked to speak on topics apropos of the Lenten season. After Lent it is proposed to give a matinée to secure the wherewithal to furnish club-rooms.

Republican Study Class Meets.

The first meeting of the study class of the Thirty-fourth Ward Women's Republican club was held at the residence of Mrs. J. G. Hayes, No. 517 East Sixty-second street, yesterday afternoon. Papers were read on "Promulgation of Colonial Rights of Women" and the "Development of Woman as a Necessary Factor at the Polls."

Defeats the Franchise Bill.

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—The bill to grant full municipal suffrage to women in Massachusetts was defeated in the lower legislative body today by a vote of 127 to 87. The question was one ordering the bill to a third reading. The motion brought out an immense audience of women.

Of Interest to Woman.

"Women of Australia and New Zealand" was the subject discussed at Kenwood club yesterday afternoon by Miss Mary H. Krout.

The White City Woman's club held its regular monthly meeting at the Leland last evening. A paper on "Art in Landscape" was read by S. M. Milliard.

Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, President of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has returned to Chicago after a two months' sojourn in the East.

A musical recital will be given at 5 o'clock this afternoon at Kent Theater, University of Chicago, by Miss Clara Krause, pianist, and Miss Fannie Losey, violinist.

The South Side Union of King's Daughters and King's Sons was perfected Monday evening at Plymouth Church. It is intended to hold monthly literary and musical meetings.

The Matinée Musical club will give a recital this afternoon before the Woodlawn Park Woman's club. The program will consist of selections from the Scandinavian composers—Grieg, Svensden, Kierulf, and Jensen.



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Nothing like this series has ever been put on the market, each colored plate being lithographed from water color sketches by Charles Graham.

The black and white pictures were sketched by "Tribune" artists, and illustrate nooks and corners of the Fair as no photograph could do.

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KENOSHA, WIS. (between Chicago and Milwaukee).
An Ideal Invalid's Hotel with luxurious accommodations and homelike comforts.
Rest and Health. Specially recommended as a Winter Resort for those who may not be able to go South, or who may require the advantages of a perfectly equipped health institute.
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WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

OH! IF I ONLY HAD

Her Complexion! Why it is easily obtained.
Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

LONG WHEAT IS SOLD.

DISAPPOINTING FOREIGN NEWS CAUSES REALIZING SALES.

Advance Here Followed by Reduced Quotations in Liverpool—Foreigners Are Sellers and Little Cash Export Business Is Reported—Corn Holds Its Own on Light Receipts—Provisions Were Easy with Wheat—Campaign Against the Elevator Abuses Planned.

There was another complete change of sentiment in wheat circles yesterday. May wheat, which sold up strong to 55c on the curb Monday night, opened at 54½@54⅝c yesterday morning on disappointing cables. Instead of reflecting the strength here early Liverpool advices quoted red winter futures ½d lower. The buyers of Monday, both local and foreign, turned free sellers. Lack of cash demand is a depressing factor which the trade never loses sight of. An early report announced that new business to the extent of 30 loads had been done at New York. It was not satisfactorily confirmed, however. Twelve loads were taken, most of this being for Antwerp account, and charters were made for two Lisbon cargoes which were sold some weeks ago. The news received throughout the day was of such conflicting character that traders were timid about operating on either side of the market. There was a great deal of realizing and selling out of disgusted holders of long wheat during the early part of the session. The support was chiefly against privileges, and after the early "evening up" process the market was inactive. The range of the day was only ⅝@¾c. May sold as high as ⅝@¾c, was dull, a shade lower, and on receipt of the late cables broke to 54¼c. The closing public advices quoted spot wheat in Liverpool firm but in poor demand, with futures ½@¾d lower. Paris and Antwerp were unchanged as to wheat, with Berlin about 1c higher. A Paris cable to Bartlett-Frazier said that the damage to crops has been exaggerated. The weather is unsettled, but not enough to hurt crops. It added that the market is controlled by local speculation, and would be influenced by American news. The local trade was all at sea on the foreign situation, but that decided that so long as the Liverpool market was quoted "declining, owing to large shipments," there is no logic in getting panicky here over the possibility of damage in France. *Bradstreet's* estimate of visible supplies did not make its appearance, but is expected to be bearish. Primary point receipts were 297,000 bu against clearances of 359,000 bu in wheat and flour. Northwestern receipts were 557 cars against 333 cars the same day last year. The Argentine Consul was quoted as stating that Argentine exports will not be over 50 per cent of the amount exported last year. To this bit of information was attached a statement that prices had advanced sharply. Liverpool, however, quoted Argentine wheat quieter owing to increased offerings by resellers anxious to realize a small profit. There was little in the way of news outside of the routine statistics which was not discredited. India shipments last week were 24,000 bu, the Baltic and sundry ports 2,160,000 bu, and American 2,659,000 bu, making the total European supplies 4,843,000 bu, against 3,560,000 bu the week before, and against the *Corn Trade News'* estimate of requirements of 7,750,000 bu. The Russian shipments were 175,000 quarters. The cash market was quiet and a shade easier. By sample no grade sold at 49¾c, No. 4 red at 51c, and No. 3 red at 52½c.

Corn held its own well in view of the weakness in wheat. May closed the same as Monday at 44⅞c sellers. The receipts were 207 cars, of which 14 graded. The estimate for today was extremely small at 75 cars and was a bullish factor. The Liverpool market was easier, both for immediate and future delivery. Primary market receipts were 255,000 bu, with clearances of 87,000 bu. Against the local receipts of 207 cars there were withdrawals from store of 65,000 bu. The cash market was firm on the small receipts. There was some demand for corn for spring shipment and the New England demand is said to be good. The latter inquiry is being supplied with corn at Eastern lake ports. Milne worked a cargo of 50,000 bu of No. 3 corn at 4¼c under May price. But little corn was sold to go to store on account of the local demand for carlots. Samples on track were ¼@½c higher, with No. 4 at 40¾c, No. 3 at 41½@42c, No. 3 yellow at 42@42¼c, No. 3 white at 41¾c, and ears dull at 40@41¼c. Billed through—No. 4 at 39¼c, No. 3 at 39½@39¾c, and No. 3 yellow at 40¼@40½c. The option market was narrow and inactive, with 44⅞c and 45c as extremes.

Oats Market Closes Easy.

Fluctuations in the speculative oats market covered only ¼c, and the market ruled only fairly active. Some long oats came out. The buying was scattered. Among the sellers were Patten Bros., Bartlett-Frazier, Kidston, and Counselman. Contract stocks increased 60,000 bu and are now 1,203,000 bu. Receipts at 156 cars were 16 cars over the estimate, and 95 cars are looked for today. May opened at 29⅛c, sold at 29⅛@29¼c, sparingly at 29c, and closed at 29@29⅛c, or a shade easier than Monday. June sold at 29c, and rested with that asked. July sold at 27½c, and ended with 27½c bid. The demand for carlots in store was tame with values steady. Shippers took sample lots liberally, while the supply was moderate, and prices advanced ½c. Sales on track and f. o. b. included No. 3 at 28¾c, do white at 31⅛@32c, No. 2 at 28¾c, and do white at 32@32¼c.

The demand for rye continued good, but business was restricted to a minimum, there being only one car on sale. Receipts were 6 cars. The market was firm. No. 2 to go to store was wanted at 51¼c, and for do f. o. b. 52½c was bid. No. 2 billed through sold at 51c. May was held at 53c, with 52½c bid.

While few buyers were in the barley market the demand was sufficient to absorb the meager offerings at former prices. It was a tame session, however. Arrivals as posted were only 10 cars. Three cars No. 2 sold on track at 53c. No. 3 f. o. b. ranged at 51½@53c.

Practically no cash flaxseed was offered. Buyers were as good as absent. Receipts were limited to three cars, part of which had been sold Monday. Shipments were 5,160 bu. A car choice rejected went at $1.36. For No. 1 Northwestern on track $1.39½ was bid, denoting steadiness. May was held at $1.40, with $1.39 bid.

The supply of timothy was large with an increased variety of all qualities. Trading was active and prices unchanged. Country prime was called $5.65 and arbitration prime $5.80. Common to fair ranged at $5.10@5.40, good at $5.45@5.52½, and choice to fancy at $5.55@5.80.

Cloverseed was moderately active and unchanged. March was nominally $9.00@9.10. Poor to choice lots sold over a range of $5.00@8.90, with a small lot in a jobbing way at $9.10.

The market for provisions was easy in tone, but closing prices showed but small net losses as compared with those of Monday. Hog receipts were fully up to the estimate and a liberal run is looked for today. Cash products are not in sharp demand and the whole market is in the hands of the packers. The International Packing company bought a half million ribs from John Morrell and Cudahy was a moderate seller of pork and lard. The range of the market was only 5c.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

In a recent circular J. H. Milne says: "I am satisfied, however, from personal observation and some inquiry that the consumption of wheat in this country is overestimated and that instead of 4½ bu per capita, as generally reckoned, it should not exceed 3¾ bu, and some believe that 3½ is nearer the truth. In the South a large portion of the population eat but little wheat bread and in the North a large number of the people consume principally rye bread. During recent years oat meal has become popular and forms no small proportion of the food of all classes of our people. Besides, while our British cousins have generally been called "beef eaters," a little reflection will convince any candid person that no nation consumes more meat than do the people of the United States; nor is there any whose food is more diversified. This view of the case, if correct, would make a difference of 30,000,000 bu to 40,000,000 bu, and I thoroughly believe the overestimate of consumption in this country goes far to explain why we have been unable to harmonize the production and distribution of the crops for a series of years."

According to the statement of President Baker nothing was done at the meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday relative to the question of public warehousemen buying and selling grain. There are a number of members who voted for the present administration who are wondering why such slowness is manifested over the main plank in the reform enunciated on inauguration day. However, the case of the elevator people is in strong hands, and a line of action mapped out that is clear, definite, and effective. Armed with the opinion of Chairman Cantrell, and the even weightier decision of Attorney-General Moloney, members of the board who mean business will proceed at once under the law against the breakers of law. Any man in the State of Illinois has a clear course under the Railway and Warehouse Commission law. When alleged violations of that law are brought to the attention of the Railway and Warehouse Commission it becomes the duty of that body to thoroughly investigate any such case. The law even goes so far as to declare flatfooted that warehousemen must show up their books. If it is found that while posing as semi-public officials in the shape of public custodians of grain the warehousemen have been buying and selling grain on their own account in their own warehouses the commission has power forthwith to revoke their licenses, thus making the houses "irregular," so that grain therein is not passable on contracts. When once adjudged guilty of a violation of law, and upon revocation of license, another license cannot be obtained in less than six months, if at all. Here, it is claimed, is a clear course of action, and the administration if so disposed seems to have a straight path for its much talked of reform.

Contract stocks of wheat decreased 14,000 bu last week and are now 24,170,000 bu, of which 21,501,000 bu is winter and the balance, 2,669,000 bu, spring wheat. There was an increase in contract stocks of corn of 99,795 bu, and the amount is now 1,050,000 bu against 2,517,500 bu the same time last year.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 25 cars; corn, 75 cars; oats, 95 cars; hogs, 38,000.

Local stocks of flaxseed in regular houses are now 321,789 bu, a decrease of 9,244 bu last week. There are 320,418 bu No. 1 in store. Last year total stocks were 123,056 bu, 117,150 bu being No. 1.

Lake freight rates were unsettled and weaker. Best bids on corn to Buffalo were 1¼c. Charters were made for 60,000 bu corn to Kingston at 2⅝c.

Puts on May wheat sold at 54⅛@54¼c, and calls at 54½@54⅝c. Puts on May corn ranged at 44⅜@44⅝c, and calls at 44⅞@45c.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed March 6, 1894.
WHEAT.				
March.	52½	52⅛@ 52⅝	52⅛	57⅛
May....	54⅞	54¼@ 54⅞	54¼	60⅛
July....	55⅝	55¼@ 55⅝	55¼	62
CORN.				
March.	43	42⅞@ 43⅛	43	35
May....	44⅞	44⅞@ 45	44⅞	37⅛
OATS.				
March.	28⅞	29 @ 29⅛	29	......
May....	29⅛	29 @	29	30¼
MESS PORK.				
March.	10.32½	10.25 @10.30	10.25	11.35
May....	10.52½	10.45 @10.50	10.45	11.45
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
March.	6.42½	6.37½@ 6.42½	6.37½	6.85
May....	6.57½	6.52½@ 6.57½	6.52½	6.85
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
March.	5.20	5.20 @ 5.25	5.20	5.90
May....	5.37½	5.35 @ 5.40	5.35	5.95

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat......	17	16	....	33
Spring wheat... ..	....	....	....	......
Corn	14	187	6	207
Oats...............	110	45	1	156
Rye...............	6	....	....	6
Barley.............	....	8	2	10
Total....	147	256	9	412

Inspected out: 17,689 bu wheat and 10,193 bu corn. From private houses, 55,139 bu oats.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1895.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1895.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.
Flour, brls..	11,079	15,599	7,872	9,219
Wheat, bu...	19,500	25,462	5,514	10,945
Corn, bu	139,950	382,255	36,676	163,149
Oats, bu	168,300	340,450	192,482	162,433
Rye, bu......	4,600	7,420	6,511	9,406
Barley, bu ..	37,500	59,321	11,278	19,556
T. Seed, lbs.	227,550	276,650	201,235	310,241
C. Seed, lbs .	107,247	110,360	97,888	179,486
Oth. S'd, lbs.	64,100	....	5,490	50,587
F. Seed, bu..	3,900	7,100	2,213	14,170
B. Corn, lbs.	18,000	....	20,920	34,735
Cheese, lbs..	102,410	79,265	159,845	264,196
Butter, lbs..	552,935	477,952	651,387	604,679
Eggs, cases..	1,236	2,859	1,154	946
Hides, lbs ..	249,440	420,490	644,600	610,000
Wool, lbs....	....	35,540	100,631	136,871

OTHER FARM PRODUCE.

A Decline of 3 to 3½ Cents in Eggs—Poultry Selling Well—Butter Lower.

Eggs declined 3@3½c. Fresh arrivals are coming in liberally from all parts of the country and buyers had the advantage decidedly. Express receipts especially were heavy. It was said that the United States Express company brought in about 5,000 cases Monday. Considerable of Monday's receipts were still on sale yesterday. The supply of poultry was rather light, while a good many buyers were in the market. Everything was taken readily in both live and dressed goods. The market was firm, with turkeys a shade higher. Potatoes were slow and easy. Arrivals are largely common stock, but the demand is best for choice goods. Butter of choice grade declined 2c. Dealers are inclined to scale down prices till there is some sort of action, for at present the situation is dismal. With stocks piling up and the production large in the country buyers are continually holding off for further reductions.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra separator, 18c; firsts, 16@17c; seconds, 14@15c; thirds, 10@12c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 17c; firsts, 14@15c; seconds, 8@10c; packing stock, 6@7c.

CHEESE—New makes: Finest full cream cheddars, 9½@10c per lb; twins, 9¾@10¼c; Young Americas, 10¾c; slightly skimmed, 6@7c; Swiss cheese, new, 10c; brick cheese, 8@8½c.

EGGS—Choice, recandled, new cases included, 17½c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 17c; not strictly fresh, 15@16c.

GAME—Jacksnipe, $1.25 per doz; plover, $1.50; mallard ducks, $3.00@3.50; canvas backs, $6.00@10.00; geese, 50@60c; rabbits, 75c@$1.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@4.00 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 60@75c; good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, common to choice, $2.25@2.75 per box; Jersey cranberries, $3.75@4.00 per bu box; Florida oranges, $3.00@4.00 per box; California oranges, $2.75@3.50 per box.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 4¾c; No. 1 calfskin, 8½c; No. 2 do, 7c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c.

HAY—Receipts, 695 tons; shipments, 138 tons. Market quiet and dull; offerings only moderate, but demand rather light. No. 1 timothy quotable at $10.00@10.50. No. 2 at $9.00@9.50. Mixed nominal at $7.00@9.00. Upland prairie at $8.50@10.50 for good to choice, and $4.50@7.50 for poor to fair.

POULTRY—Dressed springs, 9@9½c; roosters, 5@6c; turkeys, 10@11c; geese, 8½@10c; ducks, 10@13c; live turkeys, 7@8c; springs, 9c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Less than carloads from store: Hebrons, 70@72c per bu; Burbanks, 73@75c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $1.50@2.00 per brl.

VEGETABLES—New cabbages, California, $2.75@3.25 per crate; celery, 25@45c per doz; cucumbers, $2.00 per doz; cauliflower, fancy, $1.50@2.25 per crate; onions, $1.50@2.50 per brl; lettuce, home grown, 75c per 4-doz case; California tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per crate; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 80c@$1.00 per brl; squash, $1.25@1.75 per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.25 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS IN EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton, and Provision Movements with the Closing Quotations.

New York, March 5.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Exports, 94,792 bu; receipts, nil bu. Spot was in fair demand at easier figurers, exporters taking 15 loads, embracing No. 2 red f. o. b. afloat, at ⅝c over May; do f. o. b. store at 5-16c over, and No. 2 hard Kansas in store 58½c. Futures unsettled and weaker. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 160,274 bu, against 261,793 bu a year ago. CORN—Exports, 35,618 bu; receipts, 7,550 bu. Spot was in moderate demand at easier figures, exporters taking 2 loads. Sales: 36,000 bu steamer mixed at 49⅝c afloat and 50⅛c f. o. b.; No. 2 quoted at 49c in store; 5,000 bu ungraded i. p. at 49½c in elevator. Futures quiet at about former figures. Oats—Exports, 210 bu; receipts, 113,400 bu. Spot was fairly active at steady prices. Sales: 24,000 bu No. 2 white at 37@37½c, March do at 36½c, May do at 36¼c; 20,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 33¼@33½c; 46,000 bu ungraded at 37@41½c for white and 33@35c for mixed. Futures quiet and easier. Official sales:

Months.	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Last night.
WHEAT.					
March..		58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	59
May 59½		59⅜	59 11-16	59⅝	59⅞
July....59⅞		59 11-16	60 1-16	59⅞	60
Aug 60⅛		59⅞	60⅛	59⅞	60⅜
Sept....60⅜		60⅛	60⅞	60⅛	61
Dec.....		63 7-16	63 7-16	63 7-16	63⅝
CORN.					
March..48⅜		48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
May.. ..48⅞		48⅞	49½	49	49
July....49		49	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
OATS.					
March..		33¼	33¼	33¼	33½
May....33⅜		33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜

BUTTER—Receipts, 7,006 packages. The weakness on fancy fresh creamery still continues, owing to increased receipts and only a slow demand. New creamery, Elgin and other Western extras, 19½@20c; do, Western, seconds to firsts, 15@18½c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 10@15c; Western dairy, 13@14c; do thirds to seconds, 8¼@9c; Western factory, fancy, 13c; do fresh firsts, 10@11c; do, thirds to seconds, 8@9c; rolls, fresh, choice, 13@14c; do, poor to good, 8@11c.

CHEESE—State full cream, large colored fall make, fancy 11¼@11½c.

EGGS—Receipts, 65 brls and 5,276 cases. The market made a further decline of 2c on advices of ample supplies in transit. Best Western offered at 23c.

SUGARS—Raws were less active but firm. Centrifugal, 96 test, quoted at 3c; molasses sugar, 89 test, at 2 7-16c; and muscovado, 89 test, at 2 11-16c; refined steady, with a moderate trade.

COTTON—At the start prices were raised 2 points, followed by a reaction of 3 to 4 points, closing at 1 to points from yesterday's final figures. The market for spot cotton in Liverpool this morning was reported quiet and unchanged. Middling uplands 3 1-32d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Future deliveries were steady at ¼ point decline from yesterday's values. Receipts at the port today were 28,414 bales. On the spot the market was quiet at unchanged prices. Middling uplands at 5⅞c and do Gulf at 5⅞c. Sales were 400 bales. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March	2,200	5.53	5.49	5.49@5.51
April........	1,800	5.52	5.48	5.49@5.50
May..........	22,100	5.58	5.52	5.53@5.54
June.........	13,100	5.59	5.55	5.56@5.57
July	5,100	5.61	5.58	5.59@5.60
August	6,100	5.65	5.61	5.62@5.63
September..	1,200	5.69	5.65	5.67@5.68
October.....	4,000	5.74	5.70	5.72@5.73
November ..	100	5.78	5.78	5.76@5.77
December...	300	5.80	5.79	5.80@5.81

COFFEE—European advices were more favorable and our market opened steadier at unchanged prices to 5 points advance, but trading was light. Havre opened ½f higher, closing steady at the advance. Hamburg gained ¼@¾ pfg, but trading quiet. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 26,000 bags (two days). Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 9⅞c. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 28,553 bags. American visible supply, 460,058 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March.........	2,750	14.90	14.85	14.85@14.90
April	250	14.65	14.65	14.65@14.70
May............	2,000	14.55	14.50	14.50@14.55
June	250	14.55	14.55	14.50@14.60
September....	2,750	14.55	14.50	14.50@14.55
October.......	2,750	14.55	14.50	14.50@14.55
December.....	3,250	14.45	14.40	14.35@14.40

PETROLEUM—Steady; Pennsylvania oil sales, none; April option sales, none; closed, $1.05¼ bid. Lima oil sales, none. At Oil City, Pa., national transit certificates opened at $1.05¼; highest, $1.05⅝; lowest, 1.05¼; closed, $1.05⅝. Sales, 11,000; shipments, 95,658; runs, 78,627.

COTTONSEED OIL—Inactive, unchanged.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Weaker; engagements were 64,000 bu to Antwerp, 2⅞@3d from store. Liverpool, nominally, 2¼d; London, 1½d.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 5.—WHEAT—It was a scalping market all through, with the strong feeling of the week somewhat modified, though not entirely wanting. There were some bearish factors to contend with and on the whole the result was quite satisfactory in that the break was small. There was a decided opposition to allowing the market to sell off, all sides wanting an advance. There were a few loads reported sold for export, but the market did not take on much gimp, and trading dragged. There was some selling when it was announced that the Bradstreets' figures would not be forthcoming until tomorrow. May closed yesterday at 58¼c, opened today at 58⅛c, 57¾c lowest and 58¼c highest points. July closed yesterday at 59⅛c, opened at the same today, which proved high point, 58½@58⅝c being low. September opened today at 57¼c, high point, 56⅝c lowest. Cash wheat about steady, with No. 1 Northern selling at 59⅛c. The elevators have sold about 450,000 bu since Saturday to the millers at 1¼c over May. FLOUR—The flour market was decidedly strong and prices are higher. First patents in wood, $3.15@3.45; second patents, $2.95@3.25; bakers', $2.10@2.25; Red dog, $1.65@1.75. Close—Wheat, March, 58c; May, 57⅞@57⅜c; July, 58⅛@58⅝c; September, 56⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 59⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 58⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 57⅛c. Receipts, 196 cars.

St. Louis, Mo., March 5.—GRAIN—Wheat—Unsettled and nervous. Opened easy, fell off ⅛c, then showed some strength, but soon dropped off a fraction more; later became strong again, but turned, and at close was ¼@⅜c below yesterday. No. 2 red, cash, 53@53⅛c; May, 53⅝c bid; July, 53⅛@53¼c asked. Corn—Dull, with hardly any demand. No. 2 mixed, cash, 41⅛@41¼c; May, 41⅝c bid; July, 42¼c. Oats—Dull, with no trading in speculative market. No. 2 cash, 29⅝@30c; May, 29⅝c bid; June, 29⅝c bid. Rye—No. 2 offered at 57c for east side; 53c bid for regular. Barley—Quiet; 56c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., March 5.—GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; spot and month, 59¼@59⅝c; May, 60¼@60⅜c; steamer No. 2 red, 56½@56¾c; receipts, 3,271 bu; stock 514,614 bu; sales, 11,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample 58¼@60c; do on grade, 57@60c. Corn—Steady; spot, 47⅝@47¾c; month, 47⅝@47⅞c; May, 48⅛@48¼c; steamer mixed, 46⅞@47c; receipts, 38,439 bu; stock, 401,973 bu; sales, 28,000 bu; Southern white and yellow corn, 48c. Oats—Firmer; No. 2 white Western, 36@36½c; No. 2 mixed, 34c; receipts, 8,640 bu; stock, 232,831 bu. Rye—Steadier; No. 2, 56@57c; receipts, 532 bu; stock, 24,031 bu. OCEAN GRAIN FREIGHTS—Firm; unchanged.

Toledo, O., March 5.—GRAIN—Wheat lower, weak; No. 2 cash, March, and May, 55⅝c; July and August, 56⅝c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 43c; May, 44½c; No. 3 mixed, 42⅝c. Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white, 34c. Rye dull; cash, 55c. CLOVERSEED—Dull, steady; prime cash, $5.50; March, $5.45. Receipts—Wheat, 11,500 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; rye, 500 bu; cloverseed, 525 bags. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 4,500 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; cloverseed, 1,035 bags.

Duluth, Minn., March 5.—GRAIN—Wheat—Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, 60⅛c; March, 60⅛c; May, 60⅝c; July, 61½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 59⅛c; March, 59⅛c; May, 59⅝c; July, 60⅝c; September, 58⅝c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 56⅝c; No. 3, 53⅛c; rejected, 50⅛c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 60⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 59⅛c. Rye, 46c. Oats—No. 2, 30⅛c; No. 3, 30c. Barley—44@46c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 361; oats, 9; barley, 2. Receipts—Wheat, 96,753 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; flax, 3,200 bu.

Peoria, Ill., March 5.—GRAIN—Corn steady, firm; No. 2, 41½c; No. 3, 41⅛c. Oats active, firm; No. 2 white, 31@31¼c; No. 3 white, 30⅛@30⅜c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 52½@53c. WHISKY—Firm; spirits, $1.28; basis for finished goods, $1.25. Receipts—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 20,800 bu; oats, 37,400 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, 7,150 bu; oats, 23,100 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,800 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., March 5.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 hard, 51⅛@52c; No. 2 red, 53c bid, 52½c asked; rejected, nominally 48c. Corn dull but firm; No. 2 mixed, 40@40½c; No. 2 white, 41c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 28¼@29c; No. 2 white, 31c. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn and oats, none.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 5.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 58¾c; No. 3 red, 57½c. Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, 46½c; No. 3 yellow, 46c; No. 3 corn, 45½c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 34½c; No. 2 oats, 32c.

REPORT ON FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Liverpool Breadstuffs and Provisions, with Closing Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Spot firm, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 8½d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 3d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2½d; No. 1 California stocks exhausted. Futures opened steady, with near and distant positions ½d lower; closed steady, with near and distant positions ¼@¾d lower; business heaviest on early positions; March, 4s 8d; April, 4s 8½d; May, 4s 8¾d; June, 4s 8¾d; July, 4s 9¼d; August, 4s 9¼d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed new, 4s 1d. Futures opened quiet and unchanged; closed quiet, with near positions ¼@¾d lower and distant positions ¼d lower; heaviest business on early positions; March, 4s ¾d; April, 4s 1¼d; May, 4s 1¼d; June, 4s 1¾d; July, 4s 2d; August, 4s 2¼d. Flour—firm, demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet: demand poor: Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 29s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 30s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 28s; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 28s 6d; short clear backs light, 18 lbs, 32s; short clear middles heavy, 55 lbs, 28s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 39s; shoulders square, 12 to 18 lbs, 27s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 37s. Tallow, fine North American, nominal. Beef, extra India mess, 63s 9d. Prime mess, 53s. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 4½d; hindquarter, 5¼d. Pork, prime mess fine Western, 52s 6d; do medium, 47s 6d. Lard quiet; prime Western, 33s 6d; refined, in pails, 34s 6d. Cheese firm; demand moderate; finest American white, 48s 6d; finest American colored, 50s. Butter, finest U. S., 75s; good, 50s. COTTONSEED OIL—Liverpool refined, 17s 9d. LINSEED OIL—21s 3d. PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¼d. HOPS—At London, Pacific coast, £2 10s. The receipts of wheat during the last three days were 89,000 centals, including 79,000 American. The receipts of American corn during the last three days were 82,000 centals. The weather is damp.

London, March 5.—SPOT PETROLEUM, 5⅜d. CALCUTTA LINSEED SPOT, 37s 6d. LINSEED OIL, 20s 7½d. TURPENTINE SPIRITS, 22d 6d.

DOINGS IN THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Sharp Rise in Americans—Rothschilds Buying Louisville and Nashville.

LONDON, March 5.—A sharp rally in Americans was the only feature of the stock markets. The rise was led by Louisville and Nashville, which was bought by Rothschild brokers. A reassuring cable was received from August Belmont as to the position of the Louisville company. Prices closed steady. Canada Pacifics were exceptionally flat on influential bear news. The annual report is expected to show that the entire reserve is wiped out. Grand trunks were sold on the traffic returns. All the other stock markets were dull and featureless.

I learn from a good quarter that an additional import duty on silver into India is not probable.

Consols for money, 104 7-16; consols for the account, 104½.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 253; Madrid, 800; Lisbon, 23.25¼; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 105.80; Vienna, 103.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today £39,000.

Railway Shares—Canadian Pacific, 41⅞; Erie, 8⅝; Erie seconds, 56½; Illinois Central, 86; Mexican ordinary, 16½; St. Paul common, 55⅞; New York Central, 99; Pennsylvania, 50⅝; Reading, 4⅝; Mexican Central, new 4s, 58¾d. Bar silver, 27 11-16d per ounce. Money, ⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months bills, 1⅜ per cent.

BERLIN, March 5.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 45½ pfgs.

PARIS, March 5.—Three per cent rentes, 103f 55c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23½c for checks.

Gives Fry Too Much Liberty.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—[Special.]—A civil suit in which prominent former Chicago people are concerned was reopened this afternoon when State's-Attorney Doolittle brought suit against Sheriff Tomlinson of this county for allowing W. H. Fry, formerly of Chicago, to go beyond the jail limits. Fry was formerly a wealthy Chicago business-man. His wife, known as Belle Rogers, sued him for divorce and $5,000 alimony, obtaining $3,500. Fry, who had been superintendent of the shops of the consolidated road, took the poor debtor's oath. Then his body was attached and he went to jail. He has been allowed almost unlimited liberty since the suit.

Telephone Inventor Will Speak.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, has been invited to address the members of the Board of Education and a few invited guests this afternoon at the board rooms at 4 o'clock. The subject upon which Dr. Bell will speak is announced as "Public Instruction of the Deaf."

HOLD STRONG VIEWS.

ALLEY BONDHOLDERS TALK OF FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS.

Conference Between First and Second Section Bondholders Today—Rights of Stockholders Not Regarded with Much Reverence by the Bondholders—Suspicions That Special Inducements Are Being Offered for Certain Lake Street Bondholders' Signatures.

A number of the large holders of both the first section and second section bonds of the Rapid Transit company will hold a conference today. Some of the holders of the first section bonds are taking a severe view of their rights. They talk about the desirability of pushing the property to an immediate foreclosure and of wiping out the stock altogther unless some arrangement is made for assessing it on a scale which will force stockholders to pay substantially for whatever interest they might get in the new company. There are many of these first mortgage bonds which were purchased by banks and other conservative investors at a little below par. The bonds are still in the hands of the original purchasers and those holders are not at all disposed to make any unnecessary sacrifice. They paid a high price for the bonds and took them in the best faith as an investment. They have seen them go down 30 per cent and they now feel that every right accorded them by a first mortgage ought to be exercised. They declare that the stock represents no investment of money and ought to have no special consideration in a reorganization plan.

It has been carefully estimated that about $900,000 will be required to build the Englewood extension. This could be raised by a $12 assessment on the stock and if the stockholders would agree to that it is probable that both the first section and second section bondholders would forego their interest for a few years while the road is being put on its feet. The First National Bank now has the signature of the holders of a little over $2,000,000 of the bonds and is confident that there is in sight enough to raise the total to $2,500,000. That, however, is only one-third of the issue. There are large holdings of bonds by several other local banks and trust companies and some of these holders are disposed to act independently and to take much more radical views than the First National Bank is credited with holding. It is generally believed that the First National Bank will not advocate immediate foreclosure and would prefer some arrangement which will provide the money required for extending the road and would be willing to fund the coupons for two or three years if such an arrangement were made.

There will be another wing of the bondholders who will be in favor of moving directly for a foreclosure as soon as a default occurs, and they will be disposed to formulate a reorganization plan which will put the rights of first mortgage bondholders clearly above every other consideration. The second section bondholders occupy a rather peculiar position. If their property were cut off from the main line it would of course be wholly valueless. But on the other hand the most profitable stations on the line are located along that portion upon which the second section bonds are a lien, and if that business should be cut off it would be disastrous to the traffic of the road. There is not of course the slightest prospect that the two sections of the road will be separated, but the fact that they might be separated will perhaps enable the first section bondholders to dictate terms to the second section bondholders.

There is a suspicion in the minds of some of the holders of Lake Street bonds that extra inducements have been offered in certain cases to secure signatures to the reorganization agreement. Certain large holders who were at first violently opposed to the arrangement which the company offers have within a few days suddenly come to the conclusion that it is better for them to sign the agreement. It is intimated that those holders and some of the Philadelphia people who were large purchasers of the bonds last fall have received some special consideration. There is probably no definite proof of the charges, and it is naturally denied by the management.

North Chicago Street railroad stock was more active yesterday than it has been for a long time before, and quotations advanced. The stock closed at 260 Monday. It sold up to 261¾ for the account yesterday. Sales of regular stock were considerably below the account quotations. The closing price was 260¼ regular. Some of the room traders are of the opinion that there is a considerable short interest in North Side stock. It hardly seems probable that that theory is correct, although the stock was undoubtedly forced down some weeks ago by short sales. There was some good investment buying of it yesterday on the idea that the improved earnings this year will warrant materially higher prices. Bets were offered on the Stock Exchange that North Side quotations will cross quotations for City Railway before the end of this year.

There continues to be a strong undertone to the market for West Chicago stock. It sold up to 118⅞ and closed a half point below the highest for the day. There is surprisingly little of the stock on the market, and if it were not for the apathy of the public a material advance in quotations would not be at all improbable.

The elevated stocks were dull. Lake Street continues to show firmness. That stock sold up to 14 and closed at that price. Rapid Transit sold at 13. There is considerable trading in Chicago Edison. A good deal of it is for the purpose of evening up holdings prior to the allotment of new stock. In spite of the fact that there is pretty well grounded belief that the new electric ordinance will bring competition into the field of the Chicago Edison company prices hold firm, and insiders are buyers.

The bond market is irregular. There was a strong demand for City Railway 4½s and a number of sales at 102. Those bonds are selling on the same basis that the drainage bonds are offered. Second section Rapid Transit bonds are weak. They sold at 39. The first section bonds hold steady at 65.

There was a sale of Milwaukee Brewery common stock at 10½, the first sale which has been recorded for some time. The brewery people continue to give promise of an approaching arrangement which will admit of an advance in the price of beer, but they are probably still a good ways from a definite agreement.

The sterling market was unchanged; in spite of the high rates no gold engagements are made.

There was a conference at the office of the receivers of the Distillers' company yesterday, and as a result the distributors will probably be allowed a one cent differential. The reorganization plan is progressing satisfactorily. It has now been sent to New York to receive the final approval of the committee and will be made public in a few days. It is said that the present outlook promises that the reorganization of this company will be on a far more economical basis than reorganizations are usually accomplished. The market for the stock reflects the favorable light in which both the receivers and the reorganization committees are regarded. Chicago has bought a good deal of Distillers' stock since the appointment of the receivers.

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 L S El R R act... 13⅞	10 Chi City Ry. 305
200 N C St R R act...260½	

BONDS.

$13000 ChiCityR 4½s102	$2000 LSERR5s cpoff 52

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

5 C & C Canal & D: 58	120 N C St R R Co....260
150 W C St R R.......117	50 do act...........261⅛
200 do act.............117⅝	50 do act...........261⅛
50 do act.............117⅞	50 L S El R R act... 14
5 do....................117½	230 do................. 14
50 do act.............118	50 do act............. 14⅛
50 C P & P Co com. 46	65 do................... 13⅞
50 N C St R R Co act 260⅞	50 do act............. 13⅞
150 do act.............261	100 C&SSRap T Co act 13
50 do act.............261⅛	5 D M Co Ill 123⅞

BONDS.

$1000 C City Ry 4½s.102	$3000 Con Gas 5s... 84½
100 B of Trade 5s.102	10000 do............. 84

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

10 Nat Lin Oil Co... 19	7 C Edison Co......125
100 C & C Can & D'ck 58¼	1 do...................126
50 L S L R R act... 13⅞	91 do.................125

BONDS.

$1500 Chicago City Railway 4½s......................102

SALES AFTER CALLS.

50 L S El R R act.... 14	50 W C St R R act. .118⅞
50 N C S RR Co. ...260⅞	50 do act.............118
50 do act..............261⅛	50 do act.............118⅛
35 do....................260⅞	50 do act.............117½
15 do....................260⅞	50 do act.............118⅛
10 M & C B com.....10½	50 C&SS R T Co act. 13
50 W C S R R act...118⅞	1 N Y Biscuit Co... 54⅛
50 do act..............118⅝	

BONDS.

$5000 C&SSRTCo 1st mtg-5s seller 3. 65	$1000 C & S S R R Co ex 5s 39
$1000 LSLRR 5s coupon off......... 52⅞	$ 500 N C S R R Co 1st mtg 5s.......103⅞

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 5.	Feb. 26.
New York........	$101,570,460	$ 93,953,314
Boston	15,488,401	13,286,187
Chicago...........	15,280,000	13,630,000
Philadelphia.....	12,946,144	12,184,163
St. Louis..........	4,067,655	3,775,605
Baltimore........	2,511,977	1,817,761
New Orleans.....	2,411,509	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 80c premium.

CONDITIONS ON 'CHANGE IN NEW YORK.

Chicago Gas Sells Down, but Recovers Partly—Railway Shares Improved.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—The improved feeling of yesterday afternoon was carried into the early dealings on the Stock Exchange today, when some of the commission houses reported a few more buying orders from the outside. London also contributed to the better tone at the outset. The railway traffic returns were more encouraging. A feature of the day was an enlarged demand for investment securities, particularly for bonds. This demand was most noticeable outside of the exchange. All government bonds were firm, with fair business in the new 4 per cents at 119@119¼. The early strength of the stock market was followed before midday by a general reaction. Business fell considerably below that of yesterday. During the afternoon, however, there was a return to firmness. In the industrial group sugar was fairly active. The stock at first ruled firm at about last night's closing, but later reacted a point. The changes in the other industrials were important in some cases. Chicago Gas was sold down 1¾ on the action of Mayor Hopkins in signing the new gas ordinance, but recovered half of the loss. The early decline in General Electric was on selling apparently for fears of unfavorable results on the result of the Bate case. The belief prevailed in many quarters that this decision would induce important competition in many lines heretofore controlled by the General Electric patents. Most of the buying came from covering of shorts.

The advance in Jersey Central was attributed in the room to covering of shorts, but important interests in the coal trade were believed to have been among the buyers. The best information that can be obtained is that a friendly readjustment of percentages will be agreed to by the Presidents of all coal-producing companies next week, and a meeting of the Executive committee will probably be held before the end of this week to prepare a report on allotments to be acted on by the Presidents. A rumor of an increased assessment on whisky certificates caused some selling early, but an authoritative denial caused a quick rally. It is expected that the full plan of reorganization will be issued Thursday.

The prevailing high rates of exchange have caused a good deal of discussion about the profitableness of gold exports. At present American eagles in the open market in London are quoted at 76s 5½d per ounce. According to the calculations of one firm shipments of gold against sight bills sold at 489¾ would show a profit if the gold could be sold at any price above 76s 4½d. The bankers who joined in the bond subscription will not ship.

Money on call more active at 1¼@2 per cent; last loan, 2; closed, 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489¼@489½ for demand and 487¾@488 for 60 days; posted rates, 488@488½ and 489½@490; commercial bills, 486¾@487. Silver certificates, 60¾.

The total sales of stocks today were 163,036 shares.

The new distillers bond subscriptions, it has been rumored, are underwritten below 80c. This is untrue. They are underwritten at 96c. An impression prevailed that no progress was made toward closing the principal bear account.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing M'h 5	Closing M'h 4
Atchison............	20	4	4	4	3⅞
Am. Cot. Oil......	2,300	24	23	23⅛	22⅞
Do pfd...........	200	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	......
Amer. Sugar......	27,900	93⅜	92⅝	92⅞	93⅜
Do pfd..........	100	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Amer. Tobacco ...	7,400	92⅞	90⅞	91⅞	90⅞
Do pfd...........	25	104	104	104	105⅛
Amn. Ex............	112	111	111	111	111
Amn. Tel. & Cable	10	91	91	91	91
B. & O...............	110	57	57	57	57
A. & Pac............	500	½	½	½	......
Bay State Gas.....	1,900	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛
C., B. & Q.........	4,600	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛	70
C. & N. W.........	6,000	89	88	87⅞	88⅛
Do pfd...........	10	139	139	139	139
C., M. & St. P.....	12,100	55⅞	54⅞	55⅞	54⅞
Do pfd...........	200	117⅛	117	117⅛	117
C., R. I. & P.......	1,700	62⅛	61⅞	62⅛	62⅛
C., St. P., M. & O...	600	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅞
Com. Cable.........	100	146	146	146	......
Ches. & Ohio.......	200	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
C., St. P., M. & M..	440	105	105	105	104
C., C., C. & St. L..	1,100	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	36⅞
Do pfd...........	100	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	......
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	11,100	87⅞	85⅞	87⅞	85⅞
C. & E. I. pfd......	200	90	90	90	......
Can. Pac............	300	41	41	41	42½
Columbus & H. V..	100	19	19	19	......
C. & A...............	5	149	149	149	......
Con. Gas (N. Y.)..	200	132	132⅛	132⅛	131½
Chicago Gas........	1,400	70⅞	70	70⅞	71⅞
Cent. Pac...........	500	14	14	14	13
C., H. V. & T. pfd..	100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	......
D., L. & W.........	1,000	158⅞	158⅛	158⅞	157⅞
Del. & Hud.........	135	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	125⅞
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	......
Dist. & C. F. Co...	20,800	13	12⅛	13	12⅞
Gen. Electric......	15,100	27	26	26⅞	27
Great North'n pfd	100	102	102	102	......
K. & D. M. pfd....	34	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	......
Ill. Cent............	100	85	85	85	85
Lake Shore.........	300	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛
Louisville & Nash.	6,800	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞	48⅞
L. E. & W. pfd....	200	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	71
L. N. A. & C. pfd..	300	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅞
Long Island Trac..	1,300	7⅛	6⅞	7	6⅛
Laclede Gas........	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	......
M. K. & T. pfd.....	400	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	......
Manhattan..........	500	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞	107⅞
Mo. Pac.............	3,300	20	19	20	19⅞
N. Y. & N. E.......	1,400	30	29⅞	30	30
Nor. Pacific........	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3
Do pfd...........	7,900	14⅛	13⅞	14	14
N. Y., L. E. & W..	700	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
N. Y. Central......	1,700	97	96⅛	96⅞	96⅞
Norfolk & W.......	330	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
Do pfd...........	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
N. Y., Sus. & W...	500	12⅛	12	12⅛	12⅛
Do pfd...........	300	37	37	37	36⅞
North Amn. Co....	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
N. Y., Ont. & W...	500	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
Nat. Lead pfd......	100	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	......
N. Y., C. & St. L..	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13
N. Y., N. H. & H..	25	191	191	191	......
P. & W. pfd........	100	32	31⅞	32	30⅞
Phil. & Reading...	2,500	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	8
Peo. D. & E........	200	3	2⅞	3	......
P., C. C. & St. L...	8	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
Do pfd...........	116	48	48	48	......
Southern Ry........	600	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
Do pfd...........	300	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Southern Pac......	300	18	18	18	18
St. L. & S. W. pfd..	100	10	10	10	10
Texas Pacific.......	137	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
U. S. Exp...........	17	42	42	42	......
Union Pacific......	2,000	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞
U. P. D. & G.......	170	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	......
U. S. Rubber.......	402	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
Do pfd...........	100	94	94	94	......
U. S. Cordage.....	700	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5
Do pfd...........	800	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8
Do gtd...........	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	......
*U. S. Leather pfd.	600	60⅞	59⅞	60⅛	61⅞
W. & L. E..........	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Do pfd...........	10	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	......
Wabash..............	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛
Do pfd...........	400	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞
Western Union....	2,900	87⅞	86⅞	87⅞	87

*Ex. div. 10 per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams.............141	Fargo...................103
American..........110	United States.......... 40

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s reg........115¾	U. S. 4s coup..........112¾
U. S. 5s coup.......115¾	U. S. 2s reg.............. 95
U. S. 4s reg........110¾	

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

2000 A&P gtd4s......46	10000 N Y L E& W1st...131⅛
16000 Atch4s......63⅛@63⅞	4000 NYLE& W 2d tr. 56
15000 BaltAvlsten5s..110	1000 NC&SL5s con ...101
5000 BElist......86@86⅛	5000 NYNJTel 5s......104⅞
1000 BCR&Nist......104	5000 NPist cp......113
10000 CB&Qconv7s......104⅞	14000 NP 2d cp......82⅛@83
9000 CB&Q c 7s......113⅛	23000 NP3d cp......49⅞@50
6000 C B & Q-D div4s. 94	5000 NP5scon......26
4000 CRI&Px5s......100⅛	5000 NYEl 1st......108
5000 C M St&P 1st-W& M 5s......100⅞	5000 NMist 101⅞
10000 CM&St Pist.C&M 121	1000 Or1mcn 5s......90
6000 CHV & T gm 6s......	6000 Or Imist......90
	5000 OSL&UN6s tr......90
	4000 PCC&C 1st cn 6s. 92⅛
	2000 PCC&StL4½s-SA 106
1000 CP6s'95......100⅛	1000 PC4½s......111
1000 CP1s of '97......109⅞	30000 P&Rdef inc......14
18000 C H V& T5s. 87½@88	30000 So Ry 1st5s. 86⅛@86⅞
1000 CB&QNeb ex 4s. 87	2000 SL&SFgm 6s......104
8000 D&RG4s......81@81⅛	1000 SL&S F1st tr c.113⅛
2000 ETV&G cn gd 5s. ......104½@104⅛	8000 SL&SW1st.. 67⅛@67⅞
	24000 SLSW2d in. 21⅛@22
3000 I&GN 1st......117⅛	5000 SA&AP4s......54⅛@54⅞
2000 I&C 1st5s......85	4000 T&P 5s......81⅛@85
4000 KP6s-D D deb......103⅛	1000 TP 2d inc......23⅛
12000 KPcons......62⅛@62⅛	10000 T&NO cons5s......90⅞
2000 K&O1st......112⅛	5000 TCI&R6s-BD is......78⅛
2000 Laclede G6s......94	5000 Tenn Set3s......84⅛
1000 La con 4s new......92⅛	5000 UE1 1st......84⅞
31000 MK&E1st......84⅞@84⅞	1000 U P new 6s......87
5000 MK&T 1st 4s......80	2000 UP1s of '96.102⅛@102⅞
3000 MK&T 2d......45	2000 Wabist 5s..104⅞@104⅞
1000 Mex&I 1st......69	15000 WU col tr 5s......107⅞
1000 M&E1st......141	35000 WSgtd6s......104⅞@104⅞

2 TO 3 P. M.

8000 A&NW1st......84⅞	5000 LaGas5s......94
6000 ACO6s......110⅛	7000 MK&T3t4s. 79⅞@80
7000 Atch 4s......63⅛@63⅞	3000 NYLE&Wnew 2 c 56
8000 Atch2d4sClaA......16⅛	1000 NYC db 5s rg......105⅞
2000 CM&StP1st-SW6s ......115@115⅛	6000 NYElist......108
	1000 N Y & N JT5s......104⅞
1000 CM&StP1st-W&M 5s......108⅞	2000 NPofM 1st......31⅞
	7000 O S gm4s......40⅞
7000 CRI&Px5s......100⅞	5000 Peo G C1st cn 5s. ......92⅛@93
10000 CP6s of '96......100⅞	
1000 C&NP 1s tr......39⅞	1000 P&W4s......83⅞
1000 C&Ogn4½s......71⅞	2000 PD&E 2d......28
3000 CISt L& C 4s......94⅛	5000 P&R3d in......6⅞
2000 ETV&G cn gd 5s.105⅛	1000 RG Wn 4s......64⅞
1000 ETV & Gist......117⅛	2000 S A & A P 4s......54⅞
28000 GEdeb5s......88⅞@89	5000 SP of C 5s cn......89⅞
18000 I&GN1st......117⅛	5000 SL&SW1st......68
7000 I&GN 2d mg......68⅛	1000 StL&SF gm6s......104
3000 I&GN 3dmg......20⅛	1800 St L & S Fcon 4s. 49
2000 KP 1st con......63	10000 S Ry 5s......86⅞
1000 L&N 1st......113⅛	1000 T&P 5s......85⅞
5000 L&Nunf g 4s......78⅞	5000 UElist6s......85
1000 L&Ngm6s......114½	30000 W S gtd4s..104⅞@104⅞

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison...........	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Amn. Sugar........	2,100	93⅞	93⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Do pfd...........	200	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Bell Tel.............	75	190	190	189⅞	190
C., B. & Q..........	1,750	70⅛	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛
Calumet Mining...	95	290	290	290	290
Fitchburg R. R....	25	12	12	12	12
Do pfd...........	25	85	85	85	85
Genl. Elec..........	1,400	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞
Union Pac..........	100	9	9	9	9
West End R. R.....	200	61	61⅛	60⅞	61⅛
West'ghouse Elec..	125	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞

BONDS

$15000 Mex Cent 2ds ......6⅞@6⅛	$ 1000 C B Q con 5s.100
2000 Atch 4s...63⅛@63⅞	6000 Ill Steel plain 5s......83
5000 Gas1st5s.72⅛@73	5000 K C Ft S & M 6s......94
12000 Gas 2d 5s.45 @46	
4000 C B N deb 6s. 97	5000 Wis Cen 5s... 45

MINING SHARES.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Bulwer, 13c; Chollar, 45c; Crown Point, 40c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.70; Deadwood, 40c; Gould and Curry, 48c; Hale and Norcross, $1.00; Homestake, $17.00; Mexican, 85c; Ontario, $8.00; Ophir, $1.60; Plymouth, 20c; Quicksilver, $1.00; Quicksilver preferred, $15.00; Sierra Nevada, 68c; Standard, $2.50; Union Consolidated, 50c; Yellow Jacket, $1.62.

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—Atlantic, $10.00; Boston and Montana, $35.75; Butte and Boston, $9.00; Calumet and Hecla, $290.00; Centennial, $50.00; Franklin, $12.00; Kearsarge, $8.25; Osceola, $21.00; Quincy, $100.00; Tamarack, $140.00; Wolverine, $3.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5.—Alta, 31c; Alpha Consolidated, 6c; Andes, 27c; Belcher, 42c; Best & Belcher, 84c; Bodie Consolidated, 80c; Bullion, 21c; Caledonia, 8c; Challenge Consolidated, 37c; Chollar, 52c; Confidence, $1.40; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.60; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Consolidated New York, 1c; Crown Point, 43c; Gould & Gurrie, 51c; Hale & Norcross, 98c; Julia, 1c; Justice, 5c; Kentuck Consolidated, 4c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 3c; Mexican, 83c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Navajo, 5c; Occidental Consolidated, 4c; Ophir, $1.70; Overman, 15c; Potosi, 48c; Savage, 12c; Scorpion, 3c; Sierra Nevada, 65c; Silver Hill, 3c; Silver King, 10c; Union Consolidated, 50c; Utah Consolidated, 6c; Yellow Jacket, 56c.

A Coming Event.

Australia and Canada will not see the Duke and Duchess of York this year, for another happy event is expected in June.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

MEMBERS OF THE UNION LEAVE FOR ST. LOUIS MEETING.

List of the Chicago Members Who Are to Attend—Cincinnati and Cleveland Troubles to Come Up—Final Settlement of Cincinnati Case Expected—List of Inspection Bureaus of the Union Is Issued—Premium Receipts and Losses in Iowa in 1894.

The last of the members of the union left last night for St. Louis to attend the meeting which is to be held there beginning today. It is likely the meeting will last through Friday and perhaps Saturday and that all the members will not have returned before Sunday morning. Those who went last night are W. W. Dudley, Fred S. James, Thomas S. Chard, E. S. Walker, Eugene Cary, E. L. Allen, R. J. Smith, J. M. Neuberger, M. F. Driscoll, Eugene Harbeck, G. H. Lermit, Joseph M. Rogers, W. J. Littlejohn, George M. Fisher, C. B. Gilbert, James J. Clark, C. L. Whittemore, and Charles H. Barry. Those who left before last night are A. J. Harding, President of the union, H. C. Eddy, D. C. Osman, C. E. Bliven, I. S. Blackwelder, W. H. Cunningham, Howard P. Gray, W. F. Goodwin, W. S. Warren, Conrad Witkowsky, and J. S. Belden. T. C. Goodman, who prints the Bulletin of the union, and W. F. Ford, Secretary of Local Board Commissions Nos. 2 and 3, also left last night. R. S. Critchell of R. S. Critchell & Co., who has been in California for the last six weeks, is now on his way back from the coast, and he is expected in St. Louis today. He will attend the meeting and return with the other members to Chicago. So far no other applications have been made by non-union companies to join the union. There are rumors, however, that some more applications are coming in, one being that the Connecticut is to ask for membership in the near future. The report of the Large Cities committee on the situation in Cincinnati and Cleveland is likely to prove one of the most interesting documents presented at the meeting. On the action of the union at this meeting depends to a great extent the future of the local board in Cincinnati. As it is at present the local board is receiving no assistance from the union companies, and unless the matters in dispute are settled soon and satisfactorily rates may be declared off in that city. There are many of the union companies ready for such action. Managers are free to say they believe the non-union companies are getting a decided advantage from the situation there. There are always more or less matters of interest to come up at union meetings and often that which is unexpected proves most interesting of all. The present situation does not appear to warrant the belief that the meeting will do anything very alarming in its character. The application of the North British and of the Pennsylvania will serve to keep quiet those companies which did not like the former situation.

LIST OF INSPECTION BUREAUS.

Union Issues a Pamphlet with Names of Inspectors and Stamping Clerks.

A list of inspection bureaus in force Feb. 23 has been issued by the union, with the name of the inspector of each bureau and the towns included in his territory. It is gotten up alphabetically and includes every town which has either an inspection bureau or stamping clerk. The largest bureaus, as shown by the number of towns included in the territory, are those at Joliet and Peoria, Ill.; Council Bluffs, Davenport, and Des Moines, Ia.; Winona, Minn.; Springfield, Mo.; Eau Claire, Oshkosh, and Racine, Wis.; and the Michigan inspection bureau, which includes the entire State of Michigan. The date of the establishment of the bureau is also given, running back in the case of the Michigan bureau to 1878.

NEW YORK INSURANCE HAPPENINGS.

State Mutual Fire Receives Its Certificate of Incorporation.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—The New York State Mutual Fire Insurance company received its certificate of incorporation today, and has already written a number of lines. The officers are: President, James H. Beattie; Vice-President, Jacob Hess; Secretary and Treasurer, H. McKenzie. Robert B. Wood and Samuel A. Russell are the Managers. There probably will be a number of new mutuals formed here during the year, as the Lloyds are not in as much favor as they were, and there seems to be ample surplus line business.

Negotiations are pending between the New York Bowery Fire Insurance company, which has quit business, and the Palatine towards the reinsurance of the Bowery. Insurance circles believe that the Palatine will take the Bowery's business.

The American agents of the Aachen and Munich, Weed & Kennedy, receive daily many offers of agents' services for the German company. There will be no agencies of the Aachen and Munich established this year. The company will confine itself to a surplus line business, and it will all be handled from the New York and Pacific slope offices.

Long or Short Rate.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—[Special.]—The case of Willoughby Bros. against the defunct St. Paul German Insurance company is on trial in the District Court. The action is to enforce the stock liability under the statute. The important question in the case is whether the defendants are liable for the long rate or the short rate. If the policies were canceled by the assured then the short or higher rate is the one to be applied; if, on the other hand, the policies were canceled by the company the long rate will apply. This means a difference of more than $100,000 as between the two rates.

Trouble in Lexington, Ky.

Thirty board agents and two non-board agents in Lexington, Ky., have been indicted under the anti-trust law. There has been trouble in Lexington for some time, and there is a proposition now for all companies doing business there to withdraw. The argument is made by Lexington people that they are paying too much for insurance and they have been seeking the passage of a law by the State Legislature which would prevent the companies charging the present rates.

Business Done in Iowa in 1894.

The total premium receipts in Iowa for 1894 amounted to $4,252,768, and the losses paid $2,407,990. The total loss ratio was 59.8 per cent. Iowa companies, which include sixteen stock and four mutuals, received of the premiums paid for insurance during the year $2,002,380, and paid losses of $894,708, making the loss ratio to Iowa companies only 44.7 per cent, while the outside companies paid 64.8 per cent.

Rate on School Buildings Fifty Cents.

The Kansas City Board of Fire Underwriters has made a proposition to the School Board to write all city school buildings at a 50-cent rate provided a 50 per cent coinsurance clause is made a part of the policy. The present rate on school buildings in Kansas City is 75 cents.

Will Only Insure Methodists.

The Epworth League Life Association of Iowa has been formed. It is originated on the graded assessment plan and it is the intention of the promoters to include in the list of membership only persons in the Methodist Church.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Lower Prices for Cattle—Hog Trade Active and Higher.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 4...	13,532	370	41,353	10,122
Tuesday, March 5...	3,000	400	30,000	15,000
Week thus far...	16,532	770	71,353	25,122
Same peri'd last w'k	15,222	1,083	70,329	22,991
Same period 1894...	22,252	443	43,806	25,061
Shipments—				
Monday, March 4...	2,758	46	11,174	856
Tuesday, March 5...	2,000	60	8,000	1,000
Week thus far...	4,758	106	19,174	1,856
Same peri'd last w'k	5,127	42	21,071	2,676
Same period 1894...	7,189	4	18,294	1,286

Today's receipts are estimated at 13,000 cattle, 39,000 hogs, and 14,000 sheep.

CATTLE—The market opened fully steady, but closed weak, with steers 10@15c lower than Monday's best price. Steers, 940@1,728 lbs, $3.90@5.80, bulk $4.45@5.40; Texas steers, $3.60@4.85, bulk $3.90@4.40; Texas bulls and oxen, $2.90@3.60; native cows and heifers, $1.50@4.30, bulk $2.60@3.35; bulls, $2.25@4.50; veal calves, $2.50@5.40, bulk $4.00@5.25; and stockers and feeders, $2.60@4.30.

HOGS—Trade was active and prices 5c higher. Heavy sold at $3.95@4.45; bulk, $4.15@4.35; mixed and butchers', $3.90@4.35; bulk, $4.05@4.15; light, $3.90@4.20; bulk, $4.05@5.15; pigs, $3.00@4.00; bulk, $3.80@4.00.

SHEEP—Best grades ruled strong, and others 5@10c lower.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, March 5.—BEEVES—Receipts, 549 head; none on sale. European cables quote American steers at 9¼@10½c dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8¼@9⅝c. Exports today 1,207 beeves, 1,002 sheep, and 2,390 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 200 head; steady; veals, poor to prime, $5.00@7.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,531 head; 1,600 on sale. Quiet but firm. Sheep, ordinary to prime, $4.00@4.75; lambs, common to good, $4.75@5.87½. HOGS—Receipts, 3,349 head; steady; inferior to choice, $4.40@4.70.

Kansas City, Mo., March 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,400; shipments, 1,500. Market steady to strong; Texas steers, $3.50@4.75; Texas cows, $2.25@3.60; beef steers, $3.85@5.50; native cows, $1.35@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.45@4.25; bulls, $2.00@4.25. HOGS—Receipts, 11,900; shipments, 800. Market steady to strong; bulk of sales $3.90@4.10; heavies, $4.05@4.20; packers, $3.85@4.20; mixed, $3.75@4.10; lights, $3.65@3.85; Yorkers, $3.75@3.85; pigs, $3.50@3.70. SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, 500; market steady.

Omaha, Neb., March 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; market 10c higher; steers, $3.80@5.25; bulk, $4.15@4.50; cows and heifers, $1.50@3.80; bulk, $2.40@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.75; bulk, $3.00@3.50. HOGS—Receipts, 5,100; market opened 5c higher, closed strong; light, $3.65@4.80; mixed, $3.75@3.85; heavy, $3.85@4.20. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.00@4.00; fair to good Westerns, $2.75@3.85; common stock sheep, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $3.00@4.60.

St. Louis, Mo., March 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 500; market generally weak; fair to medium native steers, $4.20@4.60; good to choice shipping, $4.75@5.25; fed Texas steers, $3.50@4.50; grass do, $2.50@3.50; cows, $1.75@2.75. HOGS—Receipts, 7,900; shipments, 1,700; market strong, higher; top sales, $4.30; good mixed, $4.10@4.20; light, $3.75@4.10.

Sioux City, Ia., March 5.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,800; yesterday, 195; shipments, none; strong to 5c higher, $3.80@4.00; bulk, $3.90. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; yestrday, 43; shipments, 134; active and strong. Cows, $1.00@3.00; bulls, $2.00@2.60; oxen, $1.75@3.00; veals, $2.75@3.75; feeders, $2.00@3.60; yearlings, $2.00@3.20.

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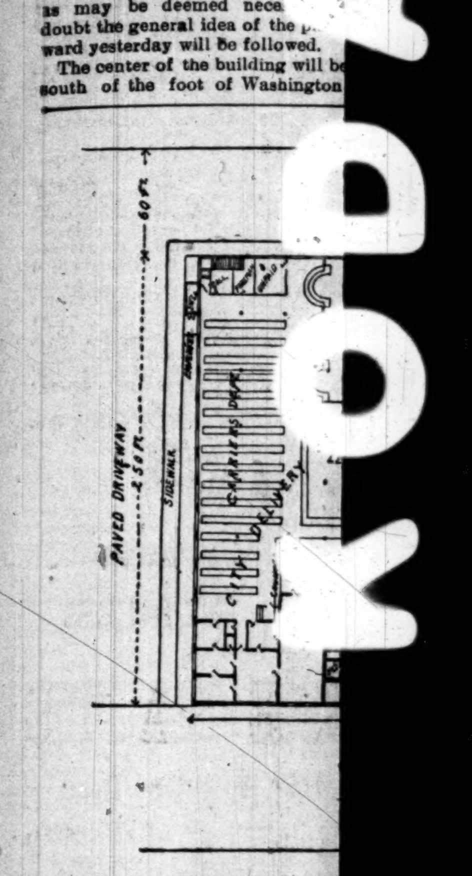
PLANS ARE COM

TEMPORARY POSTOFFIC[E] GO TO WASHINGT[ON]

Postmaster Hesing's Outline of Structure Should Look Doubtless Be Closely Follow[ed] ing, Which May Be Will Be 500 Feet Long and Two Stories High—Floor Space of 175,00[0]

The plans for the temporary the Lake-Front were sent to Washi[ngton] night. After passing through the Po[stoffice De]partment there the plans will be se[nt to the of]fice of the supervising architect, w[ho will de]sign for the exterior will be p[repared] changes made in Postmaste[r] as may be deemed nece[ssary] doubt the general idea of the p[lans] ward yesterday will be followed.

The center of the building will be south of the foot of Washington



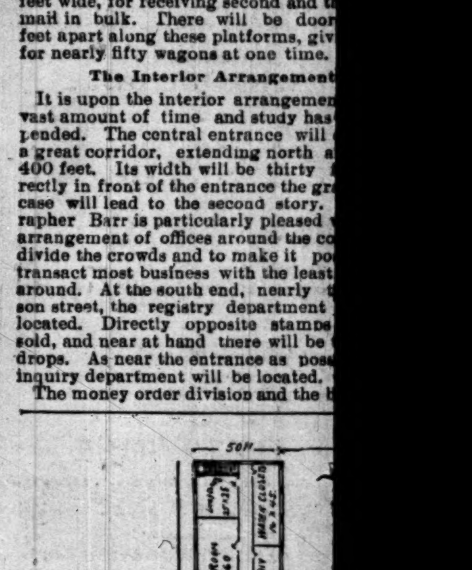
GROUND FLOOR

was hoped at first to have the c[en]trance directly opposite Washingto[n] but the switch of the Illinois Centra[l] into the suburban station at Randol[ph] prevented it. The structure will b[e] long on Michigan avenue and 250 The north, west, and south fronts w[ill be two] stories high, giving the building the ance of a two-story structure, but th[e] story will be but sixty-two feet dee[p] front and fifty-two feet deep at the e

The aggregate floor space will be square feet, of which 125,000 feet the first floor and 50,000 on the sec the east there will be a shed over driveway, forty feet wide and 400 f with a mailing platform twenty feet entire length. On the south side it is to have another shed, 190 feet long a feet wide, for receiving second and th[ird class] mail in bulk. There will be door[s] feet apart along these platforms, giv[ing room] for nearly fifty wagons at one time.

The Interior Arrangement

It is upon the interior arrangemen[t] vast amount of time and study has pended. The central entrance will a great corridor, extending north a 400 feet. Its width will be thirty rectly in front of the entrance the gr case will lead to the second story. rapher Barr is particularly pleased arrangement of offices around the co divide the crowds and to make it po transact most business with the least around. At the south end, nearly t son street, the registry department located. Directly opposite stamps sold, and near at hand there will be drops. As near the entrance as pos inquiry department will be located. The money order division and the b



SECO[ND]

general delivery will be bunched at t[he] ern end of the corridor. This is co[n] fair division of business with the s[ides] of the corridor.

The Postmaster's office will be at ter of the second story, with the Inspectors to the south, and the railw[ay] service to the north. It was deeme[d] desirable to get these officials, who closely related in the postal service, together as possible. In the railw[ay] service there is allotted a space o[f] square feet, and in it are located do[ors] for railway mail clerks and the gene[ral] of the service. On the north side a[lso] will be a reading-room, 25x60 fe[et] "swing" or club-room of the same the letter-carriers. The printing off[ice] service examiners, and minor divis[ions] located along the south front. In th[e] west corner, directly over the stamp ment, will be the cashier's stock-room are carried frequently in this room and stamped envelopes to the value o[f] 000 or more. It will be doubly prot[ected] having no doors into the public corri[dor] stamps can be sent to the stamp down an inside chute, thus averting a[ny] of being stolen while being carried long corridors.

All the ingenuity that could be obt[ained] the old ruin was secured in drawing for the handling of mails. The lette[r] will comprise 27,175 square feet newspaper section 31,275 square the city delivery division at the nor[th] allotted 31,000 square feet. All floor space will be lighted by skyligh[ts] letter mail will come in from the east the north end of the letter secti[on] newspaper mail will come in from t[he] end of that section. The letter m[ail] outside the city will be worked so[uth] and the newspapers will be worke[d] ward. The two will meet in the cente[r] they will go into mail-bags togethe[r] hauled away on wagons from the e form. The vast amount of second a[nd third] class mail to be handled through th[e] paper section is appreciated by fe[w] said by the Postoffice people that Tr[ibune] frequently dumps six tons of papers into this section at a time.

The letter mail for city delivery worked northward to that division way of the rapid and easy handli[ng of] mails, both in and out, it is belie[ved] nothing more could be desired than secured by the plans, which wil[l be in the] hands of the new Postmaster-General new morning. Local architects have that the building can be put up

PLANS ARE COMPLETE.

TEMPORARY POSTOFFICE DESIGNS GO TO WASHINGTON.

Postmaster Hesing's Outline of What the Structure Should Look Like Will Doubtless Be Closely Followed—Building, Which May Be Used Five Years, Will Be 500 Feet Long, 250 Feet Deep, and Two Stories High—An Aggregate Floor Space of 175,000 Square Feet.

The plans for the temporary Postoffice on the Lake-Front were sent to Washington last night. After passing through the Postoffice Department there the plans will be sent to the office of the supervising architect, where the design for the exterior will be prepared and such changes made in Postmaster Hesing's outline as may be deemed necessary. Beyond a doubt the general idea of the plans sent forward yesterday will be followed.

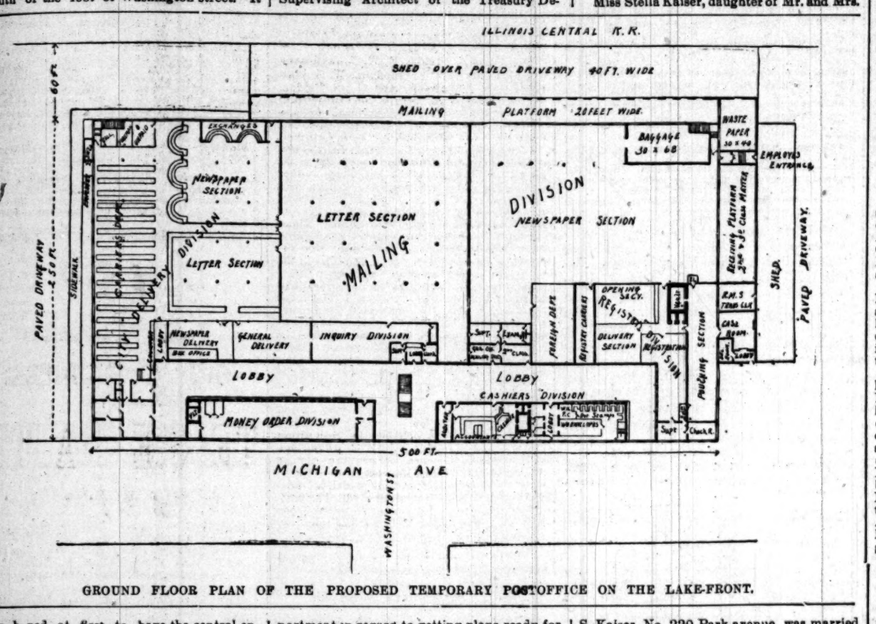
The center of the building will be 100 feet south of the foot of Washington street. It will be architectural style for $125,000. It is hoped that the Supervising Architect will have drawn elevations which will give the structure a somewhat ornamental appearance. It is believed the temporary Postoffice will remain on the Lake-Front not less than five years, and it may remain much longer if the Congressional appropriations for the new government building drag along to the usual length. The specifications for the temporary structure will be based on an existence of five years.

It will be some time before Chicago contractors will be given a chance to bid on the construction of the temporary office. Not less than six weeks will be required for approval by the department and the drawing of plans and specifications. Then the government must advertise thirty days for bids. After the bids are opened they must go to Washington to be passed upon. It will require rapid construction after the contract has finally been let to get the temporary building ready for occupancy by August next.

PLANS ARE MAKING TO PUSH THE WORK.

Architect's Office Interested in the Chicago Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—There will be no delay in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department in regard to getting plans ready for the temporary public building at Chicago. Just as soon as a copy of the sundry civil appropriation bill can be obtained from the State Department preparatory work will be begun so that building operations can be started at the earliest practicable moment. It will be necessary that the work of preparing plans for the temporary building be done by the present force of the office, and in order to expedite matters other work may have to be laid aside for the present. But Chicago is to be given the right of way, inasmuch as it is regarded as being of paramount importance that the facilities for transacting public business at this point shall be materially expedited. Supt. Kemper, who is in charge of the Architect's office, will call a conference of the chiefs of division in his bureau with a view to determining just what course shall be pursued along the different lines to insure Chicago a fireproof two-story brick building on the Lake-Front for temporary purposes. First of all plans must be drawn for this structure and then submitted to contractors, who may desire to bid for the work of construction. Following this will be the advertisement for proposals and a certain day will be set apart for opening the bids. So far as the permanent building is concerned, nothing will be attempted until a Supervising Architect is selected, which in all probability will not be deferred beyond the middle of this month. Hence it is the desire of those now in charge of the Supervising Architect's office that the plans for the Chicago building shall be prepared under the supervision of the new architect, whoever he may be. Then, too, provision was made for the employment of additional draftsmen to work on the plans for this building. Already there is a stack of applications at the Treasury Department which would fill a good-sized trunk from persons who want an opportunity to show their skill in making designs for Chicago's new public building.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF THE PROPOSED TEMPORARY POSTOFFICE ON THE LAKE-FRONT.

was hoped at first to have the central entrance directly opposite Washington street, but the switch of the Illinois Central railroad into the suburban station at Randolph street prevented it. The structure will be 500 feet long on Michigan avenue and 250 feet deep. The north, west, and south fronts will be two stories high, giving the building the appearance of a two-story structure, but this second story will be but sixty-two feet deep on the front and fifty-two feet deep at the ends.

The aggregate floor space will be 175,000 square feet, of which 125,000 feet will be on the first floor and 50,000 on the second. To the east there will be a shed over a paved driveway, forty feet wide and 400 feet long, with a mailing platform twenty feet wide its entire length. On the south side it is planned to have another shed, 190 feet long and thirty feet wide, for receiving second and third class mail in bulk. There will be doors twelve feet apart along these platforms, giving space for nearly fifty wagons at one time.

The Interior Arrangements.

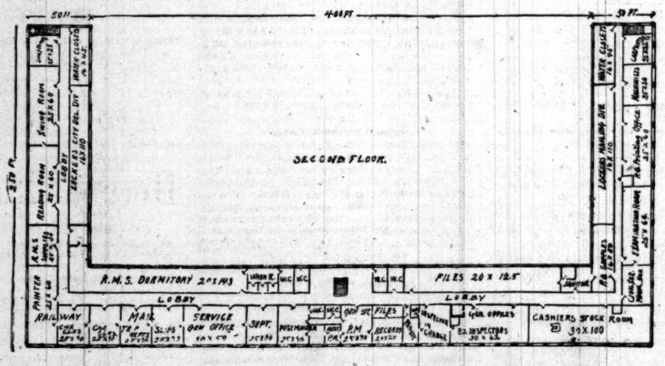
It is upon the interior arrangements that a vast amount of time and study has been expended. The central entrance will open into a great corridor, extending north and south 400 feet. Its width will be thirty feet. Directly in front of the entrance the grand staircase will lead to the second story. Topographer Barr is particularly pleased with the arrangement of offices around the corridor to divide the crowds and to make it possible to transact most business with the least running around. At the south end, nearly to Madison street, the registry department will be located. Directly opposite stamps will be sold, and near at hand there will be the letter drops. As near the entrance as possible the inquiry department will be located.

The money order division and the boxes and general delivery will be bunched at the northern end of the corridor. This is considered a fair division of business with the south end of the corridor.

The Postmaster's office will be at the center of the second story, with the Postoffice Inspectors to the south, and the railway mail service to the north. It was deemed highly desirable to get these officials, who are so closely related in the postal service, as close together as possible. In the railway mail service there is allotted a space of 12,000 square feet, and in it are located dormitories for railway mail clerks and the general work of the service. On the north side also there will be a reading-room, 25x60 feet, and a "swing" or club-room of the same size for the letter-carriers. The printing office, civil service examiners, and minor divisions are located along the south front. In the southwest corner, directly over the stamp department, will be the cashier's stock-room. There are carried frequently in this room stamps and stamped envelopes to the value of $250,000 or more. It will be doubly protected by having no doors into the public corridor. The stamps can be sent to the stamp division down an inside chute, thus averting all danger of being stolen while being carried through long corridors.

All the ingenuity that could be obtained in the old ruin was secured in drawing the plans for the handling of mails. The letter section will comprise 27,175 square feet and the newspaper section 31,275 square feet. To the city delivery division at the north end is allotted 31,000 square feet. All this vast floor space will be lighted by skylights. The letter mail will come in from the east side, at the north end of the letter section. The newspaper mail will come in from the south end of that section. The letter mail going outside the city will be worked southward, and the newspapers will be worked northward. The two will meet in the center, where they will go into mail-bags together and be hauled away on wagons from the east platform. The vast amount of second and third class mail to be handled through the newspaper section is appreciated by few. It is said by the Postoffice people that THE TRIBUNE frequently dumps six tons of directed papers into this section at a time.

The letter mail for city delivery will be worked northward to that division. In the way of the rapid and easy handling of the mails, both in and out, it is believed that nothing more could be desired than will be secured by the plans, which will be in the hands of the new Postmaster-General tomorrow morning. Local architects have estimated that the building can be put up in good



SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF THE PROPOSED TEMPORARY POSTOFFICE.

SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss Nora Waixel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Waixel, No. 3639 Michigan avenue, to Mark J. Gusky of Pittsburg, Pa., was celebrated last evening in the south parlor of the Auditorium Hotel at 6 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Moses. Miss Mary Gusky, sister of the groom, acted as maid of honor. She wore a gown of pink crêpe over silk and carried La France roses. Melvin Hirsch, nephew of the bride, served as flower boy. His suit was of white satin. The ushers were Winford Klee, Alfred Oppenheimer, Henry Kaufman, and Leon Klein, all of Pittsburg. George Goldberg of New York attended the groom as best man and Sol Waixel was master of ceremonies. The bride wore a gown of white moiré antique en train with Fedora bodice covered with point lace. He tulle veil was caught with a diamond dagger, and she carried lilies of the valley. A wedding dinner was served following the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Gusky will spend several weeks in Florida and will be at home after April 1 in Pittsburg.

Miss Stella Kaiser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Kaiser, No. 220 Park avenue, was married last evening to Julius J. Kohn at the West Chicago club at 6 o'clock.

Invitations have been issued by ex-Mayor and Mrs. John A. Roche, No. 4605 Drexel boulevard, for the marriage of their daughter Flora to Mr. Howland, Tuesday, March 19. The bridal couple will be at home after July 2 at No. 4605 Drexel boulevard.

The wedding of Miss Hannah Marks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marks, No. 377 East Forty-fifth street, to Samuel W. Klein, was celebrated last evening at 6 o'clock at the Concordia club.

Weddings celebrated yesterday included the following: At Garden Prairie, Ill., Silas H. Wolff of Chicago and Miss Nellie Porter; at Champaign, Ill., Maurice Kaufman of Fargo, N. D., and Miss Sarah Kuhn.

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The regular meeting of the Ryder club was held last evening at St. Paul's Universalist Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, at 8 o'clock. A literary and musical program was rendered from the works of Robert Burns, which included the following:

Bannockburn.
"Scots Wha Hae wi' Wallace Bled."
Sketch of the Life of Robert Burns,
Miss Isabel Kingsbury.
"Flow Gently Sweet Afton."
Ryder club chorus.
"The Cotter's Saturday Night."
Justus O. Woods.
"The Bonnie Wee Wife."
Dr. Sara B. Armstrong.
Selected—Mr. William E. Lamb.
Piano solo—"Tam O'Shanter."
Miss Ida May Hallowell.
"A Man's a Man for a That."
Frank N. Gage.
"O, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast?"
Ryder club chorus.
"To Mary in Heaven."
"John Anderson, My Jo, John."
Miss Maud Miner.
Auld Lang Syne.

AMUSEMENTS.

The fiftieth year of service by Hans Balatka in music was fittingly celebrated at the Auditorium last evening. The program was presented by Männerchor and orchestra, with Anton Schott, Mme. Guthrie-Moyer, Ernst Staub, Adolph Selz, and Christian F. Balatka as soloists. The singing societies represented in the chorus were the Germania Männerchor, Sennefelder Liederkranz, Orpheus, Teutonia, Frohsinn, Fidelia, Liedertafel, Harmonie, Kreutzer double quartet, Turner Männerchor, and North Side Liederkranz. Mr. Balatka, who directed the program, was received with a tusch by the orchestra when he appeared to conduct Weber's "Jubilee" overture and given a second just after the performance of the cantata "Solomon's Temple," by Titl. This work, which was the first ever conducted by Mr. Balatka fifty years ago, was appropriately chosen as the principal point in the celebration. Upon its completion he was presented with a laurel wreath in gold from his present and former pupils and the faculty in his school. The speech of presentation was made by Miss M. M. Davis. Mr. Balatka responded briefly and the program proceeded. Aside from the numbers given in the cantata Moehring's "Battle Prayer," and two folk songs, "The Broken Ring," and "Depart from Here"—sung a capella—were supplied by the chorus. Mme. Guthrie-Moyer gave a spirited and dramatic delivery of "Dich Theure Halle" in the earlier portion of the program, and in response to an encore the Venzano Waltz. Herr Schott, enthusiastically recalled several times after the grail song from "Lohengrin," also responded to an encore with "The Two Grenadiers." Gounod's "She Alone Charmeth My Sadness," sung by Adolph Selz; Saint-Saëns' G minor concerto for pianoforte, played by Christian F. Balatka, and the work of E. Staub in the Cantata, together with a second number by Mme. Guthrie-Moyer, completed the list of solos.

Hans Balatka is a native of Hoffnungsthal, Moravia. He began his musical career as alto soloist of the Cathedral of Olmuetz. He later studied law at the university in the same city, where he directed the Academical Singing Society in 1845. Mr. Balatka left Austria in 1846, and after a short stay in Chicago proceeded to Milwaukee. The following year he founded the musical society in that city. For a period of ten years he remained at the head of the society, during which time he conducted many of the standard symphonies; oratorios by Haydn, Handel, and Mendelssohn; and the following operas: "Czar and Carpenter," and "Armourer," by Lortzing; "Der Freischutz" and "Preciosa," by Weber; "Norma," by Bellini; "Magic Flute," by Mozart; "Stradella" and "Martha," by Flotow; and Auber's "Massaniello." As the outcome of these performances Mr. Balatka was invited to conduct various sängerfests and musical festivals, among others those held in Cleveland in 1855; Cincinnati and Milwaukee, 1856; Chicago, 1857, 1868, and 1881; Detroit, 1857; Pittsburg, 1858; Indianapolis, 1867; and Louisville and Quincy, 1877. In 1860 Mr. Balatka was asked to conduct Mozart's "Requiem" in this city. As a result he was invited to assume the conductorship of the then formed Philharmonic Society. This post he held for six years. Losing everything, including a valuable musical library, in the great fire, Mr. Balatka removed to Milwaukee as director of the musical society. Returning to Chicago in 1873 he has, excepting for a short engagement in St. Louis, maintained his residence in this city. Among the singers who have appeared under his conductorship were Mmes. Parepa-Rosa, Nillson, Peschka-Leuthner, Pappenheim, and Cary, and Whitney, Remmertz, and Candidus. The societies that Mr. Balatka has directed in Chicago during his career are the Philharmonic Society, Musical Union, Oratorio Society, Germania Männerchor, Mozart Society, Senefelder Liederkranz, and the United Singing Societies.

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One of the most novel as well as graceful aerial exhibitions seen of late at the Royal English Circus is the performance of the Zamora family, which stands first in interest among the new features introduced in this week's bill. There are three in the family, two men and one woman, and they give a seemingly daring and audacious performance on a single vertical strip of webbing which hangs suspended above their trapezes. Other novelties in the bill include an excellent dog circus and Mlle. Alberta, who performs a bounding wire act. Miss Cora Beckwith, the swimmer, has returned, and is giving exhibitions during the water carnival.

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Whatever novelty is attached to the performance of two of Henrik Ibsen's dramas will be afforded to local playgoers this month. Friday evening Mr. Beerbohm Tree will present the Scandinavian poet's "An Enemy of the People" for the first time in this city, and the afternoon of March 21 members of the Chicago Conservatory will perform "The Master Builder" at Hooley's Theater. As far as can be learned it will be the first dramatic presentation of "The Master Builder" in this country.

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The advance sale of seats for Francis Wilson's engagement at the Chicago Opera-House, which begins next Monday evening with a performance of his new opera, "The Devil's Deputy," will open this morning.

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Mr. Beerbohm Tree will return to "Hamlet" for the matinée tomorrow. In the evening he will repeat "Captain Swift." The bill for Saturday evening has been determined. It will be "A Bunch of Violets."

Amusement Notes.

Photographs of the principals in the cast of "1492" were presented to the people in the audience of the Columbia last evening.

The London *Era* says Augustin Daly has entered into a partnership with Sir Augustus Harris to bring the opera "Hansel and Gretel" to the United States and present it in all the large cities.

Manager Daniel Frohman, who some time ago gained the option of producing "The Prisoner of Zenda," the drama by Edward Rose, founded upon Anthony Hope's novel, has acquired the full American rights to the play. Its double rôle will be played by Edward H. Sothern.

Mrs. Langtry has finished her season on the road, which proved more satisfactory towards the close than it promised at the beginning. The members of her company who came over with her from England will sail for home today. An almost entirely new supporting company has been secured for her and she will produce Clyde Fitch's new comedy "Gossip" at Palmer's Theater in New York Monday evening.

HARVEY TO BE A CITY.

VOTERS SO DECIDE, 204 TO 168, AT RATHER A TAME ELECTION.

New Organization Goes Into Effect the Third Tuesday in April—Mayor, Eight Aldermen, Attorney, Clerk, and Treasurer to Be Selected—Hint of a Gerrymander in Favor of Prohibition—Ald. "Ba'h-House" John Coughlin Stumps for "Hinky Dink" in the First Ward.

The Village of Harvey decided yesterday by vote of 204 to 168 to become a city. According to statute petition was filed forty days ago and the Village Board ordered an election. The election was quiet and generally satisfactory. The objections to the village organization centered about the fact that the six Village Trustees represented an area of about one-fourth of the entire village, which covers two square miles. The voted city organization will go into effect the third Tuesday in April. A Mayor and eight Aldermen will be elected from four wards, with a complement of City Attorney, Treasurer, and Clerk.

The trustees whose term of office will be cut short one year by virtue of the city organization are C. W. Ranger, W. B. Thompson, and G. W. Nance. The trustees whose terms expire in April are W. K. Gardner, M. Hanley, and H. M. Scott. It is expected that the present Board of Trustees will anticipate a possible liquor fight at the spring election by so gerrymandering the village as to insure the election of a Council favorable to prohibition. West Harvey and "Michigan," the detached sections of the village which won the election yesterday on the ground that they were not represented in village affairs, probably will return "liberal" Aldermen, who will favor a license administration.

The Republicans probably will carry the spring election. The quota of Republican votes is set at 325; Democratic, 210, and Prohibition, 170. Candidates talked of for Mayor last night were Thomas McFarlane, Charles F. Craver, President Craver & Steel manufacturing company, Capt. Redmond, J. C. Braley. Thomas McFarlane was formerly village President and is known as a bitter enemy of the Harvey Land Association.

COUGHLIN'S LOVE FOR "HINKY DINK."

Considers It No Disgrace Because He Is Small in "Statue."

"Hinky Dink," or, as he is occasionally known, Michael Kenna, had his candidacy for Alderman of the First Ward indorsed uproariously last night at a typical Democratic gathering at No. 369 State street. There were speeches by Bath-House John Coughlin and Tom McNally, and also by "Jim," whose speeches took the form of interruptions, but spiced the already highly flavored doings. Coughlin, at whom the Civic Federation had its say Sunday, had a chance to retort. He said in part:

"Youse fellers don't want a man what you have to put on your Sunday clothes and read on extra diction'ry to see. You don't want a man what lives on a bullyvard."

"You're all right, John, at all spots in the road," chimed in Jim, and the audience voiced its assent far from feebly.

"You want a man what you kin talk to," resumed Mr. Coughlin, "and no silk stocking neither. The newspapers 'll tell you the name 'Hinky Dink' is against a man. It ain't—neither. He got it when he went swimmin' on the Lake-Front. He ain't to blame for it no more nor he is for bein' little. Some Great men have been little in statue, like Stephen A. Dougias——"

"An' Napoleon, John," said Jim, "spiel about Napoleon John; Napoleon was all right and at all spots in the road"—and with this Jim jumped to the platform and slapped the honorable John thrice on the back and, drifting from Napoleon, asked for three cheers for Abraham Lincoln. The crowd responded and Jim allowed the Alderman to go on.

"The Civic Federation talks and talks," said Mr. Coughlin, drifting from Hinky Dink's "statue," "but they're tax dodgers, and nobody is afraid of them."

Tom McNaily devoted his attention to the Republican clerks of election.

"Go down and see that your name's there. Don't let no cigaret-smokin' little dude puff at you like that and rob you of the franchise. Blow his head off. The Constitootion grants you the right. Do you think I'd lose that franchise that my father came over here before and declared his intention for? Think of the lives that were shed in the '60s for your franchise and then punch the head of any man who would take it away. I'd like to be the candidate tonight, to be able to go home to tell the woman I'd got this push behind me."

The meeting, which was presided over by a modest and pleasant young man, adjourned after giving "Hinky Dink" its unanimous indorsement. As a result of this meeting Nicholas Cremer has withdrawn from the race for the Democratic candidacy in the First Ward, and if he runs at all it will be as an independent candidate.

DEATH OF COL. CLENDENIN, U. S. A.

Served During the War from Illinois Under Gen. Lew Wallace.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—Col. David R. Clendenin, U. S. A., retired, died today at his home in Oneida, aged 65 years. He was born in Little Britain, Pa. He came to Illinois when a boy and graduated from Knox College in 1854. In 1861 he was made Major of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, which served in the Army of the Potomac during the war. Col. Clendenin was much of the time in command of the regiment, and his efficiency and bravery were complimented by his commander, Gen. Lew Wallace. When the war closed Gen. Wallace and he served on the commission that tried those who planned Lincoln's assassination. In 1866 he was appointed Major of the Eighth United States Cavalry, Sixteen years later he was advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel, Third United States Cavalry. In 1888 he was made Colonel, Second United States Cavalry, serving until his retirement in 1891.

Joseph Hopkins Martin.

Joseph Hopkins Martin died at his residence, No. 48 South Morgan street, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis which he suffered nearly two years ago. Mr. Martin was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1813 and came to Chicago in 1843, and for years owned the McCardle, Martin, and other hotels in this city. As a young man he began to study surveying, and was a passenger on the old John Bull train on its initial trip. The funeral will be from his late residence tomorrow at 1 o'clock p. m. The Chicago Light Guard Veterans, the Old Guard, have issued this notice to members: "You are requested to attend the funeral ceremonies of Joseph Hopkins Martin Thursday, March 7, at 1 p. m., from his late residence, No. 48 South Morgan street."

Obituary Notes.

Charles Lanman, author, artist, and librarian, died of heart disease at Washington, D. C., yesterday.

Capt. Joseph C. Abbott, aged 44 years, proprietor of the Madison and Milton Ferry, Madison, Ind., died yesterday.

The Rev. Daniel Vrooman, a pioneer Chinese missionary of the Presbyterian Church, died in San Francisco, Cal., yesterday.

Sir Joseph Dodge Wesian, Liberal Member of Parliament for East Bristol, England, aged 73, is dead. He had been suffering from influenza for some time past.

The remains of Col. James M. Buel of the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home arrived at Valparaiso, Ind., yesterday for burial. He was connected with the Farwell House in Chicago for several years.

Sir Henry Creswick Rawlinson, Bart., G. C. B., the first interpreter of the Cuniform inscription at Babylon and Nineveh and at one time President of the Royal Geographical Society, died in London, aged 85 years.

A CONCERT A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS.

Enthusiastic Audience Greets the University Glee Clubs.

The second annual concert of the Glee and Mandolin clubs of the University of Chicago was given at Central Music Hall last evening. The program consisted of three parts of six numbers each. The Glee club was recalled after every number and sometimes the recalls were repeated three and four times. Most excellent training and an admirable choice of numbers were manifest throughout. The honors, however, were fairly divided with the Mandolin club. The audience filled the hall and was enthusiastic from the first number to "Alma Mater," the words for which on this occasion were written by E. H. Lewis.

A progressive euchre party was given by the women of Hyde Park and Kenwood at the residence of Mrs. William R. Kerr, No. 5126 Washington avenue, yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the School Children's Aid Society. The affair was attended by eighty devotees of the game and proved financially successful.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cleveland has demonstrated her ability to keep a secret, for she was the first person outside the family who was told of the Leiter-Curzon engagement. For two days before the public announcement she was in possession of the information and yet none of her intimate friends was any the wiser. The Leiter-Curzon engagement recalls that of Miss Mary Endicott to Joseph Chamberlain, which took place during the last year of the first Cleveland administration. At the wedding breakfast following the ceremony at St. John's Church in this city the President and Mrs. Cleveland were in attendance, the President proposing health, happiness, and long life for the bride and groom as his toast, which was of course the first at the breakfast. It is likely the Leiter marriage will take place at St. John's and that, as in the case of Miss Endicott, Mrs. Cleveland will attend the wedding breakfast at the house on Dupont Circle. The news of the engagement sets at rest all lingering doubts as to a pretty little romance about which society has been indulging secret thoughts for several years in regard to the ultimate marriage of Miss Leiter. The devotion of one of the handsomest titled members of the diplomatic corps has long been an open secret, and as, during the recent season of grand opera this handsome foreigner was the only guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leiter in their box, the matter was almost looked upon as settled.

Society Notes.

Joseph Leiter, No. 4 Tower place, will give a dinner Saturday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree.

Mrs. George B. Carpenter, No. 293 Dearborn avenue, is entertaining Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson, who sings in the Apollo concert Thursday evening.

Miss Villa Whitney White, who is giving a series of song recitals before the Amateur Musical club, will give a concert at the residence of Mrs. James William Campbell in Evanston this evening.

Capt. A. L. Bell and family have gone to Fortress Monroe for one month. Owing to the bad health of Capt. Bell he is compelled to take a much needed rest and relinquish for a time his duties with the First Regiment.

MAIL CLERKS GIVE UP THEIR PASSES

Hereafter They Must Pay Fare or Walk to Their Homes.

Old railway mail clerks, who had carried their railroad passes for years, were surrendering them to Chief Clerk Armstrong yesterday. It was a sad parting—this severing of the mail clerk and his pass. It meant that if he went home after his run he must pay his fare or walk. It is also indicated that in this contest with the Postoffice Department the railway mail clerks were badly outclassed. "It is hard, but it serves the men right," Supt. Troy said. "They would have fared better had they not gone before Congress and got what they wanted. They got it, to be sure, and the department is not running counter to any Congressional action. It simply had another way of compelling railway mail clerks to live at accessible points."

According to Mr. Troy the action of the department a few months ago, in ordering all railway mail clerks to reside at some accessible point on the railroad over which they ran, was due to an abuse in the service, which had been steadily growing for many years. Many clerks, apparently for no other purpose, took up their residence at points where it was impossible to reach them in case of emergency. One clerk had settled down on a farm fourteen miles from a railroad. Several had gone to farming five to ten miles from a telegraph office. At Lincoln, Neb., where there are six railroads with a large force of clerks, only one clerk resided in the town. He got tired of working overtime, and after saying he was "tired" he, too, moved out.

Of the prevailing sentiment among the officials it is certain the latest order will be strictly enforced, and has become the permanent rule of the service. Further resistance may result in removal. In all Supt. Troy believes there will now be not over twenty-five cases of genuine hardship in compelling the clerks to remove to accessible points. With all the others it is more a matter of choice and social surroundings than of any direct loss.

Strikers Enjoined from Threats.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The Tudor iron works of East St. Louis today secured from Judge Allen of the United States Circuit Court an injunction restraining 350 striking employés from interfering by threats of violence with the operation of the mills.

PARLOR FURNITURE

TO-DAY and To-Morrow

In REVELL'S MARCH SALE.

BEFORE buying a dollar's worth of Parlor Furniture compare quality and price. At the present time much inferior factory-made Parlor Furniture is offered and sold.

We would advise you to attend our sale before purchasing this class of goods. We manufacture our own Parlor Furniture and Mattresses, and have fifty skilled workmen in this department. In many cases we sell at a lower price than is asked for unreliable goods.

Bargains for To-Day and To-Morrow.

1,000 nicely finished upholstered Reception Chairs will be sold in our March Sale at, each..... $1.15

500 Large High-Back Solid Oak Carved Rockers—rich upholstered seats—will be sold in our March Sale at..... $1.35

Large Tufted Leather Easy Chairs, oak frames..... $13

Rockers to match, same price.

Elegant White Mahogany Parlor Suits, worth $125—will be sold for..... $56

3 pieces Solid Mahogany Parlor Suits will be sold to-day for..... $33
Worth $90.00.

A 3-piece Empire Mahogany Parlor Suit, worth $75.00, will be sold for..... $30

1,000 of the Waldorf Parlor Rockers will be sold for..... $2.35

20 3-piece Carved Frame Parlor Suits will be sold at..... $20

Figured Tufted Couches..... $10

Large Leather Sofa, carved mahogany frame, extra fine, finely tufted, etc., worth $100.00—will be sold for..... $48

Handsome Easy Chair to match..... $31

200 pieces of Fine Upholstered Reed and Rattan Parlor Furniture will be sold at cost to close out.

A Beautiful 3-piece Mahogany Parlor Suit, worth $200, will be sold at..... $85

Also 4,000 other pieces of Parlor Furniture are on sale.

This is a rare opportunity to secure bargains, as we intend to turn this great stock into cash at once.



$7.75

Original Morris Easy Chairs.

One year ago a first-class Morris Chair could not be bought for less than $28.00. We reduced the price to $13.50 in our March sale last year—in our September sale we again reduced the price to $9.00. In this sale it will be sold at $7.75.

There is no investment you can make that will equal the bargains offered by us in Furniture today. Think—Furniture costing a trifle will last a lifetime while articles costing you hundreds of dollars in other lines of goods will not last a year.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.,
WABASH AV., COR. ADAMS ST.

LARDEPSIA

would be a more appropriate name for that common cause of suffering—dyspepsia—because most cases of dyspepsia can be traced to food cooked with lard. Let COTTOLENE take the place of lard in your kitchen and good health will take the place of Dyspepsia.



Try it. Every pail of the genuine COTTOLENE bears this trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath.

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The N. K. Fairbank Company.



Love LIGHTENS LABOR so does SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

This great cleaner comes to woman's aid on wash-day and every day. Makes her work a matter of love instead of drudgery. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

Browning, King & Co.



When man from contentment sits brooding apart, he has troubles, no doubt, and has woes. It may be love's arrows have pierced through his heart, or perhaps it's the fit of his clothes. —Most people have had troubles of this sort. Fact is, nine people out of ten get a good fit when they buy a suit, but the fit doesn't stay. After a month's wear the coat lops down around the collar, the sleeves pucker, the pockets bulge out as though he had a can of tomatoes in each of 'em. In short the "fit has flown."—Materials—that's the whole trouble; tailor made, or ready made the grade of wool must be there, or there will be no stability to the fit. The wool fibres must be elastic and strong; the weaving, the fulling and the finish must be properly done or satisfaction is impossible in the finished garment. We make every dollar's worth of clothing we sell; make medium and high grades only. Browning, King & Co., Clark and Madison.

☞ We are making shirts to order this week, three grades, $6, $8 & $10 per half dozen. Perfect fitting.

HATS | Bishop's Correct Spring Styles | A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State Street.

THE SKILL that comes from 20 years' experience treating all Skin Diseases and Blemishes is yours if you call on JOHN H. WOODBURY, Champlain Building, Chicago.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

D. C. CREGIER LODGE NO. 643, A. F. AND A. M.—Members are urgently requested to meet at their hall Thursday, March 7, at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Thomas Robinson, to Rosehill Cemetery.
REINHOLD ZIMMERMANN, W. M.
FRED F. HANDRUP, Secy.

LINCOLN PARK LODGE NO. 611, A. F. & A. M.—Emergent communication in N. E. Masonic Temple, 615 and 617 N. Clark-st., Thursday evening, March 7, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Elisha E. Lloyd. Services in lodge-room, thence by carriages to Rosehill. Friends cordially invited.
GEO. F. SAUNDERS, W. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1895.

The indignation meeting is not over yet.

By the way, Ald. Madden can return to the city now.

Ex-Boss Croker is preparing to go to Europe to spend some more of it.

The consolidated *Times-Herald* consists apparently of one part *Times* and ninety-nine parts *Herald*.

Mayor Pingree of Detroit has his failings, but he is believed to be honest and can write his own messages.

The trouble with Toronto appears to be that it has grown several sizes too large for its fire department.

Chicago knows now who it is that heads the gang. His name is Hopkins and he draws a stipend—from the city—of $7,000 a year.

Before writing a book Jerry Simpson should secure trustworthy statistics as to the success with which Mrs. Lease is working the reading public.

Standing on the pillory along with the rest of them Mayor Hopkins will look as commonplace, trumpery, and scrubby as the most insignificant member of the gang.

Yesterday the House passed the bill to amend the libel law as regards newspapers. It received 82 votes, or five more than a constitutional majority. Now it goes to the Senate, where it is not likely it will meet with any opposition for what has been printed about the measure has shown how meritorious it is.

Silver has risen in value. It now actually is worth 27 11-16 pence per ounce of the British standard of fineness, which makes the silver in the United States dollar worth 46.9 cents. The silver extremists ought to rejoice over this fact, but at the same time they should be willing to admit that even at this improvement it takes more than 34 ounces of silver to equal one ounce of gold in value in the bullion market, which is a long way off the ratio of 16 to 1 claimed by them to be the true ratio.

The New York stock market was more active and prices were stronger. The cable stocks advanced on the local exchange. Sterling rates were firm at unchanged quotations. New York exchange sold at 25 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were inactive and easy. As compared with the latest quotations of the previous day May wheat closed ½ cent lower, corn unchanged, oats easy, cash rye firm, barley steady, flaxseed steady, pork 7½ cents lower, lard easy, and ribs unchanged.

The Michigan House of Representatives has voted to repeal the clause in the revenue law for the taxation of mortgages and land contracts. This is eminently sensible. Some years ago the Legislature of this State proceeded to tax lenders for the sake of aiding borrowers. It made elaborate provisions for the listing and taxation of mortgages and assured the mortgagees that they would reap great benefits. Such was not the case. The only perceptible effect was the raising of the rate of interest on real estate loans and the driving from the State of capital which would otherwise have been invested there. Attempts have been made from time to time to repeal a provision which to the extent it was enforced was mischievous, and it seems probable that those attempts will be successful now.

Several papers are inclined to ridicule the idea of John L. Sullivan becoming a temperance lecturer. If, however, he could be persuaded to take to the rostrum, exhibit himself as a living example of the effects of liquor, and describe the curse to the people, there is little doubt that he could get more signatures to the pledge than either Father Matthew or Brother Murphy. He would draw just the class which needs lecturing and warning. As The Tribune has already suggested, however, he might prove to be a dangerous customer should he relapse, in which case he would be a living example of a very dangerous sort. As a purely precautionary measure his friends should advise him to go to Dwight and take a full course of the treatment under Dr. Keeley's personal supervision. This would set John on his feet clothed and in his right mind.

A number of reputable citizens of the Second Ward have asked Judge Kirk Hawes to run as an independent candidate for Alderman in opposition to Martin Best, who is in the field as the alleged Republican candidate because he got the votes of a bogus Republican primary. He has accepted, not because he wants the place, but because he feels that it is his duty as a citizen to do all in his power to defeat a man whose latest performance was to vote for two boodle ordinances on one night. Mr. Hawes has done his part. Now it is for the decent citizens of the ward to do theirs. He says frankly, in his letter of acceptance: "I am a Republican, and at State and national elections vote the Republican ticket." This should not and will not keep any decent Democrat from voting for him for Alderman, for, as was shown last Monday and Monday before last, there is no politics in the Council. Its members are not labeled "Republican" or "Democrat," but "honest man" or "boodler." Of the tough Democrats in the ward a great many will vote for Best, for they know there is no politics in the election of an Alderman. The good Democrats should act on the same principle and vote for Hawes. If the Second Ward fails to elect him it will be evidence that a majority of its citizens would rather not have an irreproachable Alderman, or do not care who represents them.

The Mayor admits it is quite possible that the Ogden gas ordinance will fall into the hands of the present companies, or of the persons controlling them. If this happens it will not be because those persons wish to avail themselves of an ordinance which requires them to sell gas at 90 cents, but it will be because they dislike the prospect of competition. Should the owners of the new franchise sell out it is evident that the people will not get cheaper gas. In that case the Mayor says "no harm has been done except to the trust, and every blow to the trust is a blow inflicted in the interest of the people." So the more ordinances the Council passes for the use of the men who will sell them to the trust and thus bleed it, the more are the people indebted to the Aldermen who favor these ordinances. Some men would say that this did not differ essentially from blackmail, but the Mayor had no doubt of its morality and efficacy. Since the Mayor hates the trust so much it is a wonder he does not induce the Aldermen to pass a gas ordinance weekly and keep the trust busy signing checks for franchises it does not want and will not use. But it is not true that no harm is done by these ordinances "except to the trust." All the money it pays out for useless ordinances is reimbursed by the public in one form or another. It always shifts the burden of Aldermanic taxation on the consumers. Whatever the owners interested in the Ogden franchise get for it the Chicago consumers of gas will have to pay.

WHY DELAY AN INVESTIGATION?

Is not the Legislature satisfied now that the condition of things in the City Council of Chicago is such as to call for a searching investigation? The City as represented officially by the Mayor and Council is the agent of the State for certain purposes. When that agent begins acting more than suspiciously it is time for the principal to look into matters.

A week ago last Monday thirty-nine Aldermen, having fixed up a plan of operations outside the Council in concert with persons as yet unknown, put through two ordinances giving to parties unknown valuable franchises for the term of half a century. There was an outburst of popular indignation such as has been unknown here for many years. The Mayor was begged to veto unconditionally these corrupt ordinances.

Day before yesterday the Council met again. The Mayor struck hands with the gang Aldermen. He signed the gas ordinance, giving impudent and lying reasons for doing so. He proposed some amendments to the equally offensive electric ordinance and the Council passed it as amended. The men who voted for the two ordinances stood firm and were reinforced by Mahony, an Eighteenth Ward Democrat; Kunz, a Sixteenth Ward Democrat; Brachtendorf, a Twenty-first Ward Democrat; and Conway, a Twenty-seventh Ward Republican.

Thus it appears that out of sixty-eight Aldermen, forty-three—twenty of them calling themselves Republicans and twenty-three calling themselves Democrats—have formed a little trust along with the Mayor for the purpose of passing ordinances which seem to meet with the earnest disapproval of all honest men. It is singular that the Mayor, who is so vehement in his denunciation of trusts, should become the leading member of a legislative one.

The Mayor and forty-three Aldermen, having entered into a combination for objects which those who attended the Central Music Hall mass-meeting do not consider entirely praiseworthy, is it not about time for the Legislature to take a hand and find out what is the matter with local self-government in Chicago? It should ascertain how it happens that in defiance of the wishes of citizens and to the injury of the interests of the city arrangements for the disposal of franchises which Chicago as the agent of the State has the power to grant are made in private, outside the Council chamber, some of the Aldermen not being present and not being consulted, and are afterwards bulled through by a drilled and disciplined majority which gives the minority no chance to do anything except cast ineffectual votes.

Do not the occurrences of the last ten days prove that it is necessary to change the way in which franchises are granted, so that it will not be possible any longer for Aldermen and Mayors who have stripped off the last rags of decency to give away the property of the people? If the Legislature will only send a committee here with power to administer oaths and force unwilling witnesses to answer unpleasant questions it will, in submitting the evidence taken, recommend that the rights of property-owners be protected by changing the law so as to provide that no ordinance granting the use of any street for any purpose over, on, or beneath the surface shall be considered until a majority of the frontage has asked for its passage. That change will clip the wings of boodlers.

THE LAW CONCERNING CONTESTS.

There does not seem to have been any bill submitted to the Legislature as yet making it possible to contest a Mayoralty election. If one has been introduced, nothing appears to have been done with it. In either case a most important matter is being neglected.

Two attempts have been made in this city by persons who were candidates for Mayor, and who claimed that they had been cheated out of the office, to have their claims passed on by a court. Both attempts were fruitless, though in each case the majority of the people were satisfied that right was on the side of the contestant, and that illegal votes and frauds or errors in the counting of the ballots had kept him out of a position the majority of the voters desired him to occupy.

In neither case was the contestant able to make the slightest headway. An unfriendly Judge and the dilatory rules of chancery—sometimes facetiously called equity—practice did not permit him to pass beyond the threshold of an inquiry. In one instance the contestant got so far that the votes were counted except in those wards where fraud was most likely to have occurred. In the last instance—the Swift case—it was impossible to secure a recount of the votes even at the end of a year's struggle.

It has been proved satisfactorily in this city that it is useless to begin contest proceedings under the present law unless it be for an office the term of which is as long as the years of Methuselah. Suit can be brought before only one Judge out of twenty-odd, and he an overworked one, who, if so inclined, can plead his regular business as an excuse for procrastinating an election suit. The contestee is permitted to resort to all the ingenious devices to secure delay which abound in Illinois to a greater extent than in any other State in the Union, or any country in the world.

If the Legislature wishes to put a premium on fraud, and to let it be understood that the man who gets into an office not by the votes of the people but by the criminal acts of election judges and clerks and gangs of repeaters, cannot and must not be disturbed in the enjoyment of a position which does not belong to him, it will allow the so-called contest law to remain as it is.

If the Legislature is of the opinion that honest elections are desirable, that fraud should be punished rather than rewarded, and that the receiver of stolen goods should not be permitted to hang on to them, it will pass a law providing that any Judge, whether of the Circuit or Superior Court, may hear an election contest, and providing also that the proceedings shall be summary and not dilatory in their nature. For instance: Supposing the candidate defeated on the face of the returns says a recount of the ballots will show he was elected. The court should be compelled to order the recount to begin the day after the contestee has been notified that they are to be counted and has been requested to have persons present to represent his interests. Then the recount will be over with almost before the man whose seat is contested has gone into office.

Two months of the session have gone by and nothing has been done about this matter. It will not do for the Legislature to neglect it. That body is controlled by the party which has always been the one to suffer by election frauds and by the lack of a law to remedy their evils. That party cannot afford to neglect this opportunity to cure the glaring defects of the contest law.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

All things move in cycles. When it was announced that Miss Gould was to marry Count Castellane it was inevitable that another international match would be at once forthcoming, and here it is in the betrothal of Miss Mary Leiter, whom we have the right to claim as a Chicago girl, to Mr. George N. Curzon, son of Lord Scarsdale of England and a member of Parliament. Without any intention to disparage the wedding in the Gould family, there is good reason for the claim that the Chicago girl has made the more appropriate match of the two.

Count Castellane may be a most excellent young man. There are no scandals connected with his name. He moves in the atmosphere of a very conservative though quite decayed aristocracy, and getting more and more decayed every day and more and more impecunious every year. The utmost, however, this young man has been able to accomplish is what George IV., the first gentleman in Europe, accomplished—namely: the art of dressing sumptuously, dancing well, and doing nothing—a combination which has earned for him the sobriquet of "Powder Puff." The offensive nickname, however, is hardly deserved. There has been no occasion why he should do anything in the past and there will be still less occasion why he should do anything in the future, at least so long as he has the enjoyment of the Countess' millions. A descendant of the ancien régime cannot be expected to do anything. The Faubourg St. Germain is not a beehive or an industrial center of any sort.

The Count Castellane has risen to his present condition by the accident of birth. That is not his fault but his misfortune. Mr. Curzon, on the other hand, has achieved his prominence by the use of his brains and by indomitable industry. He has been a hard worker, and as the result of his hard work, coupled with native smartness, he has attracted the attention of the world by the useful and interesting books he has written, and of the British nation by his political and diplomatic accomplishments. He is as yet without a title, but he will inherit one. The title, however, will be a small affair. He will wear it gracefully, but he would have been just as much of a man without it. Scholarship he has already attained. It is not out of the bounds of probability to surmise that the premiership may yet come to him. The charge of hunting for and buying a title, therefore, can hardly be laid at Miss Leiter's door. She has found a husband of whom any lady, whatever her wealth or her station, might be proud. Miss Gould caught a butterfly in her net, but Miss Leiter has found a man who, even without his prospective title, would be a man "for a' that." She is therefore to be congratulated. Chicago has done better than New York.

The Jenkinses, as might have been expected, have already begun their prying work, but it is to be hoped that this marriage will not be preluded with the nauseous stuff that characterized the Gould affair, and that it will not be vulgarized with the sensations and exaggerations that usually compose the descriptions of events which have no other bases than great wealth on the one hand and extreme fashion on the other. A man of Mr. Curzon's position may well claim dignified treatment for himself as well as for his bride. The active service he has performed and the high position he has attained warrant him in making this claim. It should be generously conceded.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TAX.

The Senate has passed a bill for the collection of a 2-mill library tax for 1896 and of a 1-mill tax thereafter. The increased rate for next year is to provide the money for finishing the new library building, thus enabling the board to move the books out of the City Hall, the room they take up there being needed greatly for other purposes. The present tax is only half a mill. It is desired to increase it because the library expenses will be heavier in the new building.

While this bill got through the Senate with perfect ease it is making no headway in the House. There seems to be opposition to it in some quarters. It has been stowed away in a committee instead of being taken up and acted on. It would be a serious matter were this bill to fail. The usefulness of the library would be lessened greatly. It would be necessary to close the delivery stations and reading-rooms which have been so great an accommodation to the people. The workingmen and workingwomen have been the chief beneficiaries of these delivery stations, and hence to defeat this bill is to strike directly at them and make it practically impossible for them to avail themselves of the benefits of the library.

It has been said that the Speaker favored postponing action on this measure, on the ground that all the money bills should be considered at about the same time. He can hardly have said that, for this is not one of the bills relative to the expenditure of money for State purposes, but it is one to permit the people of Chicago to tax themselves for their library. It would be hard to find a hundred men in this city who will say that they are opposed to a 2-mill tax next year and a 1-mill tax thereafter.

It is possible that there are at Springfield one or two marplots and meddlers, men who have grudges against some of the members of the Library Board and think this is a good time to pay them off. Such men are often able, working underhandedly, to injure the prospects of meritorious legislation, but they ought not to succeed in this instance. The members of the House may rest assured that the people of Chicago, without regard to age, sex, or politics, want this bill to pass. They are the ones who are to pay the tax and get the benefit, and they ought to be allowed to have their own way about the matter. This measure should be taken out of committee and passed.

CALIFORNIA WINE SYNDICATE.

The California Winemakers' Association formally announces that it has completed its organization, and three months ago began the work of securing the control of the wine product of that State. It has been successful beyond expectation and now controls five-sixths of the entire output. It recently sold four million gallons to the California Wine Association at the rate of 12½ cents per gallon delivered in San Francisco, and contracted with it for five million gallons in each of the three succeeding years at a price to be mutually agreed upon or determined by arbitration. Its circular states that "this sale will be the means of ending the opposition to the syndicate of winemakers and assures its success."

Three months ago the Wine Association was buying all the wine it wanted at 7½ cents per gallon, and some of its members announced their determination to resist any advance in the price. Evidently they have changed their minds, and it appears that one of the objections has been obviated by certain leasings which "will place all the dry wine making business beyond the control of the dealers." It is also announced that the entire product controlled by the syndicate will be classified carefully, by which method the corporation will protect the consumer by furnishing information as to the quality of the goods he is purchasing. The circular contains the information that "the price for future sales of wine will be considerably higher," that the corporation will issue from time to time instructions for the guidance of such of its members as have a private trade, and who are expected to uphold it in prices according to agreement, that a fine will be imposed for any infraction of the rule, and that "we now are in a strong position," expecting every member to stand firm, since so long as unity is preserved "so long will the prices be either maintained or increased."

So the wine-growing business of California is to be controlled by trust methods, and those of the most pronounced sort. The document quoted from makes deliberate confession that certain parties have conspired to increase the cost of the product to the consumer and dictate the terms on which it shall be sold. It may be presumed that the men engineering this gigantic combination have taken legal advice as to liability for prosecution, and count on being able to evade punishment as some other combines in the United States have done thus far. But even if that position be sustained, in regard to which there is room for grave doubt, there still remains the possibility, if not probability, that the combine will find the job on its hands too big for permanent control. The present large supply of material is susceptible of a vast increase, and a sharp rise in prices generally is sufficient to cause a corresponding augment of production. The wine syndicate in California may go to pieces because, like the men who conducted the whisky trust, its members are unable to control the situation.

In the *Homiletic Review* Dr. B. F. Kidder tells something of the conditions of taxation in the Old World. In Vienna the owner of a building is required to turn over to the city from 46 to 54 per cent of the entire amount received for rent, and if he occupies the building himself he must pay over a like per cent of its rental value. In Italy the rate is 50 per cent on rural property, 30 per cent on city property, 13.2 per cent on incomes, this including salaries, and an effort now is being made to increase the income tax to 20 per cent. Every family is taxed according to income, trade, profession, etc., and the direct and indirect taxes in Italy are estimated to amount to 70 per cent of a man's entire income. In Morocco the state of affairs is still worse. The taxes are farmed out to the Governors of the different provinces, who extort money from the people without any reference to the principles of justice. The poor fellow who objects to such treatment is shot as a rebel against the government, or sent off to prison on some trumped-up charge, and his property is confiscated. Essentially the same system prevails in Turkey. The recent Armenian massacre brought to the public notice some phases of the tax system which is operative everywhere in the Turkish Empire. The unarmed, helpless Armenians had been plundered by Kurds who wore the Turkish uniform and carried Turkish arms. Then the equally conscienceless and merciless tax-gatherer came for the lion's share of what was left. So it seems there are some people who are plundered by the taxeaters on a more rapacious plan than the one followed in Chicago. But that does not make our position any the more endurable. On the contrary, we ought to try to get out of such miserable company as soon as possible, and it is to be hoped the agitation now on foot will prove to be the beginning of the much-to-be-desired reform.

The New York *Sun* of a recent date criticises Mayor Strong's interpretation of the rules of non-partisanship. It charges him with doling out the offices to the factions which supported him and tabooing the biggest political group in New York—namely: the Tammany Democratic organization, and pathetically inquires, "Where does Tammany come in?" The answer to the *Sun* is that Tammany doesn't come in at all this time. It stays out, and the whole purpose of the election was that it should stay out. There was no other issue involved. The voters so ordered both in New York and Brooklyn. How, then, could Mayor Strong place a single representative of Tammany in office without violating the order of the voters? He is simply obeying the popular mandate. If the *Sun* is in any doubt about this matter it should consult the New York *Tribune* Almanac for 1895 and study that bristling array of anti-Tammany figures. The *Sun* is nearly always a bright, clever, astute newspaper. The Tribune, therefore, cannot understand its singular density of ignorance in this matter. If it be not ignorant then it is guilty of most colossal impudence. If it be not impudent then it has utterly misread the purport of last fall's election, which was so clear that the wayfaring man though a fool could not err therein. The reason why Mayor Strong does not appoint the Tammany thieves and boodlers is because the people of New York City by a large majority told him not to. Could there be a better reason?

The second annual exhibition of the National Sculpture Society, which will begin in New York tomorrow, promises to be an important event in the history of the plastic art in this country. In connection with the display the society will offer prizes for the best design for a new United States silver dollar, which will be submitted to the National Government. The society had its origin about a year and a half ago in the agreement of our best artists that the condition of the art of sculpture in this country is deplorable and in the feeling that the time had come when something should be done to remedy it. In its circular the Executive committee of the society says:

> The society expects to offer prizes, and in this way, and in every way, to use all its influence in favor of ideal sculpture pursued as an independent fine art for the sake of pure beauty and the giving of the highest esthetic pleasure. And in aid of this the society proposes to do all in its power to induce our museums to acquire the gems of American sculpture, thus giving our sculptors an incentive to produce more than mere portrait or memorial art.

The aim of the society is a noble one. The necessity for its existence as well as its activity is to be found in the wretched statuary which disfigures our principal cities, not excepting the National Capital, which, perhaps, is the chief offender.

Yesterday the House ordered the civil service reform bill to a third reading by a vote which shows that it will pass that body. It has been amended in some respects and some of the amendments are not improvements. Nevertheless if it passes in its present shape a great step in advance will have been taken. Progress will have been made which would have been deemed out of the question two years ago. Then a measure like the one which ran the gantlet successfully yesterday would not have received twenty votes. It is always the first step which is the hardest one. When the people have seen how well a little civil service reform works in the municipal service they will insist on having more. It has been stated that there may be some opposition to the measure in the Senate. It is alleged that Senator Crawford is unfriendly to it and for that reason has not reported back from the subcommittee of which he is a member the civil service reform bill introduced in the Senate. The Tribune takes no stock in any such story. It believes he is in favor of the reform in question and that he has not reported back the bill referred to him simply because the House was taking action on the subject and it would be a saving of time to take up and act on the House bill, which will soon be in the Senate.

Senator Chandler will have the satisfaction of remembering that he finally succeeded in drawing Mr. Hill out.

Both Mann and Kent were backward borne,
Where, where was Madden then?
One toot upon his bugle horn
Was needed in that den.

Lieut. McGillen carried out his orders faithfully and had his foraging troop well in hand.

In about a month Mayor Hopkins will return to obscurity, the path thereto being sufficiently illuminated for the purpose by Ogden gas.

Mr. J. P. Hopkins is entitled to and will receive a generous share of the indignation turned loose at that meeting last Sunday.

An Atchison woman has named her cow Trilby.—*Topeka Capital.*
It ought to be a model cow.

Personal—Ald. M. B. Madden, who has been unavoidably absent from the last two Council meetings, is expected to return to the city today.

William Waldorf Astor talks of returning to America. If he will go through the regular naturalization process, the same as any other foreigner, there will be no objection.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Et Cetera.

"I tell you, Mayor Hopkins has got lots of nerve!"
"That isn't all he's got."

If the Old Philosopher Should Come to Chicago.

Alderman—"Who are you and what do you want?"
Old Party (with lantern)—"My name is Diogenes. Let me pass. I'm not looking for you."

In Gotham.

Chief of Police—"You want fifty picked men? What for?"
Police Captain—"To round up a slugging match in a tough district."
Chief—"Great Scott! How you scared me. I thought it was another fashionable wedding."

Indispensable Feature.

"You call this a fair, do you?" said the visitor from Skedunk, looking about him in disgust.
"Certainly," replied the young and pretty maid at one of the booths. "It's a fair—a church fair. Is there anything about it that displeases you?"
"Is there?" snorted the other. "Where's your Midway Plaisance?"

PERSONALS.

Swinburne is 58 years old, is five feet high, and has a ghastly face and a head of unkempt hair.

Prince Louis Bonaparte, son of the late Prince Napoleon, is a Colonel in the service of the Czar.

Secretary Gresham will deliver the oration at the unveiling of the Grant monument at Galena on Gen. Grant's birthday.

Howard Gould lost over $2,000 in a poker game on the steamer that brought him back to New York. It was won by a German Baron.

Richard Burton, the Hartford poet, says that dogs like Wagner's music. Of course this is a vile insinuation that dogs do not know what is good for them.

Father Kneipp, the barefoot curé advocate, has been a visitor to Paris recently and the recipient of many courtesies. He is now a member of the Pope's official household.

The ex-Queen of Hawaii, Mrs. Dominis, has among her treasures a letter from a Congressman of the United States who expressed his warm wish for her restoration and inclosed a picture of his baby girl, whom he had named Liliuokalani.

John O'Brien of Duval, Fla., died recently and left a will which it will be difficult to take into court and prove. It is written with pencil on the wall near his bedside and reads thus: "Mrs. Arnold—God bless her—shall have all I leave."

Gen. A. J. Pleasanton of Philadelphia left one of the largest private libraries in that city, numbering about 15,000 volumes. Gen. Pleasanton was widely known as a lover of books, and had many rare editions. Among his books were fine collections relating to Napoleon and to Shakspeare.

President Faure of France is not especially abstemious in his habits. He is very fond of the best wines and indulges in them freely, though never to excess. His wine cellars are stocked with some of the best vintages in Europe. He is a great smoker and buys the finest cigars in the market. He is a lover of art and a great theater-goer. That he is a great man is still doubtful, but there is no question that he is a many-sided and thoroughly fin-de-siecle Frenchman.

CURRENT NOTES.

"So you won her hand?" "I don't know. I'm under her thumb, in any event."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Waggs—"Did you have a fine time last night?" Jaggs—"No, I had it this morning. $10 fine; $3 costs."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Kitty—"He's an emotional bruiser." Janet—"And what's that?" Kitty—"A heart smasher, don't you know."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The man with a little hair trailing about the lower zone is right in the Napoleonic swim with his bony part. [If this appears a trifle weak in spots it must be remembered that so does a good deal of the other Napoleon literature of the day.]—*Rockland (Me.) Tribune.*

In the large répertoire of a lady very clever in this way are the following: "How was Cæsar killed? By too many Roman punches." "When did Cæsar propose to an Irish girl? When he reached the Tiber and proposed to Bridget."—*Philadelphia Times.*

"See here," said the editor of the Plunkville *Bugle* to his new reporter, "you neglected to refer to the new proprietor of the Silver Star restaurant as a 'genial boniface' in your article speaking of him yesterday, and now he threatens to sue me for my board. You may do for large cities all right, but you ain't on to Plunkville yet, not by a heap."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"Yes, sah, we came right up to thah camp, sah, 'thout thah fi'in' a shot, sah." "That was in the night, was it, Colonel?" "No, sah! 'Bout an houah by sun, sah, in the mawnin'." "How in the world did you deceive so shrewd a lot of soldiers?" "They nevah saw us at all, sah!" "Why?" "Poss'bly, sah, because they had moved out three days befo', sah."—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

One of the greenest fellows who has been discovered in White County walked into the Postoffice at Cleveland Tuesday morning and asked Postmaster Glen the price of stamps. "What kind do you want?" he was asked. "O, jist cheap ones, so they're good," was the answer. When he was given two twos and a one cent stamp he put the one on a two-cent letter and had to be told better.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A new game that is said to be very popular in Potsdam society circles this season is called the "onion social" and is played as follows: The young ladies stand in a row; one of them bites a piece out of an onion and the fellows pay 10 cents to guess who bit it. The correct guessers kiss the other girls, while the unsuccessful kiss the girl who bit the onion. The game evidently has its strong points.—*Canton, N. Y., Advertiser.*

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Danville *Commercial:* The Illinois Legislature should keep an eye on Secretary of State Hinrichsen. He will involve the Republicans in extravagance if possible and then use the situation for political capital.

Elgin *News:* Legislation run mad is fully exemplified in the bill recently introduced in the Legislature by Senator Dwyer to regulate blacksmiths. To make the work complete some Daniel Webster of Springfield should frame a measure to regulate the sale of peanuts and make it a penal offense to swallow the shucks.

Champaign *Gazette:* The revenue bill which the subcommittee of the Legislature has drawn up provides for the abolition of town assessors and collectors. This is a step which has been heretofore strongly recommended by the *Gazette*, and the advantages of it are clear to any person who gives the matter a moment's careful thought. It is said there will be practically no opposition to this feature of the bill.

Pekin *Republican-Post:* For President, William McKinley of Ohio. For Vice-President, Joseph W. Fifer of Illinois. We claim the honor of being the first paper to unfurl the banner under which a glorious victory can be won in the battle of ballots in 1896. We are confident that the names that are here presented will not only meet the most enthusiastic indorsement of all stanch Republicans, but of men of other political persuasions who have been led by a bitter experience to believe in the political economy for which these illustrious names stand.

Peoria *Transcript:* They [the private creditors of the late State Treasurer Ramsay] announce, however, their purpose to fight the case in court, and one result of this action will be to compel Gov. Altgeld to break the stubborn silence he has maintained on this question. It will be interesting indeed to learn how much the head of this boasted business administration knew of the condition of affairs in the Treasury. It might be interesting also to ascertain how much Gov. Altgeld himself and the other Democratic officials had borrowed from Treasurer Ramsay.

Danville *News:* Illinois factory inspectors recommend that sweat shops should be abolished. So they should; they are dens of the damned, and they who toil in them share the fate of the damned while there, and they who run them to make money by such torture and robbery will share the fate of the damned unless they speedily forsake the damned business. Not a word in the above is used profanely, but reverently and truthfully, and we can add that legislators who will not vote to abolish sweat shops will share the fate of the keepers of the sweat shop dens and no brand of politics can save them.

Champaign *Gazette:* Senator Dwyer, who hails from Chicago, has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a State Board of Examiners of Horseshoers, and requiring all persons who aspire to shoe horses to pass an examination and be licensed before they are permitted to practice upon the feet of the most valuable of all domesticated animals. This proposed legislation will be very apt to stir the humor of the paragraphers; but it is highly probable that, if the horses could talk, they would give it their unqualified approval. Nevertheless, the existence of the bill suggests the fact that there is entirely too much regulating by law.

Danville *Republican:* There is no more important bill now before the Illinois Legislature than the bill to amend the law under which primary elections are held in this State. The primary where properly conducted is the best means for determining the will of the people as to nominations for office ever employed, but the primary is not always conducted properly and fairly. It has fallen into the hands of the politicians who find it as easy to manipulate a primary as it formerly was to manage a convention. So fraud and crookedness have crept in. It ought to be possible to prevent this in the primary as easily as to prevent it in the final election.

Attempted Explanation by the Mugwump.

New York *Times:* The present House is really the representative of the Democratic party. If the legislation of this Congress had been determined by the House the party would have stood far better before the country than it stands now and the reverse of last November might not have been incurred. What defeated the party was the conduct of the shameless jobbers in the Senate, who pretended to be Democratic Senators from various States and were really Senators from Havemeyer. It is probable that the party would be better off if the House had refused to be bullied by the jobbers of the Senate in the tariff bill and had let the McKinley act stay in force, at the same time publishing its reasons. It is impossible that the party could have been worse off if it had taken that course.

Now the Senate jobbers want a Hawaiian cable for purposes of their own and plead "commercial necessity." This is nonsense on the face of it. Commercial necessities supply themselves without public money. The commercial necessities in this case are not those of the business public. They are the commercial necessities of the Hawaiian jobbers, in and out of the Senate. Let the House do its duty and put upon a Republican Congress the responsibility of having a diplomatic and consular bill saddled with an appropriation for a Hawaiian cable. It has allowed itself to be bullied too often already.

Fatality in Previous Presidential Booms.

New York *Tribune:* The Republican National convention is at least fifteen months distant, possibly more. During that time a great many things may happen. One thing may be said with some degree of certainty, if historic precedents count for anything, and that is that the candidate for the Presidential nomination who is, or appears to be, in the lead during the next three, six, nine, or possibly fourteen months is the one who has the least show for getting there. Previousness in Presidential booms is pretty sure to be fatal. There are several candidates at the present moment whose names are in the public mind as not only eligible, but rather prominent. Most conspicuous of them are ex-President Harrison, Gov. William McKinley of Ohio, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine, and Gov. Levi P. Morton of New York—all Republican statesmen of eminent ability and distinguished public service. Any one of them would poll the full vote of the party: would, unless conditions change very materially, be reasonably sure of election and could be depended upon to give the country a clean, honest, and capable administration. We do not know and we do not believe any one knows the order in which they stand so far as the chances for the nomination are concerned.

Beer with a Jag in It.

St. Paul *Call:* Bishop Fallows' "temperance saloons" in Chicago have been dispensing weiss beer under the delusion that it is a non-intoxicant. Any old toper could have told the good Bishop that a weiss beer drunk is the most all-pervading, persistent, and prostrating of all jags; that it pervades and palsies every organ and faculty of the system, and refuses to relax its hold upon its victim for a week after the original indulgence. It is a worse jag than that produced by whisky, absinthe, and Manhattan cocktails combined—a regular bone-breaker, nerve-destroyer, and intellect-paralyzer. The temperance induced by weiss beer drinking is akin to the religion stimulated by a perusal of Bob Ingersoll's lectures—only a little more so.

Inviting Kicks for G. C.

Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.): At the end of two years Mr. Cleveland has broken his party in two on the silver question, and today we see the Southern and Western members consulting as to the best method of forcing the Democratic party back to its platform on bimetallism or making its success hopeless. Any national Democratic convention which does not brand him as a false leader, and which does not condemn his service to the gold trust and nominate a known and tried friend of bimetallism, will land the Democratic party where the Whig party landed in 1852, when it commanded the Electoral votes of but four States.

Calling Down George Washington.

Kansas City *Star:* The pleasant story is told of Washington that in answer to Jefferson's inquiry "of what use is an Upper House?" he replied: "The Senate is the saucer into which we pour legislation to cool." But well-bred people do not pour their liquids from their cups into their saucers. And it would begin to appear that a well-bred people does not require the services of a Senate.

THEY'RE ALL AT SEA.

DEMOCRATIC MACHINE LEADERS LOOK FOR A CANDIDATE.

Judge Tuley Decides He Will Have Nothing to Do with the Nomination—He Believes, It Is Said, Democracy Has No Show—Frank Wenter Is Not Available—Washington Hesing May Get It—Frank Lawler Is Suggested—Ballots in the Country Towns Cause a Discussion.

So utterly at sea are the managers of the Democratic party for a Mayoralty candidate that they are almost ready to catch at any straw that appears in the current. The big men of the machine have had their heads together on several occasions during the last few days, but have not been able to find a man. Each time the conference ended in the conclusion that Judge Tuley was the man. The Judge has repeatedly said he would not be a candidate and yesterday the party leaders gave up all hope of his candidacy. It will be authoritatively announced at the caucus Friday night, after the primaries, that the nomination of Judge Tuley is out of the question and it will come from such a source that no attempt will be made to force his nomination. Judge Tuley, it is said, intimated in a conversation yesterday that if the Democracy had stood a chance of carrying the election this spring the action of Mayor Hopkins in signing the Ogden gas ordinance and amending the Cosmopolitan electric had removed all possibilities of success.

Chairman Peabody said yesterday he expected to call a meeting of the Committee of Thirty-four, appointed some time ago to find a Mayoralty candidate, for tomorrow. It is probable, however, this idea will be abandoned. The committee has not had a meeting since its creation and has not even suggested the name of a candidate.

Much as the machine dislikes to do so it is probable it will be forced to nominate Postmaster Hesing. While Mr. Hesing has a number of warm personal friends connected with the machine the influences that have been at work for him are wholly without the party organization. His nomination would be satisfactory, it is said, to Mayor Hopkins, but the majority of the machine workers are against him. There was some talk of Frank Wenter, President of the Drainage Board, yesterday, and a delegation from the Ninth Ward visited Democratic headquarters to use its influence on the leaders. Some people are wondering why Frank Lawler does not drop his Aldermanic canvass in the Nineteenth Ward and become a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination. He was nominated for Sheriff four years ago last summer when Mr. Hopkins wanted the place at the head of the ticket.

The primaries will take place Friday and the convention Saturday. There never has been a time since Carter H. Harrison was nominated in 1887 and then withdrew that the Democracy has been so perplexed. Some are of the opinion that the machine leaders have a card they expect to spring the night before the convention. Chairman Peabody yesterday seemed rather favorable to Mr. Hesing.

SEPARATE BALLOTS AND BOXES.

County Clerk Knopf Makes a Decision in the Coming Election Affairs.

It was decided by County Clerk Knopf and his chief deputy, Chris Mamer, that in all the country towns outside the jurisdiction of the Election Commissioners here will have to be a separate ballot and separate ballot box for the judicial ticket. The election law provides that the County Clerks shall have charge of the printing of the ballots for all general elections and shall furnish them to the judges of election; that the city, town, or village clerk shall have charge thereof and furnish them in all city elections and the town clerk in counties under township organization shall have charge thereof and furnish the ballots in all town elections, but it provides that in cities, towns, or villages having a Board of Election Commissioners, such board shall have charge of the printing of the ballots and furnish them to the judges of election within the territory under their jurisdiction. The territory of the Election Commissioners includes Chicago and Cicero. According to the ruling all other towns, cities, and villages will have to have a separate ballot for the judicial candidates, and these ballots will have to be deposited in a separate box.

Griesheimer Turned Down.

After eleven delegates had bolted from the Democratic Aldermanic convention held last night in North Side Turner Hall J. P. Agnew was nominated to represent the ward in the Council. The convention opened with a fight over the Chairmanship. John McCarthy was the choice of the Agnew faction, which mustered eleven votes. Agnew was opposed for the nomination by Fred Griesheimer, and his supporters, also numbering eleven, were opposed to McCarthy as Chairman. Excitement ran high for a time, but was finally ended after several attempts to vote had been made by the withdrawal of Griesheimer and ten of his followers. McCarthy was then chosen Chairman and Agnew was nominated.

Swift Appeal Bond.

The attorneys for George B. Swift in his contest against Mayor Hopkins yesterday completed the bond of the contestant in the County Court for an appeal to the Supreme Court from the recent decision of Judge Carter, dismissing the bill of review for want of jurisdiction. The case will reach the Supreme Court during the present March term.

Schumacher Beats Dorman.

At the Democratic Aldermanic primary held yesterday in the Tenth Ward ex-Ald. Charles C. Schumacher received twenty-one delegates against Ald. John F. Dorman's eight. The Australian ballot system was used for the first time at a primary.

Local Political Notes.

The Democrats of the Fourth Ward have practically decided to nominate Frank Walker, the attorney, for Alderman.

The Twenty-ninth Ward Republican club has indorsed R. G. Shutter for the Republican nomination for Assessor in the Town of Lake.

REQUESTS FOR HELP ARE URGENT.

Board of Trade Committee Will Canvass in Drought Sufferers' Interests.

The Board of Trade committee in charge of soliciting funds to buy grain for the drought sufferers in the West met yesterday and appointed a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Seaverns, Congdon, and Raymond, to work among the merchants of the city at large. Urgent requests for seed have been coming in much faster than funds, and the Board of Trade people say something must be done. Forty-nine counties in Nebraska and ten in Kansas must be helped out. It is not a request for charity as the funds are loaned on mortgages on the next crop which promises to be a good one, considering the present nature of the soil. President Cable of the Rock Island has assured the committee his road will contribute $30,000 and transport all seed free. Other roads are expected to do the same.

The Broken Cabinet.

Boston *Journal:* If instead of Bissell it were Carlisle who was surrendering his portfolio the business interests of the country would break out into a great chorus of relief and exultation, and a scarcely less fervent thanksgiving would go up if it were Gresham who was dropping the responsibilities of a great post for which he has proven grotesquely inadequate. Mr. Cleveland could far better dispense with Attorney-General Olney, who, good man though he is, has with the best intentions kept himself and the administration continually in hot water, or with the quixotic Secretary Morton, who has made himself perhaps the best hated man among the farmers in all the United States, or with the absurd Hoke Smith, or even with Col. "Dan" Lamont, who has gathered no new laurels at the head of the War Department. There is only one Cabinet Minister besides Bissell who has not given President Cleveland a peck of trouble. That is Secretary Herbert, whose liberal and enlightened naval policy has led the Bourbons to accuse him of being more than half a Republican.

More Responsibility for Altgeld.

Savannah (Ga.) *News:* Gov. Altgeld of Illinois probably got his idea with regard to the embargo he has placed upon Southern cattle from the German Government. Germany, being desirous of retaliating upon this country for certain purposes, discovered disease in American cattle and barred them from its ports. Altgeld, being desirous of retaliating upon certain railroad and packing corporations, and also upon the South, discovers disease in Southern cattle and bars them out of Illinois.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

LI HUNG CHANG IS IN HIGH FEATHER WITH HIS EMPEROR.

Everything in Connection with the Old Man's Mission to Japan to Secure Peace Seems to Be "Coming His Way"—Every Confidence Is Placed in Him by China's Royal Family and He Will at Once Go to the Front and Try to Settle the War.

LONDON, March 5.—Dispatches from Pekin to the *Times*, which will be published tomorrow, confirm previous dispatches, outlining the success of Li Hung Chang at the Chinese capital. They say that after the tedious telegraphing through the United States Minister, Charles Denby, the text of Li Hung Chang's credentials as peace envoy have been accepted by Japan. Li Hung Chang was given an audience by the Dowager Empress of China yesterday in the presence of the Privy Council, who heartily supported the mission upon which the Viceroy is engaged. Prince Kung, President of the Chinese Foreign Office and uncle of the Emperor of China, silenced all opposition by presenting papers showing that the failure of the Chinese to repulse the Japanese was due to the backward policy for which they, themselves, were to blame and exonerating Li Hung Chang, who spoke frankly about the condition of the empire. The powers of Li Hung Chang to negotiate for peace are believed to be complete and the actual commission being signed he left Pekin today for Tien Tsin, where the Japanese require him to transship for Hiroshima. John W. Foster, the American adviser of the Chinese, will join the Viceroy today.

Under date of Tien Tsin the *Times* tomorrow will publish a dispatch saying disturbances are increasing. One of the Chinese Generals in the Shan Tung provinces was beheaded by his soldiers for attempting to suppress pillage. Similar troubles are reported at Hannan and Liag Yang, near Moukden, which is probably taken.

YOKOHAMA, March 5.—The Japanese third division occupied Ah-Shong-Cheng the morning of March 2. The Chinese made no opposition.

CAPTURED CHINESE SHIPS AT JAPAN.

Japanese Commanders Think the Sunken Ones Can Be Raised.

YOKOHAMA, March 5.—The captured Chinese warships have arrived here, and the reports of the Japanese commanders are favorable to the raising of the sunken war vessels of China at Wei Hai Wei. The Japanese have abandoned the Shan Tung peninsula, including Wei Hai Wei, after destroying the fortifications of the latter place. John Wilde, alias Howie, the American, who planned to blow up Japanese warships in a novel manner, and who was captured at Wei Hai Wei after having previously been released on parole, has been brought to Japan for trial.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch to the *Times* which will be published tomorrow, dated Shanghai, today, says the Japanese declare positively they do not intend to block the Gulf of Pechili. Seventeen rice-laden steamers left today for Tien-Tsin.

SPAIN THINKS THE CUBANS ARE TIRED.

Dispatches to Madrid Indicate That the Incipient Revolt Is Over.

MADRID, March 5.—Dispatches received here from Cuba this evening say Yaguey, the chief of a powerful band of brigands which has been operating in the Province of Matanzas, has yielded his submission. This, it is added, put an end to the rising in that province, which was the most formidable in the whole island. Gen. Lechambre has commenced operations against the town of Baire, which is occupied by the insurgents. In the Province of Guantanamo only four rebel bands, numbering in all 180 men, now exist.

In the Chamber of Deputies today the Minister of War, Gen. Deminguez, denied the truth of the report that Gen. Lechambre had been killed. He also said there was no truth in the rumors of insurgent successes in Cuba.

Several corps of volunteers in Cuba have offered to assist the Governor-General against the rebels.

Hannis Taylor, the American Minister, visited Prime Minister Sagasta today and assured him the United States Government would do its utmost to prevent the fitting out of filibustering expeditions to the Island of Cuba.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 5.—Owing to further disturbances in Santa Clara the government declared that province under martial law. A party of 200 insurgents appeared near the sugar plantation of San Lino yesterday. The Matagas party was found in Los Cunos, near the Village of Santiago, where the insurgents were ambuscaded in a fine position. A hot engagement followed which lasted more than an hour, during which time the insurgents held their position. The volunteer forces fought bravely, however, and finally dislodged them. The insurgents ran in disorder and abandoned eleven horses, their provisions, hammocks, and other effects. Information has been received that Matagas forced, under threats of death, the country people to join his movement. In Colon the commandant of the loyal troops met a party of eighty insurgents under the leadership of Matamoras. The insurgents ran away, leaving two horses and their saddles. Capt. Manzano met the same party in Songo and gave them battle. On the side of the Spanish troops one man was wounded and one horse killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—Late dispatches from Havana say the Governor of the Province of Santiago has reported to the Governor-General that the rioters at Baire are disposed to surrender, and a favorable result of parleyings with them is expected soon. The entire band of insurgents in Jaguey Grande, with Marrero, the leader, has surrendered. Bartelo Masso, commanding 200 men in the District of Manzanillo, has taken refuge in the mountains and is completely discouraged. There is a band of 100 men under Amador Guerra and a small band is stationed at Bayamo headed by Asteben Tamayo. The military commander of Guantanamo reports that several members of Pedro Perez's band have surrendered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—While it may be that United States Consul-General Williams at Havana has acted upon his responsibility in other cases it is learned that but in one instance was he instructed by the State Department to intervene with the Cuban authorities in behalf of an American citizen under arrest for complicity in the revolution in Cuba. This was the case of José Maria Aguirre, to which attention was directed by the Senate resolution offered in the closing hours of Congress. The Consul-General was instructed to examine and report upon this case. He found that Aguirre had been arrested in Havana and removed to another jurisdiction. The Cuban authorities, notwithstanding the fact that the island was under martial law, have arranged to try the prisoner before a tribunal and the Consul-General will keep an eye on the proceedings to see that he has a fair trial.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer Vigilancia, which arrived yesterday, brings news from the revolution in Cuba. According to the passengers the revolt is of a more formidable character than the Spanish authorities seem willing to admit.

WANTS AS GOOD AN ARMY AS GERMANY.

Frenchmen Compare Their Fighters With Those of the Emperor Wilhelm.

PARIS, March 5.—During the discussion of the army budget in the Chamber of Deputies today, M. Roche, reporter of the committee, said France tried to place its army upon a parity with those of other nations, but since 1887 the military expenditures of Germany had exceeded those of France. The German military doctrine was based upon numerical strength, and Germany now possessed an army ready to fight at any moment. He maintained the superiority of the offensive system, when he was interrupted by an insulting remark from a Socialist member. A great uproar followed, and some minutes elapsed before M. Roche was able to proceed. He then said that 542,000 men ought to be serving in the French army; but as a fact, only 404,000 were serving. He demanded that the French army should be as well organized as the German army, claiming that the economizing of a few million francs might mean defeat in the event of war. [Applause.] M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, reproached M. Roche for exaggerating the gravity of the situation, maintaining that the French army only numbered 50,000 less than the German army. The debate was then adjourned.

WILLIAM DOES SOME MANUAL LABOR.

He Drives the First Rivet into the Keel Plate of a New Warship.

WILHELMSHAVEN, March 5.—Emperor William, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Hollmann, swore in the naval recruits at this place during the morning. His Majesty will sleep tonight on board the German battleship Friedrich Wilhelm. The Emperor goes to Heligoland tomorrow. The Emperor went from the Officers' club to the dock-yard, where the ceremony of laying the keel of a new warship to replace the Preussen, built in 1873 and now obsolete, took place in the presence of Vice-Admiral Hollmann and the other German Admirals, the director of the dock-yard, and many high officials. His Majesty drove the first rivet into the keel plate.

In addressing the naval recruits, his Majesty said:

My men: You have come here to take the oath of allegiance. It was an old custom of our forefathers and they held it a sacred duty to perform their oath loyally. Just as I, your Emperor and Sovereign, devote my every act and thought to the fatherland, so you are bound to give up your whole life for me. You have taken the oath as Christians and true servants of God have spoken to you in a Christian spirit. On your war flag you behold the eagle, the noblest bird in the universe. Strong in its youth it soars high in the air beneath the rays of God's sun, knowing neither fear nor danger. So also must be your thought and act. You are coming now to a time when in the serious business of your service demands will be made upon you which will be irksome, when many hours will come in which you will think yourselves unequal to your task. Then remember that you are Christians, think of your parents and how your mothers taught you the Lord's Prayer.

HENRY CHALPIN'S BIMETALLIST VIEWS.

Salisbury's President of the Board of Agriculture Talks of the Problem.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 5.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Henry Chalpin, the President of the Board of Agriculture in Lord Salisbury's last Cabinet, and more than likely to be in the next Conservative Ministry, was asked today if the English bimetallists think their cause has been advanced by the action of Parliament. He said:

The fact that Mr. Everett's motion was carried unanimously, while a motion to the same effect was defeated by a majority of eighty last year, denotes a marked advance in public opinion; and it is upon public opinion in England that the solution of the problem will depend. The recent action of the German and British Governments amounts to an emphatic recognition of the grave evils which arise from the present relations of the two metals. Currency reform never has been and has not yet become a party question. Among the supporters of our movement there are probably as many Liberals as Unionists. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt, has been hitherto the most prominent opponent in the present government to any change. If the Unionist party comes into power his influence would naturally be lessened and to that extent an impediment to reform would be removed. An international agreement on a bimetallic basis depends, I believe, on the attitude of England. There is a wide and probably well-founded impression that if England was prepared to join in an arrangement for the free coinage of silver there would be little hesitation on the part of the other nations; but public opinion in England, especially in this city, is not sufficiently advanced to warrant such a proposal by the English Government at present. It is steadily progressing, however. If other countries should be willing to reopen their mints to the free coinage of silver on the understanding that Great Britain would agree to reopen the Indian mints the opposition in this country to that move, which is very powerful now, would, I believe, be speedily overcome.

BALLARD SMITH.

DISCUSS ALLEGED ABUSES IN THE ARMY.

Reichstag Members Have Another Warm Debate on Army Estimates.

BERLIN, March 5.—When the debate on the army estimates was resumed in the Reichstag today the question of the alleged abuses in the army arose, and Babel and Vollmar, Socialists, vigorously denounced the regulations respecting the lodging of complaints made by soldiers. The speakers also instanced alleged cases of the maltreatment of soldiers by their officers and demanded reform in the procedure of trying military cases. The Minister of War, Gen. von Schellendorff, said he must protest most emphatically against the allegations that the Emperor was opposed to reform in the procedure of trying military cases in which military men were involved. There had been a marked decrease in the number of cases of maltreatment and he was convinced the liking for the army and zeal for the service were not diminished.

GERMAN HUSBANDRY COUNCIL MEETS.

Baron Von Cotta Offers a Resolution Covering the Demands to Be Made.

BERLIN, March 5.—The German Husbandry Council opened here today. The Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Herr von Hammerstein, made an address complimenting the council upon the thorough manner in which it dealt with husbandry questions. Baron von Cotta offered a resolution demanding the refusal of the most favored nation treatment to countries outside of Europe competing with Germany; the eventual establishment of a customs union of the European husbandry States; an international settlement of the currency question and the immediate adoption of measures for raising the prices of cereals on the basis of Count von Kanitz's motion for a state monopoly of cereals.

RIOTS END IN MURDER IN ARGENTINA.

Manager of a Newspaper Killed Over a Quarrel About Elections.

BUENOS AYRES, March 5.—Advices received here from Rio de Janeiro are to the effect that serious election riots have occurred in the State of Pernambuco. Senhor Jose Marie, manager of the journal *La Provincia*, was killed. The commander of a regiment at San Pablo attempted to foment a rising in favor of ex-President Peixoto, but the plot failed. The government has issued orders for the arrest of the leaders, and they will be severely punished.

CALLS THE LAND BILL A BETRAYAL.

Timothy Harrington's Denunciation of the Measure of John Morley.

DUBLIN, March 5.—Timothy Harrington, at a meeting of the Irish League, today said John Morley's Irish land bill introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by the Chief Secretary for Ireland filled them with sorrow and dismay. According to Mr. Harrington, this measure is a betrayal of the evicted tenants which has no parallel in Irish history.

Hussars Ride on the Ice.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says a heavy fall of snow in East Prussia has greatly interrupted traffic. According to the *Wesser Zeitung* an entire Hussar regiment crossed the river Fulda on the ice at Cassel. The Hussars were on horseback and all crossed at once.

Two Vessels in Trouble.

QUEENSTOWN, March 5.—The British bark Ringdove, Capt. Walsh, which sailed from Darien, Ga., Dec. 1, arrived here today and reports that Feb. 6 it passed a ship on fire and another vessel with its rudder gone. The names of the two vessels could not be made out.

IOWA CITIES ELECT.

RESULTS OF MUNICIPAL CONTESTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Where the Fight Was on Party Lines Republicans Win in the Great Majority of the Places—Committee Report to the Indiana Legislature Practically Exonerates Superintendent Johnson of the Institution for the Feeble Minded—General Political News.

Municipal elections were held in nearly all the cities of Iowa Monday. The following reports give the results. Where the fight was made on party lines the Republicans were successful in a majority of the contests:

Albia—The entire Citizens' ticket was elected at the city election here.

Atlantic—The city election is without political features. The result is: Mayor, J. B. Jones; Solicitor, C. A. Meredith; Assessor, D. F. Hawks; Aldermen, James Stier, A. F. Anderson, J. H. Needles, H. A. Dicker.

Boone—The election yesterday was the hottest ever fought in Boone. A. S. Farrow was elected Mayor; O. M. Brockett, Attorney; and T. E. Means, Assessor. The election was non-partisan, but all the officers and Councilmen elected are Republican except one.

Burlington—The municipal election leaves the political complexion of the Council unchanged, four Republicans and five Democrats. The Democrats elected Aldermen in the Second and Third Wards and one Alderman-at-Large. The Republicans elected Aldermen in the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

Cedar Falls—The Republican ticket was successful in every ward except one, where an Independent Republican was elected to the Council. Peter Melendy (Rep.) was elected Mayor by 226 majority.

Clarinda—The city election was of no political significance here. Martin Hogo was elected Mayor by 140 majority.

Council Bluffs—The Republicans elected four Aldermen and Park Commissioner, everything in sight. The victory is beyond possibility of contest. It means a complete change in all offices under control of the Council. The Democrats are badly disorganized.

Chariton—The Citizens' ticket was elected entire.

Corning—Shinn was reëlected Mayor. There were no political issues.

Estherville—City officers were elected yesterday as follows: A. W. Dawson, Mayor; A. O. Myhre, Treasurer; C. C. Doolittle, Assessor; C. W. Corim, Solicitor. Councilmen—First Ward, Al Holtzhouser; Second Ward, George Godden; C. A. Williams; Third Ward, Ed Nourse. All favor high license.

Fort Dodge—The municipal election was an unusual Republican victory. They elected the Mayor and other officials and three out of four Councilmen. The city is usually considered Democratic.

Fort Madison—S. Atlee, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected by 5 majority. The remainder of the city ticket was elected by the Democrats by majorities of from 89 to 347. The Republicans elected three Aldermen, the Democrats two, a Republican gain of one.

Grundy Center—J. C. Rice (Rep.) was elected Mayor, with a full Republican Council.

Hampton—A light vote was polled at the municipal election in this city. The Republican ticket was elected without opposition.

Independence—The prospects are that there will be a red hot fight over yesterday's election. Howard (Dem.) was elected Mayor by 2 majority. In the Third Ward three more votes were polled than there are voters, and Shillinglaw, Republican candidate for Mayor, has asked for a recount. Both contestants have hired legal advisers and the fight will be bitter.

Knoxville—The entire Republican city ticket was elected except Assessor. The head of the ticket has 189 majority.

Maquoketa—The Republicans elected the entire city ticket with the exception of Treasurer by average majorities of 100 and the new Council will be solidly Republican. Mayor Stephens, who was reëlected, is at present State Representative from this Democratic county and next fall he will be promoted to the Senate.

Mount Pleasant—The election in this city passed off quietly. The tickets nominated were non-partisan. John F. Leech was elected Mayor by 296 majority over W. S. Burton. Robert Gillis was elected Treasurer; T. M. McAdam, Solicitor; Frederick Wait, Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, Horace Putnam; Second Ward, W. M. Warwick; Third Ward, J. O. Ball; Fourth Ward, D. A. Budde.

Mason City—A. H. Cummings (Rep.), was reëlected Mayor by 114 majority over H. E. Francisco (Ind. Rep.). The remainder of the ticket fared the same as the Mayor.

Muscatine—The entire Republican municipal ticket was elected with the exception of the Third Ward Alderman.

New Hampton—J. W. Sanbusky (Rep.) was elected Mayor without opposition. The Council is Republican.

Newton—Mayor Lufkin was reëlected and the following were elected to the other offices: O. C. Meredith, Solicitor; J. M. Woodrow, Treasurer; Joseph Bowker, Assessor. Councilmen—Edward Cook, Joshua Crawford, and E. E. Lambert. The Councilmen are all Democrats and the others are Republicans.

Osceola—A straight Republican ticket was elected, excepting Mayor. Four candidates were in nomination for the Mayoralty. Dave Goldsmith (non-partisan) defeated Cooper (Rep.)

Ottumwa—The Republicans elect all the city officers except Police Judge and City Marshal and two Aldermen.

Osage—The election was very quiet. J. W. Annis was reëlected Mayor, with the entire Republican ticket.

Oskaloosa—The Citizens' ticket carried Oskaloosa by from 180 to 380 majority over the Republicans, who had an overloaded ticket.

Red Oak—D. B. Gunn (Rep.) was reëlected Mayor over J. A. Hysham (Citizen) by 147. The Democrats made no nominations except for Aldermen. In the First Ward Charles Kelly (Dem.) was elected over Orin Jackson (Rep.). John Baxter (Rep.) was elected in the Second, and E. E. Powell (Rep.) in the Third. C. A. Hough was reëlected Treasurer and N. O. Larson Assessor.

Sioux City—The Republicans made a clean sweep in the city election here, electing the five Aldermen by big majorities.

Sigourney—The election went Democratic with the exception of Recorder.

Storm Lake—A citizens' ticket was mainly elected over the regular Republican ticket yesterday by small majorities. There was no political issue involved.

Tipton—The Republican ticket was elected entire. The Democrats failed to file their ticket in time under the election law.

Vinton—A party fight made here by the Republicans carried the city by 286 majority. Four Republican Councilmen were elected.

Webster City—The city election passed off quietly here. There was no contest over the office of Mayor. The Republican candidate was elected without opposition.

Waterloo—Party lines were not drawn in the municipal election. J. M. Groat was reëlected Mayor by 365 majority over Jerry Mosher, prohibition candidate. All elected are Republicans, except City Solicitor. Of the Councilmen the Republicans elected two and Democrats two. Prohibition candidates for Aldermen were defeated in each ward except the third.

Winterset—George Duff (Dem.) was elected Mayor. The balance went Republican.

EXONERATES THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Senator Boyd's Charges Are Not Sustained by His Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—The investigation of the Home for Feeble-Minded Youth at Fort Wayne, in connection with which Senator Boyd promised sensational disclosures, has petered out. The committee reported to the House today and practically vindicated Supt. Johnson, against whom Senator Boyd made public charges in the Senate. The report was signed by all of Boyd's committee and exonerated Johnson on all the charges, except that he has a sharp temper and talked roughly to the matron. It is said the investigation instituted against the asylum at Evansville, Ind., the prison south, will also come to naught. The Congressional apportionment bill passed the Senate today, 27 to 20, and when it reaches the Governor it will probably be vetoed, the same as was the legislative apportionment measure, after which it will be passed over the veto. Senator Shivley's bill providing for the management of all the State benevolent institutions was also passed, and will have to be carried over the Governor's veto. The bill abolishes all of the trustees of the benevolent institutions and authorizes the Governor to appoint a Board of Control, to consist of three persons for each of the institutions. According to the bill the appointing power will still remain in the hands of the Governor, but half of the State institutions will have a majority of Republicans on the Board of Trustees where now all are controlled by the Democrats. Another important bill signed today gives the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer of State power to issue bonds to pay any part of the State debt. The militia bill was also signed. It makes an annual appropriation of $45,000 for the militia. It provides that there shall be not more than forty-eight companies of infantry, three batteries, one signal corps, one hospital corps, and one band, and members of the militia are exempted from jury duty. The name of the militia is changed to the Indiana National Guard instead of the Indiana Legion. Whenever troops fire on a mob the officer in command and not the civil authorities shall give the order. Blank cartridges shall not be fired. The Legislature shall provide for any soldier or officer wounded in service and for the widow or children of any soldier or officer killed. A militiaman in his line of duty who kills a citizen shall be tried only by court-martial.

CITIES' REFORM BILL LIKELY TO FAIL.

Attitude of Some Michigan Senators One of Intense Hostility.

LANSING, Mich., March 5.—[Special.]—The work of preparing bills for the government of the cities of Michigan, on which a special commission, appointed by the Governor, has been at work for the last year, bids fair to come to a fruitless ending. The principal bill, which provides a charter for cities having a population of 10,000 or less, was up in the Senate today, and the attitude of a number of Senators was one of intense hostility. It was amended in a number of important particulars and many of its principal features were eliminated. There are fifty-three cities that would be affected if the bill became a law, and their interests are so diversified that it is doubtful if any bill can be made satisfactory to them all. For this reason the entire reform is likely to fall through. The bill requiring that all theaters and other places of amusement be kept closed Sundays, which passed the Senate last week, has been referred to the Judiciary committee, and the probability is that it will never be reported out. Violent opposition to its passage has developed at Detroit and Grand Rapids, and will doubtless be strong enough to prevent its becoming a law. In Committee of the Whole the House agreed to the bill providing for the payment of 50 per cent of State and county taxes in July and the balance in December, instead of having the entire assessment paid in December as under the present law. The bill prohibiting the sale of liquor within one mile of the Soldiers' Home was favorably reported by the committee, the West Michigan Fair grounds being exempted from the operation of the bill.

WANTS ALL CHURCH PROPERTY TAXED.

Delegation of A. P. A. Members Appear Before Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., March 5.—[Special.]—Before the Assembly committee on the assessment and collection of taxes this afternoon a large delegation of A. P. A. men appeared, including the State President and Secretary, all for the purpose of arguing for the bill to repeal the laws exempting church property from taxation. At times some considerable feeling was shown for and against the measure. One of the sensational features of the debate was the statement of ex-President Cheney of the A. P. A., to the effect that the result of the last election in defeating so many Democrats was accomplished by the quiet working of the A. P. A., not against them as Democrats but as men who had voted for measures against which the A. P. A. was interested. After a hot parliamentary fight in the Assembly this morning the resolution introduced by A. R. Hall providing for an investigation of the earnings of the railroads upon which their taxation is assessed was almost unanimously adopted.

MAY ELECT SHOUP SENATOR TODAY.

He Will Certainly Be Named Before the Close of the Session.

BOISE, Idaho, March 5.—[Special.]—While there was no change in the vote for Senator today the election of Shoup will probably take place tomorrow, and certainly before the close of the session. Sweet's nineteen, after sniffing the breezes of liberty for a few hours, gave him a complimentary vote today which will ease him down gently if not satisfactorily. The Mormon vote will be the first to pull in for Shoup, and others will follow. Some few members from North Idaho will probably continue to vote for Sweet. There is talk tonight of giving McConnell a complimentary vote tomorrow. The Populists today changed their vote to Crook, the candidate for Governor on the Populist ticket two years ago. They gave him a solid vote of fifteen and will continue to vote for some Populist and will not split up their vote.

Passes Valued Insurance Bill.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—[Special.]—By a vote of 32 to 22 Spencer's valued insurance policy bill was passed by the Senate today. A motion to reconsider was voted down. The House indefinitely postponed the patent medicine bill, which required the printed formula on every bottle. Henry Watterson of Louisville, Ky., addressed the Legislature this afternoon.

Political Notes.

Yesterday's ballot for Senator in the Delaware Legislature did not change the situation.

Gov. McConnell of Idaho has vetoed the bill compelling insurance companies to pay losses in full.

A bill embodying a rescript of the Minnesota libel law, which was recently indorsed by the American Publishers' Association in New York, was introduced in the Pennsylvania Lower House.

The Nebraska House yesterday passed the anti-cigaret bill. Gov. Holcomb sent a message announcing that he had signed the anti-oleomargarine bill, but recommended that an amendment be introduced so that oleomargarine could be manufactured in the State for export only.

Canada Will Reciprocate.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 5.—Cape Colony has offered free trade with Canada, with all the gain which that means to both countries, including an advantage to the Canadian markets of Cape Colony equal to 20 per cent over those of the United States and even Great Britain. This is the first practical move in the direction of preferential trade. The Canadian Government will reciprocate.

Vanderbilts on the Majestic.

QUEENSTOWN, March 5.—Among the passengers on the White Star line steamer Majestic, which arrived here tonight from New York, were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and their children and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin.

Another Body from the Elbe.

LOWESTOFT, March 5.—A trawler which arrived here today had on board a body believed to be that of H. Perchunder, chief steward of the foundered North German Lloyd steamer Elbe.

Parlor and tea tables
—best assortment and
lowest prices ever known—
Toby's March Sale

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Our March Sales have captured the town completely.

Gloves, Carpets, Upholstery, Silverwares

are the topics of conversation everywhere, because of the astonishing March impetus given to their sale by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. The offerings include:

Real Kid Gloves. Ours, at our price, are a better bargain than any Glove in Chicago at any price. It must be remembered they are absolutely new, standard, clean, fresh, and complete in assortment—not shopworn nor in any respect a departure from best $1.75 and $1.50 values.

Grand Display of Opera and Evening Dress Gloves for Ladies or Gentlemen.

Five-hook Foster Lacing—real $1.50 Gloves—in black, brown, tan, red, mode, or green...
Four-button real Kid Gloves, perfect fitting, all $1.50 values, in all the above colors—also gray, white, pearl, and fancy....
8-inch Mousquetaire Suede Gloves, in black, white, tan, or mode—not a pair worth less than $1.50....
Men's Gloves—First-class Kid Gloves, made from imported stock—tans and English reds, per pair...
1.00

Carpets and Rugs. Never so complete nor in such excellent position to render positive service as in this March Sale. Our department is a marvel of correctness, clean, new stock, and low prices:

The $2.50 Wiltons going at	$1.50	Dantsu or Miyoto Rugs	40c and up
The Moquettes and Body Brussels	85c	Royal Javanese Wilton Rugs	$1.19
The Tapestry Brussels at	75c	50c Jap Mattings	25c
The All-Wool Ingrains low as	37½c	$2.25 Carpet Sweepers	$1.50

Oriental Rugs in unusually pleasing colors and patterns, all sizes, shapes, and prices, but every price far below any we've known to be asked on similar carpetings.

Beds and Bedding Are also drawing crowds to the fourth floor where the March Sale is taking on the nature of a furor.

$12.00 and $8.50 Iron Beds .....$7.50 and $5.95
$35.00 and $22.50 Brass Beds .....$18.75 and $15.00
Our All-Hair Mattresses, 40 lbs. and satin ticks, at .....$18.00 and 11.75
Our 40-lb. Combination Hair Mattresses, best satin ticks, $6.50

Curtains, Draperies, and Upholstery.

Lace Curtains.

Nottingham—full sizes, sold for $1.75, $2.25, and $3.00 a pair—into the March sale now at $1.98, $1.48, and.... 98c
Irish Points—the real Swiss makes—now offered at ½ to ⅔ of proper prices, viz.: $3.98, $3.48, and.... 2.98
Real Brussels Curtains—gems of the lacemaker's art, hitherto sold at $12.50, $15.00, and $20.00 a pair—this sale $9.98, $7.98, and.... 6.98
Fancy Muslins—finest French and Scotch work, for curtains and draperies, worth up to 50c a yard—21c, 18c, and.... 14c

Upholstery.

Cotton Tapestries—for drapery or furniture coverings—the $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00 grades go for $1.00, 75c, and.... 50c
Wool Tapestries—fine colors. The $3.00 and $5.50 grades in this sale for $2.75 and.... 1.50
Silk Damasks and Tapestries, brilliant display of $5.00 and $7.50 qualities—at $3.75 and.... 2.75
Drapery Silks—thousands of yards—a special collection of $1.00 and $1.25 grades—now going at 75c and.... 50c

Portieres, etc. Chenille Portieres, Tapestry Curtains, and Rope Portieres lower than ever before—all grades reduced—some as low as 2.75



FOR Chilblains FROSTBITES, CHAPPED HANDS AND FACES, USE POND'S EXTRACT.

There is nothing its equal for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color. BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.
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UNSIGHTLY ERUPTIONS

On the face are a sign making manifest to you and your friends that you have poisoned blood or that you have been indiscreet in your habits. Certain nervous symptoms have also been produced and your condition is one which demands prompt medical aid at once. What you want is the expert treatment of a specialist who is thoroughly posted in all those delicate diseases peculiar to men and women, blood, skin, and nervous troubles. DR. HATHAWAY & CO. have, without doubt, established the best reputation as to their ability to cure such diseases in the shortest possible time consistent with honest and scientific methods. If you will call on them they will give you an unbiased opinion in a free consultation at office or by mail.



SPECIALTIES: Blood poisoning, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles, ulcers, rheumatism, catarrh and diseases of womankind.

Address or call on DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 Dearborn street, corner Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women. No. 3 for skin diseases. No. 4 for catarrh.

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NOTICE.

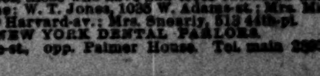
We have moved our Stove Department to the Basement and added to our large and varied stock of heating and cooking stoves a full line of the celebrated MAJESTIC STEEL RANGES. Commencing next Monday, March 11th, we will have one of these modern cooking wonders in operation, practically demonstrating the merits of this marvelous baker and fuel saver. A number of salesmen from the factory will be in attendance who will take pleasure in explaining in detail the features and advantages of the Majestic. All who are interested in a cooking apparatus are cordially invited to visit this exhibit and examine the Majestic, whether they wish to purchase or not. Delicious Majestic biscuits and coffee will be served to visitors.

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WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION TODAY (Wednesday) at 10 a. m.
At George Parry's Storage Warehouse, 350 and 352 Wabash-av.,
A Stock of General Electrical Supplies.
Also a Dealer's Stock of Sporting Goods. Sale peremptory. POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Notice.
At 10 o'clock this morning, regular sale
FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
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Teeth extracted painlessly without gas by our late scientific method: applied to the gums without pain. All work done as reasonable as possible for good work. We keep our work in repair. No students. References, those who have had teeth extracted and work done: W. T. Jones, 1035 W. Adams-st.; Mrs. Miner, 6409 Harvard-av.; Mrs. Snearly, 513 44th-pl.
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MAKE ANYTHING IN ALUMINUM OR BRASS. Nickel plating, antique and all kinds of metal finishes. Drop a postal or tel. Main 1956. TURNER BRASS WORKS, 122 Kinzie St.

THEY WIN ONE POINT.

MEADOWCROFT BROTHERS RELEASED ON A TECHNICALITY.

Case Against Them by John Booth, One of the Depositors of the Meadowcroft Bank, Thrown Out of Court by Judge Freeman—The Boys Did Not Act as Individuals When They Received the Booth Deposit—Morphine for a Man in Jail.

Frank R. and Charles J. Meadowcroft, the ex-bankers, were set at liberty by Judge Freeman yesterday afternoon. Their liberation was the result of his Honor's granting a motion to quash the indictment found against the brothers by the November grand jury. The granting of the motion was accompanied by an exhaustive opinion. The court proceedings began by Judge Freeman announcing that the deposit that had been made with the Meadowcroft brothers by John Booth, the complaining witness, might be returned in court. The defendants had offered to do this. Attorney Eddy, for the Meadowcrofts, offered $706, the amount of the deposit with interest, to Mr. Booth, but he refused to take it without the court's permission. Thereupon Judge Freeman read his decision. In it he said:

It is said the indictment does not show that the firm of Meadowcroft Bros. was insolvent, while it does show that said firm and not the prisoners as individuals received the deposits in question. It is apparent, also, and not denied, that the proof following the allegations, if the indictment is sustained, must show the receipt by the firm of Meadowcroft Bros. of the deposits described and not by the individual members of the firm. If this is so it is clear that no crime has been committed, according to this indictment, under the statute by virtue of which the indictment has been presented.

Did Not Act as Individuals.

These defendants are, according to the indictment, persons doing a banking business. But the indictment alleges that they, being such persons, received these deposits, doing a banking business under the name of Meadowcroft Brothers, and then shows that the deposits were received not by Charles J. and Frank R. Meadowcroft, but by the firm of Meadowcroft Brothers. And this, it appears from the indictment, the proof must verify. Clearly, then, Charles J. and Frank R. Meadowcroft are not charged with themselves receiving these deposits. It is the firm of Meadowcroft Brothers which received the deposits. If Charles J. and Frank R. Meadowcroft received the deposits, doing a banking business, then if they were insolvent at the time a crime was committed under this statute. But if they did not receive the deposits and the firm of Meadowcroft Brothers did receive them, then the material question is not whether Charles J. and Frank R. Meadowcroft were then insolvent, but was the firm or banking company, Meadowcroft Brothers, insolvent at the time? And this question is not answered by the indictment.

I dislike to quash an indictment under a technicality. I am told in the State's-Attorney's argument that an indictment in all respects like this has been before sustained in this court by one of my associates. But the point, as I understand it, was raised in the course of the trial after the defendants had pleaded and the jury had been impaneled. It might have been considered under those conditions the motion to quash came too late.

The defense has also made a tender and paid into court the value of the deposit with interest, and claims that it is further entitled to discharge upon the ground that the provision of that statute "whereby the deposit so made shall be lost to the depositor" has been met by such payment. The depositor, not having lost his deposit, if he chooses to accept it from the Clerk of the Court, who holds it for his benefit, no crime, it is contended, has been committed.

Remedial Legislation Necessary.

This view of the statute, if sustained, may have a tendency to make the Criminal Court a mere collection agency in these cases. If it is true that the bankers indicted under this statute can wait until the case is called for trial and, having first exhausted every technical defense, can then come into court and pay back the deposit and escape punishment at the last moment this will be clearly the effect of indictments under this statute. But if such is the law as the Legislature has made it this court cannot annul nor set it aside, even though its wisdom or expediency may be doubted. Legislation to accomplish what the framers of this statute may have intended to accomplish is, I think, wise and necessary. If it has failed of its purpose no one can regret it more than myself. The money having been paid into court for the benefit of the depositor named in this indictment it will practically end the prosecution under this indictment.

After the reading of the decision Mr. Booth accepted the $706 and left the court-room. He was followed by the Meadowcrofts. Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison, after the case was concluded, said: "There are twelve more indictments similar to the one quashed now pending. These indictments were all prepared by Attorney W. S. Forrest and I supposed them to be ironclad. We shall call the others up for trial in due course of time."

The new batch of indictments, which included the one quashed yesterday, and which were returned by the November grand jury, together with the amounts claimed, are: William Carpenter, $115; W. J. McMaster, $100; Joseph Lister, $1,900; R. P. Price, $2,479.54; John C. Bryan, F. W. Bryan, and A. C. Bryan, $734; John C. Bryan, $800; J. G. Keith, $657; William Dayton and Charles F. Murphy, $117; John C. Bryan, F. W. Bryan, and A. C. Bryan, $803.82; John C. Bryan, F. W. Bryan, and A. C. Bryan, $207; R. P. Price and J. E. Keith, $2,698; F. H. Doland, $2,500.

MORPHINE SMUGGLED INTO THE JAIL.

Lawyer Is Suspected of a Plot to Give a Man a Chance at Suicide.

Judge Burke yesterday issued a citation summoning Attorney S. H. Larrabee into court this afternoon at 4 o'clock to make explanation regarding his alleged connection with an attempt to commit suicide made Saturday by Henry C. Hastings, a prisoner in the County Jail. Since Saturday Jailer Ross has been trying to find the person or persons who gave Hastings the morphine which he took. Suspicion pointed to James White, a prisoner occupying a cell next to that of Hastings. White, after close questioning, admitted having given Hastings the drug, and, it is said, made an affidavit saying Larrabee, who is his attorney, had procured the drug for him.

Henry C. Hastings is awaiting trial under an indictment charging him with murder. Nov. 27 Hastings walked into the office of Edward A. Hilliard, an attorney in the Rookery Building and shot him dead. Saturday afternoon a guard found Hastings in a semi-conscious state in his cell. Dr. Fortner was called and found the man was suffering from morphine poisoning. The physician worked on the man two hours before he brought him out of the stupor. A vial was found in his cell containing thirty grains of morphine. Hastings acknowledged that the bottle was full when he received it Friday and that he had taken the quantity missing. He utterly refused to tell where he got the drug.

Jailer Ross set about unraveling the mystery. He called James White down to his office Monday and accused him of carrying the poison up to Hastings from the lawyers' cage Friday. White acknowledged that Hastings had asked him to get something for him. Hastings had become discouraged over the tardiness in bringing him to trial and threatened to do away with himself. Prisoner White, after much persuasion, told Jailer Ross enough to confirm his suspicions that a lawyer who frequently visits the jail in search of clients and who is White's attorney gave the latter the bottle of morphine Friday in the lawyers' cage. When White went to his cell he slipped the bottle to Hastings. It is said Hastings paid White well for his services and the latter gave the attorney some of the money.

HOPKINS MAY HAVE A VETO THIS TIME.

Free School Books Appropriation Doesn't Seem to Suit Him.

Mayor Hopkins may veto the appropriation for free school books. His message is expected at the Council meeting Friday. The annual bill is still in the hands of the Mayor, and he has not signed it. He intended to send in a message Monday night vetoing the appropriation of $350,000 for free school books, but the attention and the time necessary for the consideration of the franchise ordinances prevented him from preparing the message. When asked about his intended action anent the appropriation bill the Mayor said:

"Yes, I still have a bill and it is not signed. I want to take up the item for free school books and examine into it very carefully, but I cannot now say what I shall do with it. I may veto it, but I would not like to commit myself at the present time. At any rate, however, I shall look into it and will probably have something to send to the Council at the adjourned meeting Friday night."

The item for free school books is the personal work of Ald. Madden, Chairman of the Finance committee. He has worked long and hard to have it incorporated into past appropriation bills, and now he has at last succeeded it is not believed he will give it up without a hard fight. The Alderman is at present out of the city, but it is believed if he learns of the intention of the Mayor to veto it he will attend the meeting Friday night and make a fight for his measure.

END OF A ROW BETWEEN DOCTORS.

Dr. Abeliovitz Arrested on a Charge of Perjury Preferred by Dr. Wetzel.

Dr. J. M. Abeliovitz, whose offices are at Clark and Polk streets, was arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury preferred by Dr. T. H. Wetzel, whose place of business is in the same building. There has been a feud, it is said, between the two families, who also occupy adjoining apartments in the same premises. March 1 Mrs. Abeliovitz was arraigned before Justice Underwood on a charge of disorderly conduct, with Mrs. Wetzel as the complainant. All manner of charges and counter charges were made and refuted during the progress of the trial, such as throwing water on each other's children and various other minor amusements, calculated to cause a breach of the peace. It was while testifying to the facts surrounding such incidents that Dr. Abeliovitz, it is alleged, departed somewhat from the path of truth. He said, it is asserted, that he saw his rival's children at the head of a certain flight of stairs at a time which figured materially in the case. From the place where the doctor stood, the complainant says such a thing was an impossibility, and consequently the arrest followed. In the original case Mrs. Abeliovitz was fined $50, but as it was not by a jury imprisonment could not follow. Justice Lyon will listen to the case March 8.

PACKING-HOUSE FOREMAN ARRESTED.

William Hilkins Said to Have Made Men Pay Tribute to Him.

William Hilkins, foreman for the Chicago Packing and Provision company, was arrested yesterday on warrants sworn out before Justice Becker, charging him with receiving money by false pretenses. There were three complainants and that number may be increased before the case is disposed of. The complainants were Stanislaw Sertoff, who told Justice Becker Hilkins took $20 from him; John Smith, who says he gave up $30; and Joseph Waskewicz, who claims to be $20 out. The three men say they went to the packing-house to obtain work and that Hilkins gave it to them on condition that they would pay him a certain amount. The men told Justice Becker that they gave the money to Hilkins for the positions, and even after that they were compelled to give him a part of their wages, though they earned only $1.50 a day. Finally they objected and were then discharged. Justice Becker set the case for March 7. The men told Justice Becker the same business is practiced by many foremen in the packing houses.

STRANGE DEATH OF CARL H. NELSON.

Body of a Man Supposed to Be Carl Hooker Is Identified.

A man supposed to be Carl Hooker died at the County Hospital Monday night from concussion of the brain. Yesterday afternoon the body was identified as Carl H. Nelson, a Norwegian, employed by the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad until recently. The man was arrested at the Dearborn Station in a supposedly intoxicated condition by Policeman James Kerwin, and shortly after being taken to the Harrison Street Station it was discovered that he was in almost an unconscious condition. He was sent to the County Hospital by the orders of City Physician Todd. Yesterday Theodore Lindstrom, No. 1001 Fifty-ninth street, told the police the dead man was Nelson, and that he had been held up and robbed at Clark and Polk streets the night of Feb. 22 and that the thieves assaulted him. At the time he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where his wounds were dressed and the following morning he was allowed to depart. It was the effect of the blows received that caused his death.

BLANCHE SAYS SHE WAS WHIPPED.

Story of Extreme Cruelty to a Child Told to the Humane Society.

Blanche Drew, 14 years old, was brought to the East Chicago Avenue Station Friday night by Mrs. Rosa Sharp, No. 11 Lincoln place. The girl's shoulders and other parts of her body are black and blue as a result of the whippings administered by her father, she says.

"My father is the janitor at the Turner Building, North Clark street and Wrightwood avenue," she said to Lieut. Cudmore. "He came to America from London several years ago, leaving my mother and several children behind. Four years ago he returned to London and abducted me. He told me he was taking me to a new mother and that I must call the woman to whom he was taking me 'mamma.'"

The Humane Society was notified as to Blanche Drew's condition. She swore out a warrant for the arrest of her father and the woman, charging them with cruelty to a child.

Wants to See His Children.

Dennis Kelliher filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus yesterday to compel his wife, Mary Kelliher, to produce in court his four children, whose ages range from 7 to 16 years. The day before Kelliher began a suit for divorce. In his divorce bill, as well as in his petition, he said the wife was about to leave the town and take the children with her. The habeas corpus matter came up yesterday afternoon in Judge Dunne's court and the wife appeared without the children. Judge Dunne said the court had no jurisdiction over the two elder children, who are old enough to decide for themselves whether they want to remain with the mother. The latter said the other two were sick with the measles and it would be dangerous to bring them into court. Judge Dunne required Mrs. Kelliher to give a bond in the sum of $1,000 to produce the two children in court March 15.

Federal Grand Jury's Work.

The Federal grand jury yesterday returned twenty-nine indictments to Judge Grosscup in the District Court, making a total of fifty-five returned thus far. Among the indicted were a number of persons charged with sending improper matter through the mails. A dozen violators of the internal revenue laws were in the lot. Charles Smith, alias Frank Blake, Charles Myers, Hugh Gowran, and Thomas, alias "Peggy," Noonan were indicted for the robbery of the Forest Postoffice. J. Hybki, a clerk in the La Salle Postoffice, was indicted for pilfering letters containing money, and Joseph A. Nealey was indicted for perjury in giving an alleged straw bond. Judge Grosscup yesterday ordered a petit jury of thirty-five summoned, and the trial of the cases presented by the grand jury will begin Tuesday.

Bricklayers Try to Raise a Row.

Three drunken bricklayers created some excitement among laboring people in West Pullman yesterday morning by trying to get up a strike. They were employed by E. G. Cook, contractor, on a new building at One Hundred and Twentieth street and Union avenue, had spent all their wages from last week in a saloon, and when the contractor's son refused to pay them for Monday's work they commenced tearing bricks off the wall and throwing them to the ground. A call for the police was sent in to Kensington station, but the men got away without being arrested.

Will Dump No Garbage There.

On account of the serious objection of the Lincoln Park Board the City of Chicago will, after Saturday of this week, cease dumping garbage and refuse material from the streets and alleys at the north end of the park.

Items.

The County Controller yesterday notified the Town Supervisors to distribute nothing but necessities to the poor. It is said the needy of the county towns have been receiving dry goods and general groceries in addition to necessities.

John Carey, William McCormick, alias McGee, and William Roach, charged with the murder of Policeman Edward Duddles, of the Larrabee Street Station in Division street, two months ago, were arraigned before Judge Burke yesterday. They entered pleas of not guilty.

Mayor Hopkins was visited yesterday by a delegation of Lake View property owners who protested against the erection of the Ferris Wheel at Wrightwood avenue and Clark street and asked that the permit issued last week be revoked. Another conference will be held this morning at which a decision by the city authorities is expected.

Eight hundred invitations have been sent out for Thursday night at Central Music Hall. Alexander Black will present his "picture play," as he calls it, entitled "Miss Jerry." A picture play is a combination of photography and literature. In the case of "Miss Jerry" art comes in to form a triumvirate. It is a dramatically conceived story, full of humor, illustrated by 250 artistic photographs from real people, which by changing constantly on the screen at the rate of three or four to the minute, reproduce the action of the story.

SAVES HER AUNT PAIN

BRAVE YOUNG WOMAN UNDERGOES A PAINFUL OPERATION.

Mrs. Hueston Finds It Necessary to Have a Piece of Skin Grafted to an Eyelid, but Is Too Weak to Stand the Operation, So Her Niece Sacrifices a Piece of Her Lip—Plumber Scalded by Steam—Newsboy's Leg "Badly Bent" by Lincoln Avenue Car.

[This earns first prize, $5.]

Mrs. Sarah Hueston of No. 6239 Oglesby avenue has for some years been troubled by the lashes on her left eyelid growing inward, causing inflammation and much annoyance. Over a year ago Dr. W. A. Fisher advised her to have the lid "grafted"—that is, to cut a piece out of the inside of her lower lip, make a cut in the under side of the eyelid, and insert the piece from the lip. But Mrs. Hueston could not decide to have the operation performed until last Saturday. Then she arranged to have the operation performed Sunday morning. But it was found Mrs. Hueston was not strong enough to take an anæsthetic. Her niece, to spare her aunt some suffering, decided to have the graft taken from her lip. Now, while it is not dangerous to have a slice taken out of one's lip and have five or six stitches put in the lip afterward, it is not a pleasant experience. But the young woman says if the graft will grow she will be repaid for the sacrifice. When the doctor took the bandage off Mrs. Hueston's eye yesterday morning he found the graft holding its own wonderfully, and he is hopeful the graft will grow.

HELENA BLANCHARD,
[No. 6239 Oglesby avenue, Woodlawn School, Mrs. Avery, teacher.]

HOT STEAM FLIES INTO HIS FACE.

Plumber Uncouples a Radiator Pipe That Is Under Pressure.

[This earns second prize, $3.]

Ted O'Connor, a plumber employed by Graham & Hally, was badly scalded while repairing a steam-pipe on the second floor of the Westminster Hotel, at Clark and Division streets, yesterday morning. O'Connor supposed that steam had been shut out of the pipe on which he was working and he proceeded to disconnect it. When he did so a cloud of steam under pressure enveloped him. He was seriously scalded from the waist upwards. He was removed to his home at Belden and Sheffield avenues.

WILFRED HALLY,
[No. 93 Lincoln avenue, North Division High School, Miss Smalley, teacher.]

THINKS HIS LEG IS BADLY BENT.

Little Newsboy Dragged by a Lincoln Avenue Grip Car.

[This earns third prize, $2.]

About half-past 5 o'clock Monday evening a little Italian boy tried to jump on a Lincoln avenue car between Washington and Madison streets, on Dearborn street. His foot slipped and was caught in the board. He was dragged for half a block before the car was stopped. A young man who was passing ran out and picked him up and asked him if his leg was broken.

"No, it isn't broken," he said, "only badly bent." He said he lived on Pacific avenue. But for the snow he would have had his head broken. All the while the boy kept hold of his papers. He was badly scared but pretty plucky, and after a while he went on selling his papers.

WALTER BRIGGS,
[No. 460 Cleveland avenue, Lincoln School, Mr. Heywood, principal.]

DOWN COMES THE KITCHEN CEILING.

Mrs. Moran's Narrow Escape from Being Buried Under Falling Plaster.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday as Mrs. M. E. Moran of No. 4717 Evans avenue stepped into her kitchen and was walking over by a child's writing desk, winding her watch, she heard a noise over her head, but thought it was a mouse. Something seemed to tell her to go into the other part of the room. She had hardly reached the other side when about six feet square of plastering came down with a terrible crash right exactly where she had stood. I heard the noise and her scream and ran out to see what was the matter, and found the floor all covered with plastering. A tin cup that had hung on the wall was knocked off and the nail bent. The shelf of the sink was cracked and a chair with a wooden bottom was cracked clear across and two holes knocked through it. If Mrs. Moran had been standing there a second longer her skull would have been crushed and she would probably never have known what killed her.

MERMIE R. MORAN,
[No. 4717 Evans avenue, Hyde Park High School, Mr. F. C. Lucas, teacher.]

WHO TURNED OUT THE ROCHE COW?

Excitement in the Ex-Mayor's Family Over a Pet Jersey.

About 4 o'clock Monday afternoon a fine Jersey cow, the property of ex-Mayor John A. Roche of No. 4605 Drexel boulevard, was peacefully chewing its cud in the stable yard. When, two hours later, the coachman returned from a drive the cow had disappeared. The gate was closed and fastened, and a "Weary Watkins" who had asked for alms late in the afternoon was suspected of having stolen Topsy with intent to kill. Mr. Roche immediately notified the Hyde Park and Harrison Street Stations and went out to put advertisements in the morning papers. Before his return, however, the police had tracked the missing animal into a neighboring barn. How it escaped from the yard is a mystery. Perhaps it was incited to jump the fence by the example of the illustrious bossy of Mother Goose fame.

JOHN A. ROCHE JR.,
[No. 4605 Drexel boulevard, Greenwood Avenue School, Miss Jennings, teacher.]

STEAL A TON AND A HALF OF COAL.

And the Sagacious Policeman Watches the Whole Performance Without Suspicion.

Three men drove up to the Lincoln Fuel company's sheds with a coal wagon at half-past 10 Monday night and stole a ton and a half of coal. They broke the door and got the coal out in half an hour. There was a policeman standing on the corner at the time but he did not think these men were stealing the coal because the coal men do sometimes load at night to deliver the next day. When the coal men went to the sheds and found and the door was broken they were surprised to see what had happened. No trace of the men as yet can be found. The Lincoln Fuel company has its sheds at East Ravenswood Park, a block from the depot. Hereafter when the policemen see coal being loaded up that late at night they will make investigations.

ALBERT W. HUTCHINS,
[No. 1279 Palmer street, Ravenswood School, Miss McDonald, teacher.]

Joy Made Him Reckless of Expense.

One day last week a wealthy resident of Blue Island left a purse containing $1,380 on one of Illinois Central suburban trains. An employé of the company, Conductor Murphy, found the purse, and turned it in to the down-town office. The loser of the purse called for it, and while there met the young man who found it. The man being delighted at the recovery of the purse magnanimously offered to reward the conductor by buying him a 10-cent cigar.

BESSIE CLINGMAN,
[No. 7210 Euclid avenue, Parkside School, Cora Caverno, teacher.]

Ald. Mann Offers Scholarship Prizes.

As a stimulant to the pupils of room one, Horace Mann School, Ald. Madden has offered three prizes for the three pupils making the highest average in general scholarship. The first prize is $25, the second $15, and the third $10. These prizes will be awarded at the end of this school year at the graduation exercises. The pupils of room one are all trying hard to win the coveted prizes.

ELIJAH LEWIS,
[No. 536 Thirty-seventh street, Horace Mann School, Miss Cowan, teacher.]

Armour Institute Boys to Give a Concert.

The Armour Institute Banjo and Glee clubs will give an entertainment at the Oakland M. E. Church, Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue, Thursday evening, March 14. The proceeds of the entertainment will go to the Armour Institute Boys' Brigade. There are seventeen members in the glee club and six members in the banjo club.

LEON C. HUNT,
[No. 145 Oakwood boulevard, Hyde Park High School, F. C. Lucas, teacher.]

SHORN OF ITS POWER.

[Continued from first page.]

to confer with the Mayor and have satisfactory amendments made."

Eastern Capital Interested.

"Is there an organized company?"

"Yes, and the people mean to go ahead. There is considerable Eastern capital interested, but I can't disclose the names of the parties."

"The Harrison International Telephone company has headquarters in the East?"

"Yes, I believe it has."

Representatives of the old gas companies who have been watching matters were inclined to think both ordinances were the result of the efforts of the telephone people to get a franchise. When the Aldermen became interested they found they might as well pass two ordinances as one, and it was believed the gas ordinance was simply in the air for future speculation.

MAYOR HOPKINS SIGNS THE ORDINANCE.

Cosmopolitan Electric Company Scores Another Important Point.

The Mayor gave out no further information yesterday concerning the ordinances. About the first thing he did when he reached his office was to sign the ordinance of the Cosmopolitan Electric company. It was stated at the Council meeting the night before that representatives of the company would file a bond with the City Clerk as required by the ordinance during the day, but they did not put in an appearance up to the time the office closed. The bond of the Ogden Gas company was filed with the clerk before the public was advised that the Mayor had signed the document. While the bond does not necessarily reveal who is back of the company the names of the sureties gives the public some idea as to its stability.

It is the general impression about the City Hall, however, that the same people are largely interested in both ordinances, and it would create no surprise if the Council should attempt to pass the ordinance of the Commercial Heat and Power company which missed fire a week ago at the adjourned meeting Friday evening.

The Aldermen who visited the City Hall yesterday had little to say regarding their work in the Council and when approached would not discuss who was back of the measure. As a matter of fact there is good reason for the belief that the majority of those who voted in the affirmative know as little as the public as to the backers. It is still believed that ex-Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan of New York is one of the principal men.

HOPKINS ASTONISHES A COMMITTEE.

The Mayor Says "He'll Find Out How Much the Boys Got."

Members of the Civic Federation committee which called on Mayor Hopkins Monday afternoon to ask him to veto the Cosmopolitan and Ogden franchises told a story yesterday which surprised every one who heard it as much as it did them.

In the course of the discussion as to money being paid for the passage of the measures the Mayor is reported to have said:

"Well, I'll find out just how much the boys got out of it. I'll get them in here alone, and they'll tell me, and I'll find out before 7 o'clock."

The committeemen elevated their eyebrows at this statement and according to one of them: "We were greatly surprised at the announcement, and I thought it a pretty good thing to come from the Mayor. I wonder if he has found out how much the 'boys' received, and if he will state the amount for the benefit of the public."

IMPORTANT TO INCOME TAX PAYERS

Decisions from Washington on Perplexing Questions That Have Arisen.

Collector Mize says no attempt has been made to search out income tax payers, nor will there be until after April 15, when the penalty goes into force. Many perplexing questions have arisen in the business of the Chicago office, and a number were referred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Among the decisions rendered that are of general interest are the following:

All sale of live stock or produce in the year 1894 should be returned as income and the actual cost of producing the same should be allowed in deduction.

All losses in business and all debts ascertained to be worthless must be confined absolutely to the transaction occurring and the debts contracted on, or subsequent to Jan. 1, 1894, when the same is allowed as a deduction.

The returns of 1894 must be confined absolutely to the business due that year and all credits, earnings, and gains paid, or good and collectable at the end of the said year, must be included in the return.

Trustees acting for minors can deduct the specific exemption of $4,000 in all cases. Where a trustee of an estate pays to several adults less than $3,500 to each he shall take no account of the amount distributed in making his return, unless said adults are connected with a family whose interests said trustee represents, when a deduction of but $4,000 should be allowed for the aggregate income of all minors.

Where husband and wife are living apart, but not legally separated, and each makes a return there shall be but one deduction of $4,000 from the aggregate amount of said income.

Shareholders in corporations cannot deduct from their personal income the amount or any part thereof of losses incurred by such corporations.

Fees of all attorneys, physicians, etc., earned prior to 1894, but collected during said year should not be returned as income for the year 1894.

Where it appears that stock is increased from the profits of the year it should be returned as income.

The profits of all estates held by trustees should be accounted for in the returns made by them as incomes of their beneficiaries. A trustee for the benefit of minor heirs shall make returns without regard to other interests or incomes possessed or received by such minors.

Where money or personal property is in the hands of a trustee to be divided among heirs or beneficiaries after the expiration of the income tax law such property is acquired by the heirs or beneficiaries at the time when the same came into the hands of the trustee and is subject to income tax as an inheritance, and all of the income thereof, if exceeding the taxable limit annually, is also subject to tax.

Profits derived from oil wells in the year 1894 should be computed for the purpose of taxation, as any other profit, without any relation to the investment in the real estate from which the same is derived.

On the question of local or special assessments for paving sidewalks, etc., the law is clear and emphatic and eliminates all sums paid for such local assessments from allowable deductions.

Corporations are required to pay tax upon the net profits above actual operating and business expenses without regard to the distribution of their funds among the members or otherwise. Where money is invested in the stock of a corporation prior to Jan. 1, 1894, and said stock depreciates in value, or in the year 1894 is found to be valueless, the transaction is not one confined to the year 1894, and the loss is not deductable from the loss of said year.

No deductions can be allowed for assessments made by the Controller of the Currency on the stock of national banks to replace impairment of the capital stock by mismanagement or depreciation of assets. Such is not a business loss, but an investment for the betterment of property.

Persons cannot reduce their income by making deductions therefrom of losses sustained by corporations in which they hold stock. A corporation is a separate entity and must account for its own business.

CLOSE AND FELTON STILL IN LIMBO.

Alleged Forgers and Conspirators Are Unable to Secure Bondsmen.

H. B. Close and E. C. Felton, who were arrested Tuesday charged with forgery and conspiracy to defraud the Title and Trust company of $18,000, are still in the County Jail unable to secure bonds. The hearing before Justice Everett is set for March 14. The arrest of Felton caused much surprise among many business-men who have known him for almost twenty years as a coal dealer and real estate man. While many of his business associates say they have always considered him a reputable business-man, it is charged by others that he has been connected with questionable transactions in the real estate business. E. G. Bowzer, the real estate man who introduced Close to Felton as N. N. Ravlin, whose name was forged to the trust deed and $18,000 note, called at Felton's office yesterday. He asserted he knew nothing of Close, remarking that Close was introduced to him by John Virgil, who, Bowzer says, is a professional bondsman. Bowzer also says he acted in good faith, and his story does not differ materially from that told by Felton when arrested. Close still refuses to talk of his side of the case. He claims to have been led into the scheme to defraud by a friend, whose name he will not give. John Virgil lives at No. 192 South Peoria street. He denies Bowzer's story and says he is but slightly acquainted with either Bowzer or Close; that he never introduced Close to any one, and never knew him as Ravlin.

COUP AS A SHOWMAN.

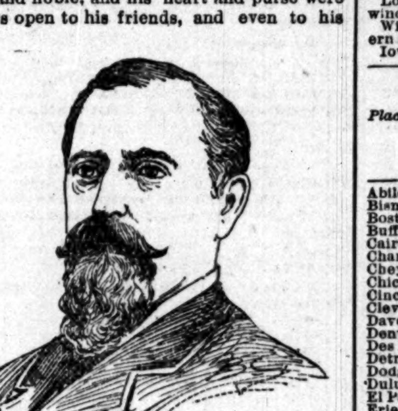
EXTRACTS FROM AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY HE WAS PREPARING.

They Cover the Time from His Departure from His Home at Delavan, Wis., in 1870, to His Alliance with P. T. Barnum and Their Subsequent Work Together—His Remains to Arrive Tomorrow from Jacksonville, Fla., Where He Died, and Will Be Carried to Delavan for Burial.

The remains of W. C. Coup, the showman who died last Tuesday in Jacksonville, Fla., will arrive at the Union Depot at 10:20 a. m. tomorrow. Here they will be taken charge of by the Elks, of which order he was a member, and be carried directly to Delavan, Wis., for burial.

J. Allen White, an old acquaintance of Mr. Coup and a partner with him in the traveling Midway Plaisance venture, said yesterday:

"Mr. Coup was one of nature's noblemen. He was always the friend of whatever was pure and noble, and his heart and purse were always open to his friends, and even to his



W. C. COUP.

enemies. In his circus days his great dream was the reform of the circus. He spent a great deal of money and made a host of enemies by driving the fakers and bunko men from around his tents. Eventually he left the business because he could not elevate it as he desired. He was a strict Sabbatarian, and no show that he could control ever exhibited Sunday. When he and a man named Reiche had started the Aquarium in New York, where the Madison Avenue Garden now is, and had spent $200,000 on it, they quarreled on the Sunday question. Coup was determined the place should not be opened Sunday, and Reiche was equally determined it should be. Finally they agreed that one of them, to be chosen by lot, should retire and the other own and run the show. A penny was pitched up, Coup lost, and he walked out without giving the matter another thought. Reiche went on, and the show was a losing venture.

"It was in connection with Barnum & Coup's circus on the Lake-Front that Donaldson and Grimwood made their fatal balloon ascension. Coup violently opposed that ascension on account of the wind. He was unable to prevent it, but he succeeded in keeping a third person from joining the other two. Mr. Coup leaves a widow and one son, aged 26, who is a clerk in the office of the General Passenger Agent of the Northwestern railway company. He was in only moderate circumstances when he died. His business for some time passed has been the exhibition of a collection of trained horses with which he has visited Cuba."

Extracts from His Autobiography.

The following are extracts from Mr. Coup's projected autobiography, which he had not quite finished when he died:

In the spring of 1870 I left my beautiful home in the Village of Delavan, Wis., for a short visit to Chicago. While in that city I met by accident an old and well-known circus manager. During our conversation relative to the show business—which of course formed the principal topic of our chat—I suggested the idea that a good show might make money by chartering a steamboat and making a tour of the large lakes. I was aware of the fact that there were a number of towns of more or less importance inaccessible to tenting shows traveling by the ordinary modes of transportation, but at which steamboats landed daily. I did not entertain the idea of engaging personally in such an enterprise, but the gentleman, being possessed of keen penetration, was enabled to take in at a glance the magnitude of the scheme, and in less time than it takes to write it he had mastered, mentally, nearly all the difficulties and objections to such an arrangement. Before I quitted the city, so rapidly did I develop the plan that I became greatly interested myself, and by dint of persuasion backed by arguments so practical and sound, ere I was hardly aware of it I was a partner in the enterprise and busy in preparations for the campaign. Chartering a steamboat, I had it fitted up in the most complete manner for the reception of our ring stock, artists, etc. The obstacles to be overcome were manifold, but with energy and determination I had everything completed in due season. I soon found it necessary to accompany the concern to look after it and my own interests. Our trip was one of perpetual delight and of not a little pecuniary profit—the last mentioned fact being especially gratifying to me, the founder of the undertaking. At the close of the season I found myself in possession of some $30,000 worth of show property and of such a character as to be somewhat difficult to dispose of without involving great loss. How to make this available was my next thought.

Barnum Joins in His Scheme.

I had for many years been a correspondent of Mr. P. T. Barnum, who had taken no active interest in the show business for a long time, and I determined on going to New York and conferring with him personally, and, if possible, enlist him in an enterprise which I had long previously conceived, for I knew his capital and name would be of inconceivable value to my project. Without delay I set out for the metropolis. Mr. Barnum was astounded with the magnitude of the venture I unfolded to him, and hesitated at engaging in such a daring innovation upon the old-beaten path of ordinary shows. The proportions of the proposed enterprise were so far in advance of any of this great showman's dreams, to say nothing of his experiences, that he required time for reflection. After several weeks of consultation and investigation Mr. Barnum concluded to join me in the undertaking. I lost no time in commencing the foundation of an amusement organization which grew rapidly to such enormous proportions that all the old showmen stood aghast at its greatness. I have no space in the limited requirements of this narrative to describe the upbuilding of the colossal structure nor the difficulties attending it, involving constant labor to overcome—not the least embarrassing obstacle being the persistent opposition made by Mr. Barnum's family to his again engaging in the show business. I ordered materials so rapidly, however, and labored so vigorously that it became next to impossible for him to abandon that project without serious pecuniary loss, although he was driven almost to this point after investing many thousands of dollars.

Animals from Europe.

We telegraphed to Europe for a large number of expensive animals, which were shipped by the steamer Erie. The collection embraced some of the most rare and remarkable specimens of the animal kingdom ever gotten together since Noah's notable embarkation. We were informed by cable of their departure from Liverpool, and in fourteen days they would be due in New York. But rough weather was encountered and the vessel was not heard from until after a long and anxious waiting of sixty days, when we received word from St. Thomas, W. I., where she had been forced to put in for repairs. Of all that rare lot of beasts only one camel and a rhinoceros remained, the others had been killed for food and thrown overboard, their supplies of food having been exhausted by their forced prolongation of voyage. If the participants upon the tidbits did not enjoy their repast it certainly was not because the victualing was not of the most costly description.

Mr. Barnum now began to be assailed by showmen, who feared our concern would so completely revolutionize the business as to drive them from the field, and they nearly succeeded in persuading him to retire. But the picturing of the enormous profits, certain to accrue from the carrying out of the plan, decided him in its favor, and in the spring of 1871 "The Great World's Fair" was a fixed fact, its success being phenomenal and far beyond our wildest expectations. Its entrance into a town was the occasion for a gala day, the whole country turning out to visit us, rendering our progress through the land a series of ovations. At the close of this season I had determined upon still another advance upon the cloggish ideas of lang syne and resolved that in the coming season railroad transportation should be employed, and immediately began corresponding with superintendents, having this end in view. First determining upon a route I telegraphed, asking if a show of such proportions could be carried over their roads, giving time to load and unload, and have us through in season from place to place to open at the usual exhibition hour. From some came the reply: "Can't furnish switch room." Others asked for further particulars, and much more correspondence of the same character. Seeming impossibilities were not only made probable, but brought within the pale of possibility, and when spring opened I had Pullman sleeping cars for the accommodation of our artists, passenger coaches fitted with bunks for laborers, box cars for ring stock, larger animals, and such horses as would be required for teaming, street parades, etc., and platform cars for chariots, cages, carriages, and baggage wagons. Thus the herculean task of putting the first railroad show of any magnitude in its own cars upon the road—track would perhaps be the better term—was accomplished.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Phillips' digestible cocoa is perfection in aroma, flavor, richness, and digestibility.

You can get elegance, safety, and moderate prices at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Best work; one price only; fifteen photos, three styles, $3. Stevens', McVicker's Theater Bldg.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Parker's Hair Balsam keeps the hair soft and plentiful and restores the color when gray.

GREVE'S OINTMENT makes a healthy skin. 50c.

Chacaqua. E & W. Chacaqua.
A new collar.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Forecast for Wednesday:

Illinois and Indiana, generally fair, variable winds, slightly colder in extreme southern portion.

Lower and Upper Michigan, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

Wisconsin, fair, westerly winds, warmer in northern and western portions.

Iowa, winds shifting to southwest, slightly warmer.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer..	Thermometer	Maxm'm temperature....	Direction of wind.......	State of weather	Precipitat'on 12 hours....
Abilene	30.08	64	68	S. E..	Fair...	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.28	18	24	W	Clear..	....
Boston, Mass...	30.24	22	28	W	Clear..	....
Buffalo, N. Y....	30.34	16	22	W.....	Clear..	Trace
Cairo, Ill	30.12	52	56	S.....	Fair...	....
Charleston, S.C.	30.44	50	60	S. E..	Clear..	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.42	24	32	S......	Clear..	....
Chicago	30.30	28	28	S. W..	Fair...	Trace
Cincinnati, O...	30.30	42	44	S. W..	Fair...	....
Cleveland, O....	30.38	18	28	S. W..	Fair...	....
Davenport, Ia..	30.32	28	32	N.....	Fair...	....
Denver, Colo...	30.34	30	34	N.....	Clear..	Trace
Des Moines, Ia.	30.38	28	30	N. W.	Clear..	....
Detroit, Mich...	30.34	24	24	S. W.	Fair...	Trace
Dodge City, Kas	30.40	30	36	E.....	Fair..	.02
Duluth, Minn...	30.24	14	20	W ...	Clear..	....
El Paso, Tex....	30.02	68	74	N. W.	Clear..	....
Erie, Pa.........	30.34	20	26	W	Cl'udy	Trace
Galveston, Tex.	30.24	54	56	E....	Fair...	....
Grand Haven...	30.22	24	28	S.	Fair...	Trace
Green Bay, Wis.	30.22	22	26	S. ...	Fair...	....
Helena, Mont...	30.34	22	26	W ..	Fair...	....
Huron, S. D.....	30.34	22	.....	W	Fair...	....
Indianapolis....	30.32	30	36	N. E..	Cl'udy	Trace
Jacksonville....	30.38	52	64	N. E..	Fair...	....
Kansas City, Mo	30.40	32	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Knoxville.......	30.42	44	48	S. W.	Clear..	....
La Crosse, Wis..	30.32	22	28	N. W.	Clear..	....
Little Rock, Ark	30.24	54	60	S. E..	Clear..	....
Louisville, Ky..	30.30	46	50	S.. ...	Clear..	....
Marquette, Mich	30.22	14	20	N.....	Clear..	....
Memphis, Tenn	30.28	52	58	S. E..	Clear..	....
Miles City.......	30.20	28	30	S.. ...	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee......	30.26	26	30	S. W.	Snow.	.02
Minnedosa......	30.04	10	14	S. W..	Fair...	....
Montreal........	30.20	12	16	S. W.	Clear.	....
Moorhead......	30.28	18	22	W	Clear..	....
New Orleans, La	30.30	52	52	E.....	Clear..	....
New York City..	30.38	26	30	N. W.	Clear..	....
Omaha.........	30.42	26	30	N. W.	Clear..	....
Oswego, N. Y...	30.28	18	22	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Palestine.......	.....	...	...	....	....	....
Pierre, S. D. ...	30.32	32	34	W	Clear..	....
Pittsburg........	30.36	30	30	W	Cl'udy	Trace
Port Huron. ...	30.30	22	26	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Pueblo	30.34	30	32	S. E..	Cl'udy	.06
Rapid City......	30.34	14	18	S. E..	Clear..	....
St. Louis	30.32	38	46	N.....	Clear..	....
St. Paul.	30.32	20	22	W	Clear..	....
Salt Lake City..	30.12	38	48	S. W..	Clear..	....
Santa Fe	30.12	40	50	W ...	Clear..	....
Sioux City......	30.38	6	26	N. W.	Fair...	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.32	32	36	N.....	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.28	42	50	N....	Cl'udy	....
Toledo	30.34	24	26	W.....	Clear .	....

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 20 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 21; 10 a. m., 22; 11 a. m., 25; 12 m., 27; 1 p. m., 28; 3 p. m., 29; 6 p. m., 30. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.66; 6 p. m., 29.69.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

MOVILLE—Arrived—Furnessia, New York for Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived—Norseman, Boston.

GIBRALTAR—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York for Genoa (and proceeded).

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Names	Age.
George Gulliver, Kate Cleary	26—25
Richard Dowsett, Helen Dunk	26—26
Thomas Sullivan, Fannie Frances	28—26
George Smith, Emma Lewis	25—22
Simeon Collins, Elizabeth Hamilton	38—40
Charles Lindley, Mary Busick	35—34
Henry Volker, Annie von Kampen	30—21
George Sherman, Margaret Fischer	22—18
William Ray, Laura Youngblood	26—25
August Pohlmann, Lena Bevker	29—24
Edward Jones, Lucy Foster	33—30
Edwin Whitaker, Ada Taylor	25—18
Morris Klass, Sarah Sax	22—21
James Kain, Hilda Wydell	25—20
John Smith, Margaret Austin	26—22
Charles McCalon, Mattie Miller	25—22
Adolph Christy, Josephine Lundberg	38—31
Frank Merriam, Annie Ballinger	30—25
Albert Williams, Julia Harrison	30—36
Edwin Gardiner, Emma Preston	30—21
John Heyman, Mary Kloess	26—20
C. Fredrik Johnson, Annie Peterson	22—21
Charles Vikman, Alma Carlson	31—21
Charles Freely, Julia Kelleher	25—29
August Klauklen, Maria Holler	30—23
Frank Ginner, Amanda Wilkan	22—20
William Dagg, Martha Wilson	25—23
Charles Lange, Bessie Landon	25—26
Charles Mee, Mae Burtch	22—19
Robert Howes, Sarah Leeds	42—30
Wilhelm Deppmeier, Annie Rohn	31—28
Peter Benz, Lillie Pflantz	21—20
Romayne Fitzgerald, Emma Davis	26—20
Marshall Doty, Dora Jones	25—20

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARCH 5.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State issued licenses to incorporate the following companies:

The Woodlawn Woman's club, at Chicago, without capital stock; social; incorporators, Berting B. Stern, Florence M. Ashcraft, and Ella B. True.

Kolko Dramatyczne Parafii 90 Jana Kantego, Chicago, Ill., at Chicago, without capital stock; social; incorporators, Franciszek Kwasinski, Frank Osuch, Math Goratzki, and others.

The Lincoln Trotting Association, at Lincoln; capital stock, $3,000, for race meetings; incorporators, W. F. Ryon, William Fogarty Jr., Richard Latham, Gus Thompson, and John A. Johnson.

Peoria Agricultural and Trotting Society, at Peoria; capital stock, $50,000; to maintain racing and fairs; incorporators, Philo B. Miles, D. W. Voorhees Jr., and W. R. Buckley.

The Farmers' Fencing Association, at Rockford; capital stock, $25,000, to construct fences; incorporators, J. D. Hart, W. G. Bennett, and R. M. Strachan.

Danville Gas and Fuel Co., at Danville; capital stock, $100,000; to manufacture gas; incorporators, Frank Crowe, J. G. Atchison, and John H. Rollins.

War and Naval Appliances Manufacturing Co. (Limited), at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; to manufacture armor plates; incorporators, John F. Ballinger, Rome B. Pullan, and C. W. Haegg.

Tumay Clark & Co., at Chicago; capital stock $30,000; for the manufacturing of metal specialties; incorporators, Eugene T. Tumay, A. C. Clark, and Frank Hurlbert.

G. A. Flesher company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to deal in china; incorporators, Field Daugherty, Jesse Roberts, and Percival Steele.

The Jenkins Cycle company, at Chicago; capital stock, $75,000; for the manufacturing of bicycles; incorporators, Shed Smith, Charles E. Jenkins, and George H. Jenkins.

The Ingraham Mercantile company, at Louisville, certified to increase of capital stock from $5,000 to $10,000.

The Chicago Hospital Building company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to conduct a private hospital; incorporators, D. A. K. Steele, J. T. Brinkley Jr., Stephen C. Gilden, G. P. Doyle, and John A. Lyons.

DEATHS.

CUMMINGS—William V., Tuesday, March 5, aged 24 years. Funeral from his parents' residence, 343 Park-av., Thursday, March 7, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., to St. Malachy's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

CLEMENT—At Adrian, Mich., Tuesday, March 5, Adoline L. Clement, aged 87 years, mother of Henry C. Austin, and Nathan L. Clement, and Helen M. Crofoot of Chicago.

CLIFFORD—March 4, at 780 Fulton-st., Rollin A. Clifford, aged 60 years. Funeral Thursday, March 7, at 10:30 a. m., for Forest Home. Milwaukee, Wis., St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

FILZ—Mrs. Mary Filz, aged 71 years, wife of Joseph Filz. The burial will take place from the Graceland Cemetery vault, Wednesday, March 6, 1895. Services at chapel at 1 p. m.

GOODWIN—Merrell Hills, son of William Burton and Mary H. Goodwin, New York, March 4, 1895, aged 7 months 3 days.

HAMMETT—March 3, at her residence, 2749 West Lake-st., Clara J. Hammett, wife of the late Allen W. Hammett. Funeral service will be held at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Austin, Wednesday, March 6, at 1:30 p. m. Interment at Forest Home Cemetery.

HAWLEY—Miss Harriet E. Hawley, March 3, at Colorado Springs, Colo, aged 28. Funeral notice hereafter.

KOHN—Tuesday, March 5, at 1 a. m., Hannah, widow of the late Henry S. Kohn, at her residence, 3205 Indiana-av., aged 74 years and 6 months. Funeral Thursday, at 9 a. m., at Temple of Congregation K. A. M., 33d-st. and Indiana-av., thence by special train on C., M. and St. P. R. R. at 11 o'clock to Mount Maariv Cemetery.

KOPF—March 5, at Morgan Park, Emma Boutwell, wife of Charles F. Kopf. Funeral Wednesday, March 6, at 2 p. m., to Mount Greenwood.

LLOYD—Lincoln Park Chapter No. 177 R. A. M.—All companions are requested to attend the funeral services of our deceased companion, Capt. E. E. Lloyd, Thursday at 1:30, at North End Masonic Temple, 615 and 617 North Clark-st.

A. E. WETZEL, E. H. P.

M. M. GOODALE, Secy.

ROGERSON—Ellen T., March 5, of pneumonia, sister of Mrs. George Mitchell, William G., Michael D. and Agatha Rogerson, at her late residence, No. 16 W. Beethoven-pl. Funeral Thursday, March 7, at 10 a. m., to Church of Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary.

ROBINSON—Thomas Robinson, March 5, 1895, beloved husband of Zola Robinson, aged 39 years 2 months and 19 days. Funeral Thursday at 1 p. m. from residence, 127 Perry-av., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Rockford, Ill., papers please copy. Member of D. C. Cregier Lodge No. 643, A. F. & A. M., and members of Garden City Lodge No. 40, A. O. U. W.

ROBINSON—Thomas Robinson, March 5, 1895, member of Garden City Lodge No. 40, A. O. U. W. Members will meet at lodge hall Thursday, 11 o'clock a. m. sharp, to attend funeral.

RYBALT—March 4, Mrs. Mary Rybalt, No. 126 Iowa-st.; age 75. Interment at Bloomington, Ill.

STANTON—At late residence, No. 686 Austin-av., Rebecca H., beloved daughter of Mrs. P. H. and the late P. H. Stanton, sister of Dr. James F. and John R. Stanton. Funeral Thursday. By Chicago and Northwestern railroad to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN club will hold a ratification meeting at Horan's Hall at Halsted and Harrison-sts. this evening.

FRED. BECKER RESIGNED AS DEPUTY Sheriff; he can be found with Greenebaum Sons, 83 Dearborn-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock every day.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—ON ELLIS-AV., NEAR 40TH-ST., A fine residence lot, 40x180 ft. or more; price very low; elegant location to build. Address V 998, Tribune office.

LARGE SAMPLE TRUNKS FOR SALE CHEAP. 109 Wabash-av., 4th floor.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE MODERN 4-FLAT APARTment on Lake-av.; mortgage $7,000; equity $11,000; want clear residence or good lot. Address V 999, Tribune office.

THE AUDITORIUM—CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
THEODORE THOMAS,
CONDUCTOR.
LAST CONCERTS OF THE SEASON.
Friday Afternoon, March 8; Saturday Eve., March 9.
. . . Beethoven
SYMPHONY, "Pastoral."
. . . Wagner
"RHEINGOLD." a. Introduction and Song of the Rhine-Daughters. b. Wotan Beholds Walhalla. c. Rainbow Scene and the Maiden's Lament.
"WALKURE." Ride of the Walkyries.
"SIEGFRIED." WALDWEBEN.
a. Siegfried Ascending Brunhilde's Rock.
"GOTTERDAMMERUNG." b. Morning Dawn. c. Siegfried's Rhine Journey. d. Dead March. e. Finale.

THE AUDITORIUM.
GRAND OPERA
IN ITALIAN AND FRENCH. Under the direction of ABBEY & GRAU, from the Metropolitan Opera-House, N. Y.
MONDAY, MARCH 11—LES HUGUENOTS—Mme. Nordica, Mme. Scalchi, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mme. Melba; M. Ed de Reszke, Sig. Ancona, M. Plancon, Sig. Vanni, Sig. Rinaldini, Sig. Viviani, Sig. De Vaschetti, and M. Jean de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
TUESDAY, MARCH 12—OTELLO—Mme. Eames, Mme. Mantelli, and Sig. Tamagno, Sig. Mariani, Sig Vanni, Sig. Rinaldini, Sig. De Vaschetti, Sig. Viviani, and M. Maurel. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13—ROMEO ET JULIETTE—Mme. Melba, Miss Hill, Mlle. Bauermeister, M. Ed. De Reszke, M. Plancon, M. Mauguiere, Sig. Gromzeski, M. Castelmary, Sig. De Vaschetti, Sig. Rinaldini, and M. Jean De Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
THURSDAY, MARCH 14—FALSTAFF (First Time in Chicago.)—Mme. Eames, Mlle. De Lussan, Mlle. De Vigne, and Mme. Scalchi, Sig. Russitano, Sig. Campanari, Sig. Mariani, Sig. Vanni, Sig. Rinaldini, and M. Maurel. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
FRIDAY, MARCH 15—AIDA—Mme. Drog, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mme. Mantelli, M. Plancon, Sig. Ancona, Sig. Mariani, Sig. Rinaldini, and Sig. Tamagno. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAR. 16—OTELLO—With the same cast as on Tuesday evening.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAR. 16—LES HUGUENOTS—With the same cast as on Monday evening.
SCALE OF PRICES—Main floor, $3.50; main balcony, front, $3.00; main balcony, rear, $2.50; second balcony, $2.00; family circle, $1.50; boxes, $30. Branch Office in the Inter Ocean Building.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Manager.
LAST SIX PERFORMANCES OF
MR. HERBERT Beerbohm Tree
Matinee Today, HAMLET.
Tonight at 8.......... CAPTAIN SWIFT.
Tomorrow Night—HAMLET.
Friday Ev'g, First Time in America, Ibsen's "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE."
Saturday Matinee—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
Saturday Night, by Request, "A BUNCH OF VIOLETS."

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Special.
Sale of Seats Begins Wednesday, March 6.
FRANCIS WILSON'S
Latest Comic Opera Success.
From Abbey's Theater, New York.
THE DEVIL'S DEPUTY.
Engagement Will Begin
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
Matinee Today—Tonight at 8:15—Last Times of
SADIE MARTINOT
Supported by Mr. MAX FIGMAN and Star Cast in
THE PASSPORT.
TOMORROW NIGHT——SOUVENIR NIGHT.
Elegant Portrait of MISS
—SADIE MARTINOT—
In Her Beautiful Worth Costume.
EXTRA—NEXT SUNDAY, MARCH 10.
SEATS and BOXES NOW ON SALE.
WILSON BARRETT
And His Famous Company in
The Manxman.

LAKE-FRONT—BATTERY D.
MASCOUTAH KENNEL CLUB
DOG SHOW
TODAY, March 7 and 8.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
Prof. Wormwood's Dog and Monkey Circus.
AFTERNOON 2:30—EVENING 8:30.
Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager
TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT—MATINEES TODAY AND SATURDAY.
OTIS SKINNER
Presenting Clyde Fitch's Comedy,
HIS GRACE DE GRAMMONT.

HOPKINS—State-st., near Congress.
—Happiest Hit Ever Recorded in Chicago—
—Come in the Afternoon and Be Comfortable—
—High-Class Vaudeville and Fine Drama—
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 11 P. M.—10 HOURS
SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA, Burt Sheppard, Sam and Kitty Morton, Bogart and O'Brien, McNulty Sisters, Symonds, Hughes, and Rastus, Trocadero Quartette, Le Van Sisters, etc., etc.
Pettit's Great Play. Beautiful Production. Splendidly Acted by Hopkins' Stock Co.
THE BLACK FLAG.
Entire Parquet, 30c; Balcony, 20c; Gallery, 10c.

HOOLEY'S—MATINEE TODAY AT 2. Evenings at 8:15.
PACKED HOUSES Greet Willard Spenser's Comic Opera, THE
PRINCESS BONNIE.
ELEANORA MAYO, FRANK DANIELS, And Original Company.

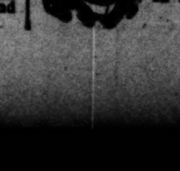
McVICKER'S THEATER—LAST WEEK OF
MATINEE Today— MR. THOMAS
Merchant of Venice KEENE.
Tonight—HAMLET. . . .
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights, "Richard III." Saturday Matinee, "Richelieu."
Sunday, March 10—Hagenbeck's Zoological Circus.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
WILL YOU MISS IT?
RICE'S 1492
NOT IF YOU ARE WISE.
Next Sunday—Marie Jansen in "Miss Dynamite."

ROYAL ENGLISH CIRCUS
And German Water Carnival, Wabash-av. and Hubbard-ct.—Twice daily—Every afternoon at 2, every evening at 8. Prices 25c to $1.
The Greatest success ever seen in America. This week see the Wonderful Zamora Family. See Prof. Burke and his Wonderful dogs. See Mlle. Alberta, the Queen of the Wire. See Chas. W. Fish, Champion Rider of the World. See the New Banquet Float in the Water Carnival. See the New Ballet and New Fireworks. Positively the Greatest Show in Chicago.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
Chicago's Best Theater—W. Madison and Halsted.
Ladies' and Children's Popular Half Price.
OLD GLORY
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Next Sunday—The Peerless LOTTIE COLLINS.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
EVENINGS OF MARCH 7th, 8th, and 9th.
MATINEE SATURDAY, MARCH 9th
"MR. ALEXANDER BLACK"
And his Picture-Play,
"MISS JERRY."
Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.


SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Madison-st., bet. State & Dearborn.
Tel. Main 2196.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
THE BULLFIGHTER.
The fairest models artists ever knew, in living, breathing pictures, charm the view.
Prices, 25 and 50 cents.

RAGE OF THE BICYCLE

ALL THE WORLD TRANSACTING BUSINESS ON THE WHEEL.

A Quarter of a Million of Bicycles Sold in the United States During the Last Year—A Great Leveler, for the Poor May Ride as Well as the Rich—Collecting Election Returns on Wheels—Steel in Bridges—Observations All Around the Globe.

The *Chautauquan:* What may be called, not improperly, the bicycle passion, has full possession of several leading countries of the world. England and France, notably those parts of them in and about London and Paris, have been so given over to it for some time that a large portion of their population come and go on their errands of business or pleasure "on a wheel." Americans who have recently traveled abroad have been astonished at the general use of the bicycle there and have been still more astonished on returning to their own country during the last year to discover what headway the passion has made here. It is said to be a conservative estimate by competent authorities that during the year now closing 250,000 bicycles have been sold in this country and that the number of riders approaches a million. There are said to be over fifty thousand in New York and its neighborhood and fully half that number in and about Boston. The latter city caught the passion from Europe some time before New York did and has a larger proportion of its population, male and female, regularly devoted to it.

The bicycle is indeed the great leveler. It puts the poor man on a level with the rich, enabling him to "sing the song of the open road" as freely as the millionaire, and to widen his knowledge by visiting the regions near to or far from his home, observing how other men live. He could not afford a railway journey and sojourn in these places, and he could not walk through them without tiring sufficiently to destroy in a measure the pleasure which he sought. But he can ride through twenty, thirty, fifty, even seventy miles of country in a day without serious fatigue, and with no expense save his board and lodging. To thousands of men and women the longing of years to travel a little as soon as they could afford it is thus gratified, virtually without limit; for a "little journey in the world" can be made on every recurring holiday or vacation.

At a recent election in Alabama the Birmingham Bicycle club, composed of thirty members, collected the returns from remote sections of the State and brought them to Birmingham before the city votes had been counted, traveling, in order to accomplish this, over 1,000 miles of rough and sandy mountain roads. All the returns were in hand by midnight, and for almost the first time in its history the verdict of the entire State was known on the day of the election. This was a use of the bicycle which is certain to be imitated in many States in the future. Somewhat similar is the use which is made of it in the armies of the world for the sending of dispatches between both adjacent and widely separated points. Not long ago a message was sent from Washington to Denver by relays of bicycle riders. The distance, nearly 2,000 miles, was covered in six days. A recent trial in Great Britain was scarcely less striking in its results. A plan was arranged to carry a message from London to Edinburg and to bring back an answer. Relays of riders in pairs to avoid delay in case of accident, were stationed along the route. Through a portion of the journey rain descended in torrents, the roads were in bad condition, and there was a strong head wind; yet in spite of these disadvantageous circumstances the round trip of eight hundred miles was made in fifty hours and twenty-seven minutes. The best time ever made when fast coaching was at its height was forty-two hours and twenty-three minutes for half the journey. Demonstrations like these show that the bicycle occupies a field of human activity which is both new and capable of such expansion as to make it a necessity henceforth.

No one can study this subject and not reach the conviction that, instead of declining, the use of the bicycle is destined to increase. Fifteen years ago the total sale of bicycles in this country in twelve months was only ninety-two. It was not till 1886, when the perfected modern "safety" made its appearance abroad (it appeared in this country a year later), that the marvelous modern development of the passion began. A direct and salutary effect of the great popularity of bicycle-riding will be to spread abroad the gospel of good roads. Every bicycle rider is a natural and eloquent missionary of scientific road construction and every cyclist club is perforce a good road club as well. There is thus growing up in all parts of the land an organized body of road reformers, who will before many years have passed, be powerful enough to make their wishes law in many States.

Steel in Bridge Material.

Steel is the bridge material of the future. Whether it takes on the graceful curves of the suspended cable or the airy balance of the cantilever or the cobweb construction of our Pecos and Kinzua it will have its own beauty. The science of bridge building clearly points the way to the art of bridge building—which is simply—truth. We are rapidly learning to accept new ideas of the strength of materials. In a steel bridge the lines of strain are accented by the bridge members—all else is omitted as useless waste of material and space. The engineer and bridge builder already recognize that within the limits of their science they may find a high art and that truth and beauty have a commercial value as well as work and duty. Every bridge has its own duty—it may have its own beauty.

To illustrate the new use of material in old forms we have two grand bridges, the St. Louis bridge and the new Washington bridge over the Harlem in New York. The early English builders in iron with characteristic conservatism built iron arches first and our own builders appear to have preferred to copy the many truss forms of our wooden bridges. Now the truss, the arch, cantilever, and suspension cable are quite as freely used by all bridge builders.

The St. Louis bridge consists of twenty-four steel arches, the longest span being 522 feet. The total cost was ten millions. The Washington bridge consists of two magnificent steel arches each of 510 span, the crown of the arches supporting the roadway being 135 feet above the river. The total length of the bridge, including abutments, is 2,375 feet and the cost was $2,700,000. Close beside it stands the famous High bridge, a stone arched bridge built over fifty years ago. It consists of 13 granite arches 116 feet high, the length being 1,460 feet.

The Forth bridge is justly famous as the greatest cantilever ever erected. The total length of the bridge is 8,296 feet and the longest spans are 1,710 feet, with a clear height above the water of 150 feet. This splendid piece of work was all done without false works, the cantilevers being built out from the center in both directions into the air till the ends of the levers met. As a piece of engineering work it is, like the Brooklyn bridge, world famous.

The most famous bridge is still on paper. If the Hudson is spanned by a six-track railroad bridge we may have a splendid cantilever of four hundred feet longer span than the Forth bridge and quite as high above the water. It is possible that bridge may be another suspension. Whatever form it ultimately assumes it will be the famous bridge of the world.

Arraigning the Romantic Novel.

Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen in the *Forum:* How unutterably flimsy and juvenile romantic fiction, such as Stevenson's tales of villainous wreckers and buccaneers, Haggard's chronicles of battle, murder, and sudden death, Conan Doyle's accounts of swaggering savagery and sickening atrocities, and S. R. Crockett's sanguinary records of Scotch marauding expeditions, appear to me, compared with Tolstoi's wonderfully vivid and masterly transcripts of the life we all live! It is the feudal sentiment of good Sir Walter and his successors which makes our daughters despise the democracy which their fathers founded, and dream of baronial castles, parks and coronets and a marriage with a British peer as the goal of their ambitions. Half the novels they read glorify these things, and it would be a wonder if the perpetual glorification did not produce its effect. For the idea that literature of amusement is a neutral agency which affects you neither for good nor for ill is a pernicious fallacy. What you read, especially in youth, will enter into your mental substance and will and must increase or impair your efficiency. Much you will outgrow, no doubt, but there always remains a deposit in the mind which you will never outgrow. It is because the romantic novel tends to unfit you for the prose of life that I condemn it, and it is because the realistic novel opens your eyes to its beauty, its power, and its deeper significance that I commend it.

Godfathers and Godmothers.

We must doubtless look to the Jews for the origin of godfathers and godmothers. The use of them in the primitive church is so early that it is not easy to fix a time for their beginning. Some of the most ancient fathers make mention of them, and through all the successive ages afterwards we find the use of them continued without any interruption. By a constitution of Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1236, and in a synod held at Worcester in 1240 a provision was made that there should be for every male child two godfathers and one godmother, and for every female one godfather and two godmothers. King Henry VIII., referring to the Princess Elizabeth, says:

> My Lord of Canterbury,
> I have a suit which you must not deny me—
> That is, a fair young maid that yet wants baptism.
> You must be godfather and answer for her.
> —*Henry VIII., act 5, scene 3.*

A constitution of 1281 makes provision for a Christian name being changed at confirmation. This is practically a renaming of the child. The manner in which it was done was for the Bishop to use the name in the invocation and afterwards for him to sign a certificate that he had so confirmed a person by such a new name. It is possible that this practice might have been in Shakspeare's mind when he wrote:

> Call me but love, and I'll be new baptized.
> Henceforth I never will be Romeo.
> —*Romeo and Juliet, act 2, scene 2.—Westminster Review.*

Diversity of Climate in Australia.

What is our idea of the Australian climate? It is most probably new to us to be told—perhaps we have never even thought of it—that in one colony of New South Wales, in parts, the inhabitants experience a winter like Canada and a summer like Jamaica. In Kiandra, a mining town on the border-line between New South Wales and Victoria, there is no communication with the outside world for four months in the year except by the use of snow-shoes. Snow-shoe races are organized, and the mail-man has to use this means of locomotion. At the same time in Queensland the sun will be pouring down in overpowering strength, drying up all before him and making water dearer than wine. To continue the tale of this diversity of climate, in part of Northern Queensland the rainfall and vegetation are not unlike those of Ceylon; in the northern rivers of New South Wales canebrakes flourish as moist and luxuriant as in Jamaica; in the west of the same colony a long file of camels laden with merchandise has become a common object, and in Tasmania Assam hybrid tea-plants grow side by side with barley, maize, and potatoes.—*All the Year Round.*

"Hear, Hear," in the Commons.

The use of the expression "Hear, hear!" is so common in England that Mr. O'Connor declares that American audiences struck him as cold and unsympathetic. Of the House of Commons he says, "A speaker is hardly allowed to utter half a sentence without an interruption of some kind, either of assent or dissent, while the 'Hear, hear!' itself carries a speaker along from point to point in a way that can be understood only by those who have been subjected to its influence." At a time when a contingent of troops from India were visiting England a number of their native officers, arrayed in strange and gorgeous uniforms, were ushered into the gallery for distinguished strangers. The sudden contrast of these Oriental soldiers with British lawmakers—its proud suggestion of the vastness of the empire to which both belonged, and which both so differently served—aroused an unusual sentiment in the House and spontaneously from all directions and all parties broke a great "Hear, hear!" so loud, so prolonged, so charged with welcome and emotion that the strangers understood. They started to their feet, and, standing erect and soldierly, with grave faces and flashing eyes, each man brought his hand to his turban in salute.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Hotel Life in the Azores.

A traveler writing from Fayal, in the Azores, comments on the methods of hotel life there. Board at the best hotel is 1,000 reis, or $1 of our money, a day. "Two men brought our trunks a distance of half a mile and up a pair of stairs for 250 reis, or 25 cents. One man carried my large trunk on one shoulder and in the other hand my two bags. The other carried the steamer trunk, steamer chair, and shawls, and the two thus burdened kept up a dog-trot till our rooms were reached. The hotel keeps a plate of oranges in the room constantly, and I eat about a dozen a day. They are small, almost seedless, very juicy and delicious. We feast, too, on bananas, guavas, custard-apples, and dates. For a cent you may buy more plums than can be managed at one eating."—*New York Times.*

Tides Caused by the Moon.

Prof. Ball, the astronomer royal of Ireland, calls attention to a curious fact in connection with tides. At present the moon is 240,000 miles away, but there was a time in the distant past when it was only about one-sixth part of this, or say about 40,000. If the moon at a distance of 240,000 miles gives us tides that average three feet the world over, they must have been 216 times higher, or at least 640 feet, at the time when it was only 40,000 miles away. Such a tide as the above would drown the Mississippi Valley from the Eads jetties to the mouth of the Bad Ax and would pile up water 300 feet in the streets of St. Louis.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Five Generations in Possession.

In this restless age and country, says the New York *Tribune*, it is rare for five generations of one family to have lived in uninterrupted continuance in the ancestral homestead, but Marietta Holley, the delineator of Josiah Allen's Wife, can claim this distinction. Between Pierpont Manor and Adams, in Jefferson County, and not more than seven miles from Lake Ontario, is situated the Holley homestead. The five generations of Holleys have lived quiet, peaceful lives on this beautiful spot. The parents of Miss Marietta Holley moved into the little brown cottage the day after their marriage and remained there until borne to their last long resting-place.

Wisconsin's Historical Library.

The newspaper collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society's library includes 7,000 volumes and covers a period of over 200 years. The collection is, it is claimed, unexcelled in this country. The library at Albany and the Congressional Library at Washington are larger so far as the number of volumes goes, but neither equals the Wisconsin library in some of the most important periods of the country's history. The Historical Society's library is especially rich in the pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary periods and is well supplied with papers of the post-revolutionary period.—*Collector.*

Gold in the Ocean.

That gold should exist in the ocean is an induction that Dr. Henry Wurtz claims to have presented in 1866, and in 1872 the discovery was announced by E. Sonstadt. A careful computation with the best data obtainable, on the basis of 0.9 grain of gold per ton of sea water, about the proportion assigned by Sonstadt, shows that the great ocean should contain gold to the amount of over $80,000,000,000,000,000. The getting of some of this by electrolysis, Dr. Wurtz now predicts, will be one of the problems of the future.

Royalty in a Rage.

The London *Echo* tells how various people act when they are angry. The Prince of Wales winks his left eye rapidly; the Emperor of Austria puffs out his cheeks; the Czar lays his hand flat on the top of his head; Mr. Gladstone turns swiftly on his heels, as if executing a volte face; Dr. Tanner lays back his head and swears; the Sultan of Turkey draws his hand rapidly across his throat; and Mr. Charles Mitchell shoots out his fist suddenly and forcibly in a horizontal direction.

Sad Fate.

> The poet wandered through the fields,
> He thought the birds would sing to him;
> The balmy air, the rippling rills,
> Were pleasant signs of spring to him—
> Just then a cold wave came along
> And didn't do a thing to him!
> —*Indianapolis Journal.*

REVERSE FOR HANECY

HIS SENTENCE ON JAMES M. CHAPIN IS NOT SUSTAINED.

Man Was Given Ten Days in Jail and a Fine of $50 for Contempt of Court—Charged with Tampering with a Jury in a Chicago City Railway Damage Suit—World's Columbian Exposition Loses One Case and Wins One—List of Appellate Decisions—General Court News.

In the opinions handed down yesterday by the Appellate Court the judgment of Judge Hanecy committing James M. Chapin to the County Jail for ten days and imposing a fine of $50 for contempt of court was reversed by the court. Chapin was charged with tampering with a jury in a Chicago City railway damage suit. The order of the Circuit Court was based upon the oral testimony of Chapin. Justice Shepard, however, says:

> This was an error; except by statute there is no legitimate way by which the Judge of a court of law or equity may be informed of facts upon which he is to act by the oral testimony of witnesses.

The judgment obtained in the Superior Court by Adolph Liesegang against the World's Columbian Exposition for $666 was reversed and the cause remanded. Liesegang was suspended as leader of the Chicago Band because his band refused to play with the Cincinnati Band Oct. 7.

James L. Richards, a ticket seller at the Exposition, fared better at the hands of the court. His judgment of $225 obtained in the Circuit Court against the Exposition was affirmed. Richards sued for damages sustained by him in being discharged as a ticket seller before his term was at an end.

Following is a full list of the opinions handed down:

5,356—Legnard vs. Lage; rehearing denied.
5,394—Chapin vs. People; reversed.
5,397—Phelan vs. Cuddy; affirmed.
5,400—Chicago and Alton Railroad Company vs. Ryan; reversed and remanded.
5,407—Sockel et al. vs. York National Bank; affirmed.
5,417—Chambers vs. Kirchoff; affirmed.
5,419—Chicago West Division Railway Company vs. Hair; reversed and remanded.
5,420—Knight vs. Griffey, for use, etc.; affirmed.
5,452—Cougle vs. Densmore; affirmed.
5,453—National Printing & Engraving Co. vs. Cook et al.; affirmed.
5,458—World's Columbian Exposition vs. Liesegang; reversed and remanded.
5,459—Same vs. Richards; affirmed.
5,460—Same vs. Thompson; affirmed all but $10 attorney's fees
5,463—Stony Island Hotel Co. vs. Johnson; affirmed.
5,506—Lane vs. Frake; affirmed.
5,512—Dahnke vs. People; affirmed.

ARGUMENTS IN A NOTED BANK CASE.

Question Involved of the Preference of Savings Bank Claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The Supreme Court of the United States today heard arguments in the case of Charles Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. The Elmira Savings Bank. The case involves the question as to whether the claims of saving banks shall have preference over other claims on national banks that have failed and involve large interests. It appears that at the time this case was in the Court of Appeals, in May last there were more than $18,000,000 of savings bank deposits in national banks in New York alone. The decision in the present case will determine what shall be done in all similar cases with such funds, and will not only affect the savings banks, but the depositors of the failed national banks as well. There is apparently a conflict between the State law of New York and the Congressional statute bearing on the question as there is between the national law and laws of various States. The Supreme Court of New York and the Court of Appeals of that State have both held in the case now before the Supreme Court of the United States that the State law was valid, and that the savings bank was entitled to a preference in the settlement of the affairs of the Elmira National Bank, in which the funds of the Elmira Savings Bank were deposited and of which Davis, the plaintiff in error, is receiver.

The argument in the three cases involving the constitutionality of the income tax law will be heard tomorrow and will be passed upon together. Attorney-General Olney has announced his intention to represent the government personally.

DECLARE DAHNKE IN CONTEMPT.

Appellate Court Justices, with One Exception, Sustain the Fine Inflicted.

The Appellate Court yesterday sustained Judge Freeman's action in fining Christopher Dahnke $50 for contempt in interfering with the Judge's occupancy of his court room. As custodian of the County Building, Dahnke acted under instruction of the Commissioners and the issue involves the power lawfully vested in the County Board and Sheriff. Justices Shepard and Waterman sustained Judge Freeman, but Justice Gary writes a dissenting opinion. When the County Commissioners found there were not enough court rooms to accommodate all the Judges, they ordered Judge Freeman to move from the quarters where he had been holding court. In pursuance of this order Dahnke changed the locks on the doors and was fined for contempt by Judge Freeman. When discussing the law Justice Shepard says the County Commissioners are custodians of county property, including the court rooms. To the Sheriff he says is intrusted the duty of protecting the dignity of the court and preventing any disturbance to the rooms assigned to the Judges. He concludes that Dahnke's action was unwarranted and sustains the fine. Judge Waterman writes another opinion to the same effect. Justice Gary dissents, holding that as the Commissioners are custodians of the building they have the right to designate the quarters that the Judges shall occupy.

Harvester Decision Rendered.

Judge Seaman, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, handed down an opinion in the suit of the Walter A. Wood company against William Deering for infringement on a patent harvester and sheaf carrier and dumper. The Judge holds that the Deering device differs from the Wood in that it is operated with a double joint instead of a single joint, and as such it is not an infringement on the Wood patent.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—12,916—Charles G. Welton vs. Caroline Ricketts; on findg., $200 and sat.—12,917—A. F. Drentzer vs. Caroline and Richard Ricketts; same. $125 and sat.

JUDGE GOGGIN—15,418—Orr & Lockett Hardware Co. vs. John M. Bergstrom; on dflt., $567.54.

JUDGE HANECY—3,684—Simon Sensheimer vs. C. M. Thorn; on findg., $542.06; ex. and appld.—14,883—Drake, Parker & Co. vs. Louis Schaffner; on deflt. heretofore, $875 and genl. and spec. ex.—4,432—George A. Trude, assignee of the Empire Coal and Mining company, vs. Graham & Morton Transportating company; on findg., $90.03 and sat.

JUDGE DUNNE—3,090—J. W. Talbot vs. L. Hager; on ver., $250 (ex parte).—315—The John Davis Co. vs. Peter R. McLeod, Ruben B. Ferguson, and Charles W. McHugh; on findg., $873.—3,184—Charles W. Jackson vs. Chicago Cricket club; on ver., $424.80 (ex parte).—3,341—Chicago Street Indicator and Advertising Co. vs. Curtis and Mrs. Haven; on ver., $250.—1,644—Samuel Harris vs. Henry A. Keith; on findg., $40 and sat.

Decrees.

JUDGE PAYNE—4,928—Riggs vs. Winberg; dec. sale.—4,604—Kasper vs. Strey; same.

JUDGE HORTON—B. R. 973—Thurk vs. Roemstedt; decree.

JUDGE BRENTANO—115—John T. Nove Mfg. Co. vs. George T. Smith Middlings Purifier Co.; decree.—4,577—Richter vs. Kislenmacher; dec.—496—Noll vs. Vollmann; dec. confg. rpt. of comrs.

JUDGE TUTHILL—3,494—Schultz vs. Strath; dec. of dist.—4,314—Kohlsaat et al. vs. Sweet et al.; dec. sale.—5,497—Weeks vs. Mason; same.

Court Calls for Today.

APPELLATE COURT—Nos. 20 to 40 inclusive.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 801, 1,299, 765, 1,492, 1,163.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Nos. 6,454, 4,102, 5,260, 426, 2,170½.

JUDGE PAYNE—No. 159,591.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions—Nos. 41 to 60 inclusive.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Friday, March 8, 1895, will be the last day for noticing cases for Judge Horton's March calendar.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Decision P. F. W. Ry. Co. vs. City and No. 3,119 on hearing.

JUDGE EWING—In chambers.

JUDGE BLANKE—No. 2,627 on trial.

JUDGE ADAMS—No. 2,209 on trial.

JUDGE GOGGIN—No call. No. 9,366 on trial.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Nos. 3,143, 3,466, 3,468, 3,517, 3,524, 3,525, 3,089, 3,526, 3,527, 3,528, 3,529, 3,576, and No. 3,397 on trial.

JUDGE SEARS—(Fifth floor Criminal Court building)—No. 5,614.

JUDGE BAKER—Nos. 3,278½, 4,186, 4,213, 5,010, 5,524, and No. 1,279 on trial.

JUDGE SMITH (Room 316)—Trial call from Judge Burke's cal. Nos. 5,286, 5,817, 5,881, 5,915, 5,954, 4,585, and No. 823 on trial.

JUDGE DUNNE—Nos. 2,972, 2,766, 3,139, 3,350, 2,980, 3,359, 3,368, 3,417, 3,426, 3,445, 3,463, 3,472, 3,519, 3,537, 3,546, 3,556, 3,568, 3,577, 3,598, 3,610; 3,619, 3,637, 3,646, 3,655, 3,664, 3,673, 3,862.

JUDGE GIBBONS—Nos. 1,066, 1,176, 1,267, 1,276, 1,331, 1,349, 9,769, 1,367.

JUDGE HANECY—Nos. 5,209, 5,236, 5,327, 5,336, 5,406, 5,415, 5,462, 4,228, 4,769, 2,909, 2,912, 2,917, 3,194, 214, 13,181, 10,330, 4,668, 4,256, and No. 122,903 on trial.

JUDGE CARTER—(County Court)—10 a. m.—Nos. 35, 12,346, 12,087, 13,080. 2 p. m.—Support cases and No. 10,993.

JUDGE DONNELLY—(County Court, Room 333)—9:30 a. m.—Short cause cal. Passed cases Nos. 12,509, 12,870, 12,105.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—(Probate Court)—General business.

JUDGE BURKE—(Criminal Court)—Branch No. 1—Nos. 3,328, 3,489, 3,490, 3,378, 3,492, 3,540, 3,044.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Branch No. 2—Nos. 3,157, 3,224, 3,240.

JUDGE WINDES—Branch No. 3—Nos. 3,420, 3,249, 3,164, 3,061.

JUDGE FREEMAN—Branch No. 4—Call not extended.

JUDGE STEIN—Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

JUDGE SEARS—Branch No. 6—Call not extended.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—Branch No. 7—Quasi-criminal.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—(United States Circuit Court)—Admiralty docket.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the Northern Grand Division met today, with the following Judges present: Wilkin, Craig, Magruder, Carter, Baker, and Phillips. The proceedings were:

ADVISEMENT DOCKET.

54—Doane vs. Chicago City Railway; motion by appellant for leave to file additional briefs.

REHEARING DOCKET.

1—Berkson vs. The People; motion for leave to file suggestions in support of petition. Motion for rule on Clerk of Circuit Court to send up original order of Circuit Judge.

2—Hobrook vs. Ford; motion for leave to file additional record.

19—Shippard vs. Furness; motion by appellee to dismiss petition.

28—Sullivan vs. Eddy; motion to file paper to accompany supplemental petition. Motion to present matters outside of the record.

35—Zerngible vs. Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company; motion for leave to amend petition for rehearing.

41—Lynn vs. Lynn; motion to strike plaintiff's petition from the files.

45—Illinois Railroad vs. City of Chicago; motion for leave to file corrected copies of rehearing.

46—Same vs. Same; same motion.

67—Henkleman vs. Peterson; application by plaintiff for a modification of the judgment.

CIVIL DOCKET.

5—Harms vs. Jacobs; suggestion by plaintiff of Edward J. Harms as terre-tenant and motion that he be made defendant in error. Motion by defendant, Helen S. Gage, to be permitted to defend in the interest of Edward J. Harms, her terre-tenant. Petition of Edward J. Harms, terre-tenant, to be made party defendant.

9—County of Cook vs. Ryan; appeal dismissed as per stipulation.

30—American Bronze Company vs. City of Chicago; appeal dismissed on short record.

31—Washington Park Club vs. City of Chicago; same order.

50—Ames vs. Ames; motion and stipulation to use record of a former term in this case.

66—Aurand vs. Aurand; motion for time to file record and for a continuance.

67—Quinn vs. Perkins; motion by appellant for time to file record, abstract, and briefs.

68—Loven vs. People; motion by appellant for time to file abstracts and briefs.

69—Pardridge vs. Morgenthan; same motion.

71—Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.; motion by appellant for time to file brief.

72—City of Chicago vs. Burcky; same motion.

73—Chisholm vs. Beaman Machine Co.; same motion.

74—Chisholm vs. Kutsche; same motion.

76—City of Fulton vs. Northern Illinois College; same motion.

77—Dillman vs. Nadelhofer; same motion.

Court adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Tuesday, March 5, 1895:

11—Original—Ex parte. In the matter of Eugene V. Debs et al., petitioners; motion for leave to file certain stipulations and exhibits granted; announced by Chief Justice Fuller.

709—August Bergemann, appellant, vs. Edmund A. Backer, Sheriff etc.; submitted on briefs to be filed within two weeks on motion of Joshua S. Salmon for appellee.

857—Sam Downing, alias Sam Hickory, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; submitted on brief to be filed within three weeks on motion of A. H. Garland for the plaintiff in error.

863—John Brown, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; submitted on briefs to be filed within ten days on motion of Assistant Attorney-General Whitney for the defendant in error.

889—The United States, appellant, vs. Eugenia R. Sweeney, administrator etc.; submitted by Assistant Attorney-General Dodge and C. C. Birney for the appellant, and by Joseph W. Stryker for the appellee.

756—Charles Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. The Elmira Savings Bank; argument continued by Edward Winslow Paige for the plaintiff in error, by Edward G. Herendeen and James C. Carter for the defendant in error, and concluded by Edward Winslow Paige for the plaintiff in error; leave granted to A. S. Hutchins to file brief herein on behalf of the Metropolitan Savings Bank.

813—Count Joseph Telfener, plaintiff in error, vs. George W. Russ; argument commenced by J. L. Peeler for the plaintiff in error and continued by Clarence H. Miller for the defendant in error. Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Wednesday, March 6, will be as follows: Nos. 813, 831, 4 original, 770, 893, 894, 915, 812, 842, and 192.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., March 5.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court handed down the following opinions today:

Affirmed—Law vs. Fletcher; Hibler vs. estate of Hibler; Houseman vs. Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company; Chandler vs. Board of Education of Detroit; Briant vs. Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R. Co.; Barney vs. Rutledge; Moriat vs. Fisher.

Reversed—Zimmerman Mfg. Co. vs. Dolph; Reynolds vs. Reynolds. In Benedict vs. Auditor-General, order below denying prayer of petitioner vacated.

Mandamus denied in Board of Supervisors of Alpena County vs. Simmons; and in Black vs. Wayne Circuit Judge.

DID NOT AFFECT THE MEMBERSHIP.

Minister Denies Reports Affecting His A. P. A. Connection.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5.—"It is a lie—one of the blankest that was ever conceived in hell," exclaimed the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry excitedly while addressing the members of the Baptist Ministers' Association. As Mr. Henry leaves for Chicago next week to assume the pastorate of the La Salle Avenue Church he was requested to make a farewell speech to the brethren with whom he has labored for the last five years. He had been reviewing his work in this city, and when he came to his connection with the A. P. A. he said with intense emotion: "Brethren, I do not think the outside work against Romanism that I have been engaged in during the last twelve months has demoralized me or been detrimental to my church. The reports being circulated about my congregations dwindling and the membership decreasing on account of my outside work are false. I have not lost one church member and the congregation has not wandered off. On the contrary the membership has increased and there have been many converts due to my outside meetings in the interest of patriotism and good citizenship."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED TUESDAY, March 5, 1895:

All of Chicago and Calumet Canal and Dock company Sub in n e ¼ of 2, 37, 14 (ex Block 8 and Block 1), being 24 blocks, bounded on n by 87th-st., w by N. Y. C. and St. L. Ry., s by 91st-st., e by Stony Island-av., Feb. 20 (Paul Brown, special commissioner, to Chicago and Calumet Canal and Dock Co.) ...$253,542
Byron-st., 250 e of Pine Grove-av., n f, 50x140, Feb. 11 (E. T. Stotesbury to J. F. McGuire) ... 5,750
Diversey-st., 25 e of Perry, s f, 25x124, and other property, Feb. 28 (M. in C. to J. J. Healy) ... 1,175
Julian-st., 234 e of Wheeling-av., e f, 24x100, March 4 (E. Trandel to A. Bogucki) ... 2,500
Noble-st., 118 n of Blackhawk, e f, 40x125, March 2 (A. Olinski to J. Matz) ... 3,900
Kedzie-av., 125 n of W. 15th-st., e f, 25x125, Feb. 6 (A. G. Walter to C. P. Flannigan) ... 1,600
Washtenaw-av., s w cor William-st., e f, 41x125, March 2 (A. Masson to E. De St. Aubin) ... 6,700
Western-blvd., 125 n of 35th-st., e f, 25x120, Feb. 18 (G. Birkhoff Jr. to G. Ender) ... 1,900
Dearborn-st., 155 s of 46th, w f, 24x100, Feb. 11 (J. O. Hare to L. Dirschbacher) ... 2,750
St. Lawrence-av., 188 s of 45th-st., e f, 25x120, Feb. 7 (P. M. Gilchrist to G. Dannhauer) ... 2,250
Sherman-st., 246 s of Garfield-blvd., w f, 25x124, Feb. 21 (W. N. Edson to W. Broderick) ... 4,500
Chestnut-st., 110 e of School, s f, 55x144, Feb. 13 (J. W. Brennan to H. O. Barnes) ... 11,000
Drexel-av., 98 n of 66th-st., w f, 25x125 and ½ inst, March 4 (D. Nicholsen to W. Nicholsen) ... 1,500
Webster-av., 250 s of 72d-st., e f, 50x127, Feb. 10 (C. B. Eggleston to I. A. Staves) ... 10,500
Shields-av., 200 s of 71st-st., e f, 50x125, Feb. 27 (E. L. Taylor to J. Cunnea) ... 7,700
Walnut-st., 50 s of 96th, w f, 50x136, Feb. 4 (H. O. Barnes to F. W. Brennan) ... 5,000
Woodside-av., 225 n of Cornelia-st., e f, 25x125, Feb. 28 (M. Buck to F. Kolkmann) ... 5,500
Oakley-av., s w cor Wilson, e f, 50x124, July 28, 1891 (J. Q. Buchnam to H. Feldeiberg) ... 1,425
Spears-av., n w cor 43d-st., e f, 75x125, Feb. 5 (J. A. Doherty to F. Claiborne) ... 1,200
Morgan-st., 150 n of 73d, w f, 25x124, Feb. 26 (W. Kerns to C. U. Merchant) ... 1,300
Rockwell-st., 93 n of Evergreen-av., e f, 32x84, Aug. 31, 1894 (E. Brandt to P. Pike) ... 4,500
Lincoln-av., 154 n w of School-st., n e f, 25x95, March 4 (F. Schoen to P. Puschwah) ... 4,300
Edgewater-pl., 209 w of Rubens-av., n f, 33¼x110, Feb. 28 (C. M. J. Farson to L. C. Auld) ... 1,100
Edgewater-pl., 175 w of Rubens-av., n f, 33¼x110, Feb. 28 (Same to E. J. Dunham) ... 1,100
79th-st., 375 w of Arthur-av., n f, 25x125, Feb. 20 (J. E. Cowles to A. Cohen) ... 1,500

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Dearborn-st., s e cor. 30th-st., w f, 50x110, Feb. 27 (A. Silver to F. Silver) ... 25,000
Fowler-st., 168 e of Leavitt, n f, 27x157, March 4 (F. J. Hitzemann to H. D. Wellmann) ... 7,000
Heine-st., s w cor Cook, e f, 100x125, Jan. 30 (J. B. Meyer to L. Moeller) ... 1,925
Wabash-av., 48 n of 48th-st., e f, 50x160, und ½ inst., Feb. 21 (W. K. Gore to F. P. Burket) ... 3,500
Western-av., n w cor Grace-st., 10 acres, Jan. 24 (Louisa Healy to Wm. Bach) ... 25,000
Park-av., 100 e of Eberhart-av., n f, 25x124, and other property, Feb. 18 (W. M. Dever to W. H. Gray) ... 2,100
55th-st., 208 w of Sheridan-av., n f, 58x125, Feb. 16 (A. Belen to C. H. Fegers) ... 1,000
Morgan-st., 280 s of 60th, w f, 25x125, Dec. 1, 1894 (P. C. King to A. Hirchberg) ... 3,000
St. Lawrence-av., s w cor. 71st-st., e f, 74x123, and other property, Feb. 10 (H. C. Staver to J. P. Mallette) ... 7,500
Cortland-st., 146 w of Rockwell, n f, 24x99, Feb. 28 (J. W. Buttershall to M. Sage) ... 6,000
Paulina-st., 200 s of 61st, e f, 50x124, Feb. 2 (J. Sabath to J. Nuesch) ... 1,300
Temple-st., 156 n of Huron, w f, 24x100, March 4 (H. Sundmacher to H. A. Schumacher et al.) ... 6,500
Dania-av., 148 s of Thompson-st., w f, 25x126, March 1 (C. M. Christiansen to C. Nielsen) ... 3,000
Throop-st., 360 n of W. 18th, e f, 24x125, Feb. 21 (M. Moore to C. J. Magee) ... 10,000
Central Park-av., 182 s of Ogden, e f, 100x125 and other property, Feb. 26 (J. Hunter to L. C. Hunter) ... 6,000
Central Park-av., 182 s of Ogden, e f, 100x125, Feb. 26 (L. C. Hunter to A. Hunter) ... 5,500
Hermitage-av., 320 n of Taylor-st., e f, 24x125, m. or l., Feb. 27 (T. Wilke to J. H. Fey) ... 6,000
Winchester-av., 466 s of Polk-st., w f, 25x114, Feb. 21 (C. J. Magee to M. Moore) ... 11,750
Lake-st., 246 e of Central Park-av., s f, 30 ft running through to Walnut-st., Dec. 5, 1894 (J. W. Thomas et al. to B. Titus) ... 2,300
Fullerton-av., 49 e of Hoffman, s f, 48x125, m. or l., March 1 (E. Hoganson to H. C. Jensen) ... 5,500
Belmont-av., n w cor California, s f, 138x120, m or l, Feb. 13 (C. Breitling to D. H. Louderback) ... 9,500
N Clark-st., 50 s e of Cornelius, n e f, 25x125, March 5 (T. Walter to L. Grieser) ... 2,000
40th-st., 24 w of Stanton-av., s f, 17x109, Feb. 16 (E. Gibbons to T. Ruddy) ... 7,500
Hoyne-av., 47 n of Rice-st., e f, 24x104, and other ppty, Feb. 28 (W. T. Farwell to E. Stock et al) ... 10,000
Norman-av., 75 s of Wabansia, w f, 37½x118, Feb. 26 (M. in C. to C. R. Calkins) ... 2,368
Main-st., 325 n w of Lyman, n e f, 25x107, and other property, Feb. 18 (T. Ruddy to J. Gibbons) ... 5,000
63d-st., s w cor Carpenter, n f, 57x125, und ⅓, March 4 (J. H. Knight to J. H. Kerr) ... 3,000
Same property, und ⅓ inst, March 4 (Same to L. B. Freeman) ... 3,000
53d-st., 241 w of Halsted, s f, 25x127, Feb. 28 (W. Buchanan to B. Grant) ... 1,350

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY the Building Department yesterday:

J. J. Kuensmerle, 3-story and basement brick flats, 535 Hastings-st ... $ 2,800
William Buttmann, 3-story and basement brick flats, 838 W. Ohio-st ... 3,000
August Boysen, 3-story and basement brick flats, 423 Potomac-av ... 3,000
Fannie Dieckes, 3-story and basement brick flats, 336 N. Robey-st ... 4,800
F. W. Brehm, 3-story and basement brick flats, 220 Seminary-av ... 6,000
Hamilton McCormack, 2-story and basement brick barn, rear of 329-31 Ontario-st ... 3,000
Swenson & Bennett, 2-story frame flats, 38 Jansen-st ... 2,500
R. Schrotter, two 2-story and basement brick stores and flats, 1021-23 N. Clark-st ... 6,000
John Pritchard, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1327 Polk-st ... 2,800
C. Jacobson, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1673 Van Buren-st ... 3,500
F. C. Moberg, 2-story and basement brick store and dwelling, 258 Colorado-av ... 6,000
M. O. Sullivan, two 2-story and basement brick stores and flats, 1105-7 Blue Island-av. 9,000

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places, or you can call an A. D. T. messenger by telephone and send "ad" to TRIBUNE office without extra charge:

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Cor. 33d ... N. L. FRANK.
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Cor. 37th ... T. H. PATTERSON.
N. W. cor. Oakwood ... JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134 ... I. W. BLOOD.
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Cor. 36th ... F. NEUBERTS.
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Cor. Harrison ... HARRISON PHARMACY.
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2727 ... STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st ... W. K. FORSYTH.
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123 ... J. & R. SIMMS.
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THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
188 ... G. A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—
515 ... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th ... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th ... O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th ... R. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210 ... C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 ... L. W. SCHWAB.
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DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th ... McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—
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LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH, BETWEEN Auditorium club room and Van Buren station; Turkish coins on chain. Return to Inter-Ocean. Reward.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON ON WINchester-av., near Adams-st., a small gold watch and chain, present to a poor girl. Reward for return to 718 W. Adams-st.

FOUND—WATCH. OWNER PROVE PROPerty and pay for this ad. Address, giving full description, V 761, Tribune office.

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LOST—SATURDAY, MARCH 2, CHAMOIS SKIN jewel bag, containing
1 Marquise ring, Turquoise and diamond setting.
1 solitaire diamond ring.
1 knife-blade ring, with two diamonds.
1 diamond pendent (star shaped.)
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$50 reward given for its return and no questions asked. Address M H 131, Tribune office.

$5 REWARD FOR VALISE STOLEN FROM 369 Wabash-av., containing citizenship papers, passport, and letterheads of hand-balancing act; no questions asked. Address DE MORA, Havlin's Theater.

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Nearly 500 pianos in stock, thus affording the buyer an unprecedented opportunity for selection from an unequaled assortment of elegant instruments.

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174 and 176 Wabash-av.
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PAYMENTS. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

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CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO., Piano Makers, are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine grade pianos of Chickering-Chase Bros. Co. 219-221 Wabash-av. Secure some of the bargains. $50 to $200 New $150 to $600.

NO FANCY PRICES. KNABE UPRIGHT PIanos, including Steinways, Chickerings, and Sohmers, from $175 upwards. Upright pianos in excellent condition for $125. Pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. All pianos guaranteed to be as represented. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

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$175 FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO. SPEcial; shows little or no trace of use; good tone; fully warranted in every respect; easy terms. This week at Lyon & Healy's March sale. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

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SOHMER PIANOS } sole representatives,
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FOR SALE—OPERA SEATS, PARQUET CIRCLE. Room 504, 46 Van Buren-st.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—INCREASE WANTED; hustler, 24, married, working for one of largest firms in city, 4 years' experience in the several departments of office, expert at shipping, billing, etc., well up in railroad work, good knowledge of city; want to change; good personal reasons; A1 references from present employers; can give bond. Address V 717, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT BOOKkeeper would like special work, examination of accounts, opening or closing books, or will accept permanent position; thorough work; good references. Address V 731, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER WITH 25 years' experience, now employed, desires to change; am thorough in details, credits, and office management of manufacturing and commission business; interview solicited. Address V 997, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT BOOKKEEPer, used to special work and examination of books would like permanent position at moderate salary; best of references. Address V 746, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE SECREtary by young man highly educated; expert bookkeeper and stenographer; capable of taking full charge of correspondence. M V 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS of age; good writer, quick at figures, as assistant bookkeeper in office or with some good house; first-class references. Address V 726, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 21 as bookkeeper or collector; 3 years' experience; A1 references. Address V 752, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG ATTORNEY OF 2 years' experience desires position in law office. Address V 766, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, EXP., AS cashier, bookkeeper, collector; writes shorthand; good penman; best references. V 287, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG YOUNG man, good penman, to make himself useful in wholesale house. Address V 729, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED ASsistant drug clerk; A1 references; not afraid of work; salary moderate. Address V 734, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ASSISTANT PHARmacist; 4 years' city experience; relief or permanent. 'Phone L. V. 168.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—MANUFACTURERS AND jobbers having new and salable articles suitable as side lines for traveling man, whose trade is with country stores, address STEPHEN BROWN, Ozark, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 DRY GOODS salesman; 10 years' experience at head of department; good buyer; high grade references. Address V 750, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD HOUSE TO REPresent on Pacific coast by responsible party. Address M V 30, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 18 IN AN office; references. Address V 767, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN OF 25, having had 8 years' experience in best offices of city, desires a permanent position where ability and energy would be appreciated; good at design, color, pen and ink, detail and fair at construction; best of references given. Address V 754, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COACHman in private family; city or suburbs; understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; good milker; willing and obliging; reference. Address C T 321, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; COLored; city or suburb; good horse man; careful driver; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address V 845, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, WILLing to work around gentleman's place, with best of city references. Address V 797, Tribune office

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general useful; German; moderate salary; not afraid of work; good references. B X 450, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN COACHman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address V 738, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young Irishman; city references. V 772, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; CITY or country; references. Address V 782, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 STENOGRAPHER, Remington; 7 years' experience; excellent references. Address V 901, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ONE OF THE YOUNGEST G. A. R. men living wants employment; good druggist or hardware man; good worker and reliable; will do anything anywhere; excellent references. Address V 764, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER OR CLERK in family hotel for my room and board for 60 days; can satisfy any one. Address V 728, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE TO manage hotel, club, or lodging-house; both thoroughly experienced and can furnish best references. Address V 788, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS night work or a few hours' employment each day. Address V 816, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLMAN OF COLlegiate education desires evening employment of any honorable nature. Address V 765, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—NEEDY YOUNG MAN, fair education, references, wishes any honorable work. Address V 763, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, AS PORter; any general work. Address M H 133, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS assistant bookkeeper, cashier, or to do office work; low wages to start. Address MISS F. HOFFMANN, 140 Bissell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS assistant bookkeeper or office-worker; can read, write, and speak Swedish. B Z 297, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PRIVATE FAMILIES supplied with competent and reliable servants, all nationalities, far superior to the general average; references the best. GEORGE E. TAYLOR, 1462 Michigan-av. Estb. 1880. Phone South 966.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN NURSE, GOVerness, German chambermaid, seamstress, and waitress; also laundress; all first-class recommended help. Tel. S. 63. 2205 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COOK AND LAUNdress and second girl; sisters; excellent references; would go near each other at general work. Tel. 958 North. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COOK AND LAUNdress; 6 years' reference; also second girl; 4 years' reference; together or separate. Tel. 63 South. 2205 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; EXCELlent plain cook, good bread maker, washer, ironer; verbal references. Tel. 958 North. 147 North Clark-st. RUSSELL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS Irish girls; cook and second; ref. Call Wednesday 4700 St. Lawrence-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress by the day to wash or clean. 387 N. Clark-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, work by day; shirt and lace curtain ironer; or cleaning. LAUNDRESS, 172 Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED—MICHIGAN GIRL; EXperienced; housework or second work. 205 E. Ohio.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO do housework; $4 per week. Address V 747, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING TO TAKE home. MRS. HANSEN, 4215 St. Lawrence-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, general housework. Call Wednesday after 12, 7533 Madison-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED SECond girl; willing to help with children. 4342 Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS sick nurse; experienced. 1609 Buckingham-place, Flat 4.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK in a private family; German nationality. Address A. S., 133 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK IN GOOD family by good cook and No. 1 laundress. 3743 Cottage Grove-av., 3d flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOUSEWORK, RECOMmended; general girl, good cook; and waitress, neat; 2 years in last place. 2205 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; good references; private family, city or suburb. Adress 380 Wells-st., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent cook or general housework girl; best city references. Call 107 E. 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL TO cook and do housework. 353 N. Market.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED COOK and laundress. Call J. A. B., 353 N. Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HOTEL, CHAMBER work. 21 S. Peoria.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK; stranger in city. Call 21 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL; SECOND work; Scotch. 3116 Portland-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS AS COOK and 2d girl. 3526 Parnell-av., rear.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; will work in families for $1.50 per day; excellent fitter; take meals home. Address A X 337, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants sewing in North Side families; latest styles and designs; perfect fitting, street dresses; references; prices reasonable. V 748, Tribune

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER; French; latest spring styles; first-class fitting and designing; by the day; references. Address V 783, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER TO work by the day; perfect fit guaranteed; $1.50 per day. Address V 744, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, day or permanent, with light work in family. 2918 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress in family; willing to assist. 2252 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING; AT $2 per day. 3554 Cottage Grove-av., Flat 12.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT DRESSmaker. Address 2938 South Park-av., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEAMSTRESS; best at white work; children's dresses; reasonable. Address D A 246, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY young widow; good seamstress, fond of children, and thoroughly reliable. Best of references. Address V 794, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; 3 years' experience with prominent business house; reference. Address V 749, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; A1 bkkpr.; any machine; $10. V 740, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY WISHES half day position as stenographer and typewriter; 3½ years' experience; able to take English and Swedish dictation. Address M V 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; 6 years' experience at railroad and mercantile business; references. Address V 720, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, ACCURATE, and fairly rapid young lady; low salary to start. Address V 776, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF refinement and good education as stenographer and office assistant; moderate salary. V 753, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPHER; 5 years' experience; Smith and Remington; no agencies. Address V 742, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER; experienced; Remington or caligraph; moderate salary. Address V 743, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANNED—BY COMPETENT LADY stenographer; will do copying. V 741, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A STORE? I HAVE one for you which was occupied for fifteen years with general merchandise. Last occupant just sold out and retired with a fortune. Shelving, fixtures, everything complete in store; suitable for any business. Will rent store cheap. Address V 725, Tribune office.

BILL CLERK—YOUNG MAN; GOOD WRITER rapid figurer. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

DRUG CLERK—ABOUT 2 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, assistant preferred; must be a willing worker. Address C C 201, Tribune office.

GERMAN CORRESPONDENT—COMPETENT TO translate German and English business correspondence. Address V 762, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE WORK; MUST understand bookkeeping and furnish best of references; state age, previous experience, and salary expected. Address M V 54, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT, IN REAL ESTATE AND renting office; must be a good penman and have good references. Address V 779, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—ONE OF THE LEADING CLOTHING houses of the country, manufacturing a complete line of boys', youths', and men's clothing, desires to engage an experienced traveling salesman for the States of Indiana and Illinois; one having a large acquaintance with the country trade preferred; references required. Address M H 130, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN as salesman for a leading Eastern house; position permanent, with good pay for an energetic gentleman; first-class references. Apply in person to H. C. LOGAN, Room 70, 245 State-st.

SALESMEN—WITH INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE of tinware and enameled ware business to solicit jobbing trade of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; must have acquaintance with this trade. Address M V 36, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS CITY SALESMAN; permanent position. WYCKOFF, 52 Dearborn, Room 201.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED; YOUNG MAN under 25. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

SOLICITOR—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress with a large acquaintance in the city to solicit for fine merchant tailoring. M V 34, Tribune.

SOLICITOR—CITY WORK; THE VERY BEST that $75 weekly will bring; a position also open for man of ordinary ability, of good address. This position pays $20 weekly. E. P. CRAFTON, Room 3, 341-351 Dearborn-st.

TRAVELING NECKWEAR SALESMEN—CAN INcrease your income 25 per cent; no extra work. Call at Windsor Hotel from 7 to 8:30 a. m. and 7 to 9:30 p. m. till Thursday. GEO. F. MINTO.

Boys.

BOY—STRONG, WELL-MANNERED BOY, ABOUT 18, on small place in Edgewater to care for one horse and be generally useful in the house and around the place; a good home and $12 per month. Apply Room 1110 Boyce Building, 112 Dearborn-st. CURTIS & McDONALD.

BOY—NOT UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, FOR OFfice work and collecting; must furnish reference. Address, in own handwriting, M V 40, Tribune office.

BOY—A NICE, BRIGHT BOY, JUST OUT OF school, as messenger in a bank; must live in the city with his parents. Address N 778, Tribune office.

Trades.

CUSTOM CUTTERS—THE A. D. RUDE NEW method of cutting will make your life a success. Taught at Cleveland Cutting School, Cleveland, O.

CUTTER—FOR MERCHANT TAILORING ESTablishment to go in the country; young man preferred. Apply to JOHN A. GRIFFITH & CO., 279 Madison-st.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE. BARBER School, 394 Wabash-av. Catalogue free.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN WITH FAIR speed for permanent place with good mercantile firm; state experience, salary, and full particulars. Address V 739, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—4 BRIGHT YOUNG MEN. Rem. and S. P. operators; salaries, $12 to $15. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

STENOGRAPHER—REM., $60; S. P., $45; DEN., $45; 1 Rem., $100; r. r. ex.; no reg. fee. 509 Title and Trust Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS—2; SMITH PREMIER; $50. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 218.

Miscellaneous.

ARTISTS—GOOD CRAYON AND COLOR. Address, with full particulars, the Nonpareil Portrait and Pub. Co., Cincinnati, O.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER — TO APPOINT agencies in the country for our new advertising specialty; must be a man of good appearance and specially good talker; to such a man expenses will be paid with fair salary and commissions at the start, to be increased as qualification is shown. Apply personally only for 3 days. J. A. SHEPARD, 1545 Michigan-av.

DON'T THINK OF REPRESENTING ANY KIND of business if you are a gentleman and can furnish references until you have looked over our plan. International Building, Loan, and Investment Union, 17-19 Metropolitan Block.

HYPNOTIST—TO TRAVEL—MUST BE FIRST-class. Address V 785, Tribune office.

JANITOR—GERMAN, WITH SMALL FAMILY, to take charge of North Side flat building in exchange for rooms. Address V 773, Tribune office.

LECTURER—TO GO ON ROAD—MUST BE EDUcated, genteel-appearing man of unquestionable ability. Address V 784, Tribune office.

MAN—WHO CAN WRITE LIFE INSURANCE. Liberal commission. Attractive plan. 507 Champlain Bldg.

MAN—TO CANVASS, COLLECT INSURANCE, North and Northwest Side. A. JORDAN, 600, 173 E. Jackson.

MAN—OF TRUSTWORTHY CHARACTER WITH good city references; $14 per week. FRANK H. KELLY, 56 5th-av., Room 518.

WANTED—MAN ABLE TO HANDLE A STATE agency or branch business for a regular manufacturing house, and invest a small cash capital in merchandise to be carried at his headquarters; applicant please give business experience, amount of money he can invest, and references; fair salary and commission to suitable party. Address M V 3, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—WILLING TO MAKE PURCHASES from photographic stockhouse, given thorough instruction retouching, half tuition, situation when competent. Apply today 213 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—COMPETENT HEBREW LADY bookkeeper; state references, etc. Address V 781, Trinune office.

BOOKKEEPER—AND STENOGRAPHER—THOROughly competent; young lady; salary $10 per week. Address V 723, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—AGE 25; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 218.

OFFICE CLERK—YOUNG LADY; GOOD WRITER and figurer. 185 Dearborn, Room 31.

Domestics.

GIRL—FOR COOK AND LAUNDRESS; PRIVATE family. 22 Madison Park.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small family. Call 4803 St. Lawrence-av., 3d flat.

HOUSEWORK—YOUNG WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework in private family; references required. 3311 Calumet-av.

LADY—A REFINED CHRISTIAN LADY, WHO loves children, experienced in kindergarten and music, as mother's assistant for three little girls; small pay but pleasant home assured; references required. Address M V 35, Tribune office.

NURSE GIRL—YOUNG—GERMAN OR AMERIcan preferred; references required. Call today. 4362 Oakenwald-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

GIRL—SEWING, TO SEW ON WAISTS. 202 Schiller-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—AND BOOK KEEPER, REMington, $14; coal ex., 1 Ham., $10; 1 S P., $12; private secretary, $75; no reg. fee. 509 Title and Trust Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—CALIgraph; in a real estate office; salary $9. Address V 900, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, FIRST-CLASS, AND Yost operator, for a few days. Address V 792, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—AND BOOKKEEPER; LAW; $15. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 218.

STENOGRAPHERS—REM. AND CAL.; $6 TO $12. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 218.

Miscellaneous.

FORELADY—AT ONCE EXPERIENCED FORElady in first-class shirt and overall factory. Address, with references, V 786, Tribune office.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION—IN A FAMILY of grown children; good pay and good home to one who is willing to make herself useful; German preferred; references required. C T 322, Tribune.

GOVERNESS—A REFINED GERMAN NURSERY governess to grown children; must be able to sew; references required. C T 398, Tribune office.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO SOLICIT SUBscriptions on live magazine; liberal commissions. H. P. CAIN & CO., 308 Dearborn-st.

LADIES—$10 FOR LADIES AT BARBER TRADE after 8 weeks. 394 Wabash-av.

LADY—BY POPULAR COMEDIAN, A YOUNG lady with experience in the theatrical profession, as partner in sketch; long engagement. Call at 12 o'clock, STANLEY DELONZE, Jackson House, Halsted and Madison.

LADY—YOUNG AND BRIGHT. COME RECommended. 215 Dearborn-st., Room 501.

WOMAN — TRUSTWORTHY MIDDLE-AGED motherly woman; wanting good home rather than big wages; must have best references. Address V 780, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—AS ASSISTANT IN DENTAL OFfice; experienced; state where last employed. Address B T 339, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE PHOTO-IT pocket camera; sells itself; profits immense. Address The Photo-It Mfg. Co., X 1, La Crosse, Wis.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

128 DEARBORN-AV.—WITH BOARD, NICELY furnished rooms; terms reasonable; day board.

193 DEARBORN-AV. — CHEERFUL SINGLE front room; home comforts; excellent table.

208 CASS-ST., 2D FLAT—EXCELLENT HOME for a single gentleman in family of 3 adults; walking distance; east front room.

264 ONTARIO—DOUBLE PARLORS FOR PARTY of gentlemen or family; board optional.

437 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT, NEWLY PAINTed and papered rooms; board; reasonable.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board; steam heat. MRS. CROWELL.

South Side.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV. — SOME DESIRABLE rooms with board, first-class, choice location.

331 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ALCOVE, WITH board; also, other rooms.

West Side.

491 MONROE—ELEGANT SOUTH FRONT rooms; first class board; fine location.

Hotels.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE-ST., NEAR PALMer House—Room and board, $4 a week; 2 in front room, $8 a week; rooms $1.50 to $5 a week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN PRIvate family, on North Side, east of Clark and south of Division; references. M V 48, Tribune.

BOARD—WITH NICE ROOM, FOR MAN AND wife, on South Side, north of 22d-st.; must be reasonable. Address V 775, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM ON SOUTH SIDE, BY GENtleman in private family, well situated; moderate prices; name rates. Address V 751, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS. STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT ROOM WITH ALCOVE and bay; also side room, detached; strictly private home; quiet residence neighborhood; half block to Washington Park; near Chicago University; convenient to Alley L, cable, and electric lines; delightful spring and summer quarters; terms reasonable; board if desired; references. Address V 759, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE HOTEL "RAINIER," fireproof, 55 33d-st., s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av.—American and European; a strictly first-class family hotel; rooms single or en suite; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

TO RENT—HOTEL EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIgan-av.—Choice unfurnished suites or rooms; private baths, light, and heat. GEO. H. HARLOW, 201 Owings Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 2 OR 3 FRONT housekeeping rooms; steam heat; gas range; $15 or $20. HOLLISTER, 4313 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—3250 RHODES-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished room; private family; reasonable.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, MODern, single or en suite; long lease. 389 Superior st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS at 682 W. Monroe-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; South Side. Address V 774, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN PRIVATE family by young man having good position; South Side. Address V 995, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, North Side; walking distance. Address M V 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE IN FIRST-CLASS neighborhood; South Side; north of 22d-st.; hot water heat, 14 rooms, natural gas; barn; will rent at $50 off per month; house too large, or will rent half to small family. Address M V 37, Tribune.

FOR RENT—MODERN BRICK AND STONE 8 and 10 room houses at Kenwood and Madison Park, $40 to $50 per month; rent free to May 1 to desirable tenant. A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st., or Room 1006 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—3151 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN stone residence; 10 rooms, trunk-room floors, sideboard, butler's pantry, halltree, bookcase, all hardwood stairs and floors; $1,100. Owner 3157 Prairie-av.

FOR RENT—5731 ROSALIE-CT., NEAR 57TH-st. station I. C. Ry. express trains; 9-room modern frame residence; moderate rent. CHANDLER & CO. 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—4801 MADISON-av., 10-room stone front house, detached, on South Side. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—190 32D-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-AV., cheerful 9-room modern brick, hardwood throughout; 2 baths; $750. OWNER, 3157 Prairie-av.

DRUG STORE—IN BEST SOUTH SIDE LOCAtion. Wheeler Chemical Works, 143 Lake-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1895—

$17 per month—2-story brick, 1169 Grenshaw-st.

$16.67 per month—Elegant brick cottage, 1181 Grenshaw-st.

$16.67 per month—Elegant brick cottage, 1156 W. Taylor-st.

$16.67 per month—Elegant brick cottage, 1169 Fillmore-st.

$15 per month—Elegant brick cottage, 514 Campbell-av.

Inquire 527 So. Western-av.

North Side.

FOR RENT—518 ORCHARD-ST., NEAR FULlerton-blvd., 9-room modern; $45. McCONNELL BROS., R. 680, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1895—6 WASHINGton-pl. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT — FRAME 10-ROOM MODERN house; acre ground; barn; at Ravinia; $25. W. MORRILL, 64, 164 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT— HOUSES AND FLATS ALL OVER CHICAGO. JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., Tel. 1650 Main. 508 Chamber Commerce.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM OWNERS—

We have rented during the last week some of the choicest houses in the different divisions of the city, and we cannot supply the increasing demand we have. Owners of houses with modern improvements in the North, South, and West Sides of Chicago will find it to their advantage to list their property with us; we have every facility to speedily rent property listed in our office.

Tel. 1650 Main. JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., 508 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO RENT—9 OR 10 ROOM HOUSE by family of adults in Ravenswood, Edgewater, Austin, or Oak Park; state lowest terms. Address V 996, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCE, about 12 rooms; North or South Side; $75 per mo. Address V 794, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3 TO 7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN "The Renfost," newly decorated throughout, overlooking Washington Park; $25 to $45, including electric light, steam heat, passenger elevator all night; handsome public reception-room, telephone, gas ranges, gas logs, laundry, in fact, every convenience; n. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 52d-st.; cable cars pass the door, and elevated road within 6 blocks. Beginning March 1 a bus will be run to elevated road at Fifty-first-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc., steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $14, $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED FLATS, 6 rooms and bath; 289-293 43d-st.; $30. Apply branch office, 574 43d-st., or F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE STEAM-HEATED FLAT OF 6 rooms, ½ block from "L" station; $35. Apply branch office, 574 43d-st., or F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TOLEDO FLATS—5155 CORNELL-AV., near 53d-st. station, 10 minutes' ride down-town, 6 rooms, new, modern; steam heat; janitor service.

TO RENT—DELIGHTFUL APARTMENT, SIX rooms, furnished. 54 20th-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—FLATS—STEAM HEAT, GAS RANGES, rent $17 to $27. 3537 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 6 ROOMS, $25; heated $32.50. 5541 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—

$11 per mo., 1 flat, 597 S. Western-av.

$11 per mo., 1 flat, 523 S. Western-av.

$15 per mo., 6-room flat with bath, 453 S. Western-av.

$12 per mo., 6 room flat with bath, 549 S. Western-av.

$13 per mo., 5-room flat, 1143 Harvard-st.

$10 per mo., 4-room flat, 1188 Harvard-st.

Inquire 527 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—FLATS, STEAM HEAT, JANITOR service, etc., 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park; special rates to May 1. S. R. MARTIN, Agent, on premises.

TO RENT—BRIGHT, CLEAN, MODERN, COZY flat; very low rent; 279 Ogden-av.; keys in top flat. STEWART, 59 Clark-st., Ashland Blk.

TO RENT—CHOICE CORNER FLAT; 8 ROOMS; furnace. 810 Warren-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN FRENCH APARTMENTS of 8, 9, and 12 large light rooms, in the Devonshire and Normandy, 374 Dearborn-av.; comfort, elegance; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water; tinted, decorated, carpeted halls, etc. See janitor or the owner, L. B. MANTONYA, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE MANHATTAN, CORNER HAMPden and Deming-cts., most elegant flats overlooking park; finest decoration.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 5 ROOMS; HEAT, gas range, janitor. Call at office 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—239 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY FURnished room; everything first-class; references.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT 6-ROOM FLAT FOR $10 a month; cash or merchandise accepted. 516 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, A 2-FLAT building of 5, 6, or 7 rooms each, for three years; state price and location; must be a bargain. Address T 570, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY APRIL 1, 5 OR 6 room flat with all modern improvements, between 42d and 63d-sts., within half a mile of Illinois Central; rent about $25. Address V 790, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT, 8 to 14 rooms; location strictly first-class; South Side preferred; by responsible party. Address V 789, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS, 2D and 3d floors of fireproof building, 331-335 Dearborn-st. and 70 and 72 Plymouth-pl.; entrance from both streets; well lighted; immediate possession.

75 E. Jackson-st., store and basement, immediate possession. Solid mahogany bar-room fixtures at a bargain. Five upper floors (hotel) for rent May 1.

Cor. 22d-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs., stores and offices; remarkably low rent.

Stores, offices, and lofts all over Chicago.

Tel. 1650 Main. JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., 508 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—STORE ON LAKE-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., 20x180 feet, with basement. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 153-5 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to RAND McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 23 LAKE-ST.; WILL be put in good repair. Apply Room 57, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 108 MADISON-ST., NEAR Dearborn. Inquire at 194 Clark st. J. H. ANDREWS.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE—692 VAN BUREN-ST., COR. Lincoln. O'HEARN, 716 Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK ROOM IN REAL EState office; telephone, etc. 80 Dearborn-st., R. 4.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER offices at 169 Washington-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CORNER OF North Clark and Indiana-sts.; 100x100 feet; 6 stories; steam heat and elevator; low rent to responsible parties. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—100,000 SQUARE FEET FLOOR space for warehouse with elevator; good shipping facilities and large, well finished offices, complete with fireproof vaults, etc.

Also 150,000 square feet floor space with power, heat, elevator; street on two sides and 20 foot alley on two sides; will divide for desirable tenants; all located on Jefferson, Fulton, and Desplaines-sts., within 1½ blocks of three of the largest railroad freight depots, and ten minutes' walk from Court-House. David Bradley Mfg. Co., 63 N. Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1— LEXINGTON STABLE. Rear of 2220 to 2232 Indiana-av. 75 stalls and ample carriage room. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIVE STORIES AND BASEMENT, 23,500 square feet, corner Wabash-av., near Lake-st.; large boilers and engine, new; low rent; will rent 1st floor separate. R. 31, 92 and 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 4TH FLOOR DICKEY Bldg., corner Dearborn and Lake-sts.; 80x130 feet; suitable for club or college or light manufactory. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—157 E. KINZIE-ST., BET. CLARK and La Salle-sts., 3-story and basement brick building. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. KINZIE AND LA SALLE-sts., 40x100, with 4 story and basement brick building. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT 6-ROOM FLAT FOR $10 a month; cash or merchandise accepted. 516 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND USE of desk by competent all-round office man; will pay rent with services; highest references. Address V 758, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ATTENTION SPORTSMAN, HEALTH-SEEKER, or capitalist!—One or more persons who will advance $30,000 in instalments, for actual equipment and operation of an industrial enterprise absolutely assuring return of the principal at 6 per cent within two years, and a handsome net income for a long term of years thereafter, can incidentally enjoy, at will, without wearisome travel or other hardship, as fine fishing (trout, etc.) and shooting—birds, fowl, deer, bear (black, brown, baldface, and grizzly), rocky mountain goat, etc.—as the continent affords. An exceptionally fine opportunity for any one to whom health, or diversion, with profit, through a beneficent channel, would be desirable. Strictest investigation courted. References on application. Principals only need address V 902, Tribune office.

CONSIGNMENTS OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS to Costa Rica guaranteed and large returns made. Address V 796, Tribune office.

CAPITAL AND SERVICES TO INVEST IN A solid business. Address V 770, Tribune office.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market

FOR SALE—30-ROOM HOTEL, NORTH SIDE; well furnished; walking distance; filled full first-class boarders; must sell; don't be afraid to make offer; will furnish part money to buy at 6 per cent per annum. Call Room 316 Medinah Temple, Jackson and 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD AND THRIVING WHOLEsale and retail harness and saddlery business in the best city on the Pacific coast; the sole reason for selling is that the owner's health is poor. Address M H 134, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL EState, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERS, Bavarian Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY; OLD stand; splendid location; good stock; cheap if taken soon. Call 737 Wells-st.

I WANT A GOOD STOCK OF MERCHANDISE from $5,000 to $10,000 in exchange for Chicago property and first mortgage on Illinois farm. Address V 745, Tribune office.

WE SOLICIT MERCHANDISE OF ALL DEscriptions on consignment or buy outright for spot cash. Haymarket Salvage Co., 134 and 136 W. Washington-st.

WANTED—PARTY WITH CAPITAL TO ASSIST in developing a new railway device, who may thus acquire an interest in the invention. Address V 791, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS secretary and take one-third interest in corporation; $1,200 cash required; security furnished; investigate at once. Address V 735, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN THAT CAN INVEST $20,000 as manager for a branch of an old-established business. Best bank and other references given and required. Address V 727, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOCATION FOR PIANO FACTORY; capacity for 500 hands; shipping facilities must be good; one among the oldest established concerns in the United States. Address V 627, Tribune office.

WILL LOAN EMPLOYER $1,000 OR MORE; name work and salary. Address V 721, Tribune

WANTED—FOR CASH—PAYING MAIL ORDER business; describe fully. V 756, Tribune office.

$1,500 TAKES HALF INTEREST IN FLOURing mill; original cost $10,000; rents $1,200. Call or address CULBERTSON, 39th and State.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WILL BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE A PERfect family mare, young and sound, thoroughly accustomed to city use; also a light extension top cutunder family surrey and harness; selling for no fault only for want of use; all will be sold separate or together at a low figure. Apply at owner's barn or residence, 2725 Calumet-av.

WINTERHORSES SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MANUFACTURING Co., 202-207 Michigan-av.

Carriage and Harness Builders.

Our stock of carriages, harness, saddles, whips, robes, and stable sundries is the largest in the city, and purchasers will find many unusual bargains now.

Our factory is the most completely equipped, and we are prepared to promptly execute orders for new work; also repairing.

Estimates furnished when desired.

FOR SALE—DELIVERY WAGON, ALSO truck (nearly new). ELY CO., 165 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE OUTFIT OF MACHINery for a planing mill; used 3 years; cost $2,800; will sell cheap. Address SCHROEDER & WILSON, Joliet, Ill.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND CORLISS ENGINE, 14x42; can be seen running here in city; will sell cheap if taken before moving. W. L. LEE & CO., 273 and 275 So. Canal-st.

MACHINISTS, WOODWORKERS, PIPE VISES. Massey Vise Co., 35 S. Canal-st. Tel. main 4915

WANTED—FOR SPOT CASH AT ONCE, TWO heavy wood planers; also rip saw 40 to 50; old style will do if strong and good order. Address V 793, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD goods. J. W. M., 6310 Madison-av.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED flat of 8 rooms, North Side, with all modern improvements; rent $35; at a great bargain. Address V 402, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—All persons are warned not to extend any credit to my wife, Cora E. Eckert, on my account, as I shall pay no bills of her contracting after this date, March 5th, 1895. FRANK R. ECKERT.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—99 YEARS— 8,900 SQ. FT. 5 PER CENT. 8,900 SQ. FT. 5 PER CENT.
No revaluation. Desirable corner suitable for warehouse, factory, etc. Light on three sides. Best railway facilities. Five blocks from Court-House. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOTS IN CHICAGO; $175, $200, $300; high, dry ground; $10 down; $5 per month; no interest. C. F. LINSCOTT & CO., 805 Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—$250—10-ROOM HOUSE ON LEASED ground; house will rent for $30 a month; ground rent $75 a year. Address V 736, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—

Beautiful stone residence, 3146 Lake Park-av., overlooking Lake Michigan, one-half block from Ill. Central suburban depot, 12 rooms, 8 bedrooms, and billiard-room, hardwood finish; dining-room finished in solid bird's eye maple; beautiful and expensive hall-tree, French plate glass mirror; lady's escritoire, built with library case in wall; imported stained glass windows; coal and natural gas heating, stationary wash-stands in each room; every modern convenience; owner going to Europe.

JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., 508 Chamber of Commerce, Tel. 1650 main. Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—GREAT REDUCTION— BARGAIN IN LOT ON CORNELL-AV., EAST FRONT, 50X200, NEAR 53D-ST.
This lot is but one block from I. C. station at 53d-st. (15 minutes to business center), fine trees, very wide street; finest location in the city for flats (no flats now in the neighborhood); worth $250 per ft.; will submit offer of $165 per foot for immediate sale. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE NEAR CHICAGO UNIVERSITY, ONLY $8,000.
10-room brick and stone, hardwood finish, strictly modern; lot 24x150; side light; only $8,000; worth $10,000. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHAMPLAIN-AV., NEAR 47TH, ELegant new 3-story stone-front flat building, 6 and 7 rooms; each flat steam heat; $11,000; will take $5,000 in free building lots. WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THREE-STORY stone-front flat building; 8 rooms each, modern in every respect; Langley-av., near 48th-st.; want private residence, east of State-st., north of 65th. Address M H 175, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$10,000—NEW 3-STORY STONE front private residence, 4917 Forestville-av.; worth $13,000; best laid out houses in Chicago, 20x80; steam heat; easy terms. HAGEMAN, 4909 Forestville-av.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BLVD. RESIDENCE, NEAR 44th-st.; the greatest bargain on the boulevard; investigation invited. A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CAN YOU STOP PAYING RENT?—Look at 6425 Ellis-av., new, modern 8-room houses at $4,500; payments like rent; Ill. Cent. and L trains. C. C. LANDT, owner, 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST DETACHED 10-ROOM houses on South Side, Nos. 4820-24-28 Forrestville-av.; steam heated; lots 33⅓x137; see these. GEO. O. GORDON & CO., 4701 Cottage Grove.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 34TH. 25X122 FEET, WORTH $300 TO $350 PER FT. PRICE ONLY $210 PER FT. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$6,250—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 36TH-st., 9-room, stone front house; lot 20x125. BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE 3-FLAT BUILDING, paying 10 per cent net; choice location; price $10,000. 516 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FORESTVILLE-AV., EAST FRONT, near 49th-st., 25x125; $85. WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOWES BROS., 92 LA SALLE-ST. WENTWORTH-AV., cor. nr. 39th, 75x122 (excl. agts.), worth $130 per ft.; only $80.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—COMMISSION TO BROkers; 125 feet front (will divide) on Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st., two blocks from Metropolitan Elevated road; would give builders time to erect buildings before paying; will take part in second mortgage. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 28.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOUSES—
$4,000 TO $14,250.
EASY TERMS—DON'T PAY RENT ANOTHER YEAR—EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS.
INSPECTION INVITED. J. L. COCHRAN, 722 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

FOR SALE—FOUR DETACHED STONE-FRONT modern flat buildings on choice North Side corner, overlooking lake (just completed); nothing better in Chicago; will sell or exchange for clear vacant or convertible securities. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT— N. E. cor. La Salle and Kinzie, 40x100, with 4-story brick building; also 157 to 163 E. Kinzie-st., near Clark, 80x100, with four 3-story and basement brick buildings. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, Room 6.

FOR SALE—ON BELDEN-AV., 2-STORY STONE front modern house; 10 rooms; all improvements; price $8,000; easy terms. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—470 LA SALLE-AV., LOT 40X160; double house; fine order; low price; easy terms. WM. DICKINSON.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN 2-STORY 9-ROOM house, 1115 Montana-st.; oil finish, hardwood floors; easy terms. E. P. GOODE, 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 56 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner. Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—$2,800, $4,000, $6,000, $7,000, $9,000, $11,000, $15,000; fine lots $30, $35, $40, $50 per foot; lots at River Forest, $16. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1110 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA LAKE-SHORE PROPerty, improved and vacant. Several great bargains. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—GLEN ELLYN—BEAUTIFUL HOME, four acres, complete in every respect; 2 blocks from depot; $8,500. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots; large list. THOS. H. GALE, R. 702, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES IN BERWYN AT CUT prices on easy payments. ROBERT A. PERKINS, 1227 Chicago Stock Ex.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—HOUSES AND LOTS and unimproved lots; near depot; some bargains. H. B. HILL, 122 Randolph-st., Room 302.

FOR SALE—CALL AT ROOM 714, 100 WASHINGton-st., and talk with GEO. McKINNEY about bargains in Winnetka property.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM OAK PARK HOUSE, CHEAP, by owner. Address V 768, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—5 44-100 ACRES, 31ST-ST., 1 BLOCK east of Kedzie-av.; cheap at $2,000 per acre. JOHN V. HAIR, 84 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AM GOING AWAY FOR AN INDEFinite period and wish to dispose of the following property:

260-acre farm, situated only 18 miles from Chicago depot and only 35 minutes' ride; R. R. station on grounds; $30,000, including improvements.

Also my half interest in subdivision in Jefferson; inside of city limits; now booming; sold nearly $40,000 worth of lots during past six months; less than half sold.

Also my handsome new brown stone front, 10-room and bath residence, just few doors west of Lincoln Park; choicest location in Lake View; $22,000; no trades considered; terms easy. Address V 858, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARMS, FARMS, farms. J. H. CURTIS & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND, underlaid with coal, in Scott County, Tenn.; a quick buyer can get it very cheap for cash. Address Box 204, Danville, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OAK PARK UNIMPROVED, WORTH $50 to $100 a foot, in exchange for 320 acres best wheat land, Wilkin Co., Minn.; clear; E. ½, Sec. 25, T. 135, R. 48; county seat, Breckenridge; worth $8,000; will sell for $6,400. C. H. COCHRAN, 374 Fulton-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FOR CASH—AN 8-ROOM HOUSE, with 25 to 50 feet, east of Halsted-st., from 55th-st. to 69th-st., not to exceed $5,000. ROBT. C. GIVINS & CO., Room 1609, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—2 OR 3 STORY MODERN FLAT building, east of Halsted-st., north of Center, for $10,000 to $15,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED— FROM OWNER, HIGH-CLASS RESIDENCE, with ample grounds. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

WANTED—MODERN 2-STORY FLAT BUILDing, east of State, between 43d and 47th-sts. for about $10,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—I HAVE A CLIENT WANTING TO buy 10 or 12 room residence on South Side; state full particulars and lowest price. W. G. PHYALL, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 53.

WANTED—POORLY IMPROVED PROPERTY—clear, for equity in fine Hyde Park improved. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED—3-STORY FLAT BUILDING NEAR station on Alley L; will pay from $8,000 to $10,000 down. Address C T 320, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN HOUSE NEAR LINCOLN Park, 7 to 10 rooms, for $8,000 to $10,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOT ON GARFIELD-BLVD., BET. Halsted and Ashland-av., for cash. Address V 760, Tribune office.

WANT FACTORY WITH RAIL AND LAKE FAcilities; or vacant and bon us for a company. Address V 737, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

CLEAR WESTERN FARM LANDS FOR CHICAGO real estate. Address V 718, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—80 BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE lots near elevated, $60,000; $16,000 cash, balance exchange. Address V 757, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE NORTH SHORE VAcant; want flat building near 43d-st., about $45,000. Address M V 39, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—GOOD GRAIN OR FRUIT FARM OR city improved in exchange for fine 14-room brick residence; large grounds; on the north shore; price $25,000; inc., $7,700. W. G. PHYALL, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 53.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE VACANT OR ACRES to exchange for improved write me. WEBSTER, 516 Chamber Commerce.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

AMOUNTS FROM $500 TO $100,000 TO LOAN ON real estate within 5 miles of Court House. No commisson. Will deal with owners only. HARRY L. IRWIN, Attorney at Law, Room 708, No. 100 Washington-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

ALBERT WAHL, 521 CHICAGO STOCK EXchange Building, loans money on real estate; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT VALUE of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 733 New Stock Exchange.

BUILDING LOANS AT CURRENT RATES promptly made; money on hand; no delay. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, ROOM 52, 115 Monroe-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

LARGE LOANS AT LOW RATES A SPECIALTY. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, mortgage broker 102 E. Washington-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT lowest interest; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

LOANS AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 55 Dearborn.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate. Lowest rates. Quick attention. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates in sums of $1,000 and over; no delay. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

NO COMMISSION—IMP'D PROPERTY LOANS; bldg. loans low. DELAMATER & CO., 55 Dearb'n.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT MADE on Chicago property at lowest rates; building loans made. VAN VLISSINGEN, 149 La Salle-st.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WE HAVE A SPECIAL FUND AT 5 PER CENT
That we can loan on improved Chicago real estate in amounts of $3,000 and upwards where the margin of security is large. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 La Salle-st.

WANTED—IDLE MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL estate. O'HEARNE & CO., 716 Van Buren.

W. F. O'BEARNE & CO., 716 VAN BUREN, mortgage bankers and real estate loans.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. HENRY DELANY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn-st.

$100 TO $500 TO LOAN ON VACANT LOTS. Address V 777, Tribune office.

$400 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE REAL estate. Address V 713, Tribune office.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY— DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR), FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET. OR 185 WEST MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., (ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO. LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money to the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installments plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

ADVANCES— —LOANS SHIELDS & BRO., 95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 1.
At the lowest rates and on favorable terms; we make loans on mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, notes, and all good collaterals, and will reduce interest as payments are made.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

CONGRESS HAS ADJOURNED AND YOU CAN get 100 per cent if you can put in $25,000; best enterprise in Chicago. Address M V 38, Tribune office.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, COLLATERAL SECURIties, real estate loans; no delay. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Building, Madison-st. and 5th-av.

CASH PAID FOR LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; loans at lowest rates; no delays. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, Room 617.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND SECURED NOTES bought; loans made upon any available collateral. D. H. TOLMAN, 124 Washington-st.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle. Private entrance, Lobby Hotel Brevoort.

LIFE POLICY LOANS, OLD LINE CO.'S; SAME purchased. EDGAR HOLMES, 200, 167 Dearborn.

LOANS ON NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES, INSURance policies. A. F. STREICH, 616, 171 La Salle.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 S. Clark-st.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State st., Room 601

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 803 Columbus Building.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop., C. A. HARRIS, Mgr., 294-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

OUR MODERN STORAGE BUILDING AT COTtage Grove-av. and 41st-st. is devoted exclusively to storing vehicles of all kinds; cutters, 50 cents month; buggies, $1 per month. Apply to Palace Storage Co., 42d-st. and Lake-av.

PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIAtion, 99 Randolph-st., Borden Block, will loan money at less than usual rates and without commission. JOSEPH G. PETERS, President. HARRISON KELLEY, Secretary.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ICE-BOX; TOOK FIRST premium at World's Fair; suitable for hotel, grocery, market; finest in city. 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. BIGELOW, MANAGER MADISON MEDICAL Institute, established 1860; successful specialists in all chronic, blood, skin, and nervous diseases. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

DR. KATIE HAAGE, 651 W. TAYLOR-ST., COR. Ashland-blvd.; expert ladies' special physician.

DR. THS. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL PHYSIcian. Room 2, 183 South Clark-st.; hours, 9 till 7.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, NO. 2; in excellent condition. V 733, Tribune office.

WANTED — GOOD SECOND-HAND TYPEwriter; Smith Premier preferred; cash. Address V 722, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. C. C. HIGGINS, 315 INTER-OCEAN BUILDing. Hours 12 to 3. Letters answered.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY WISHES PUPILS IN CHINA PAINTing. China fired in studio. Terms $1 in class of three. Address V 813, Tribune office.

DRAMATIC ART—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN thoroughly and practically prepared for the professional stage at Lawrence School of Acting, 106 West 42d-st., New York City; fully equipped stage and practice rooms; circulars on application.

FRENCH LESSONS—FEW PUPILS WANTED; near Lincoln Park preferred. M H 149, Tribune.

PIANO LESSONS, 50 CTS., BY GENTLEMAN; will call. Address V 755, Tribune office.

RETOUCHING TAUGHT; REASONABLE RATES. Address V 771, Tribune office.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. Auditorium, Chicago. Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Send for circular. French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A GREAT FORTUNE-TELLER BY HAND READing; four different ways; brings back husband or lover; just arrived from Europe; has the only good-luck stone in America; touch hand of each patron free. MME. MOZART, 1835 Wabash-av. Also the great Egyptian charm. Tips on the races.

KHALIF, 2121 WABASH-AV., REVEALS EVERYthing (give what you can); proving he knows his business; letters please send stamp.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, old gold and silver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES SEND 25C SILVER FOR BEST COMplexion compound made; removes wrinkles; perfectly harmless. L. E. C. Co., Elgin, Ill.

VAUGHAN'S GARDENING ILLUSTRATED, FINest seed, plant, and flower catalogue for 1895 ready for the asking. 88—State-st.—88.

WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY TO BID ON your printing. MARTIN-GRACE PTG. CO., 85 Fifth-av. Tel. Main 899.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra	March 9	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda	March 23	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	March 30	Genoa
Werra	April 13	Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	May 4	Genoa
Werra	May 18	Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS. I cabin, $60; II. cabin, $45 and $50. ROUND TRIP, $95 and $100. To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Havel. Tues., Mch. 12, 9 am	Saale.. Tues., Apr. 2, 9 am
Trave. Tues., Mch. 19, 7 am	Ems... Sat., Apr. 6, 7 am
Lahn. Tues., Mch. 26, 4pm	Havel.. Tues., Apr. 9, 9 am

SPRING SAILINGS 1895. TO SOUTHAMPTON (LONDON), BREMEN.

Trave ....Tues., April 16	Ems.........Sat., June 1
Lahn ......Tues., April 23	Havel......Tues., June 4
Saale ......Tues., April 30	Kaiser W. II. Sat., June 8
Ems.........Sat., May 4	Trave........Tues., June 11
Havel......Tues., May 7	Lahn........Tues., June 18
Trave......Tues., May 14	Aller........Tues., June 25
Lahn......Tues., May 21	Ems..........Sat., June 29
Saale......Tues., May 28	Havel......Tues., July 2

NOTICE. Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26th, these steamers from New York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfers by tender. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE. NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON. Shortest and most convenient route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Berlin ....Mch. 13, 11 am | Paris.......Mch. 27, 11 am
AND PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Ohio........Mch. 16, 1 pm | Southwark. Mh 23, 7:30 am
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. Short and direct route to the Continent.
Belgenland. Mch. 13, 7 am | Rhynland.....Mch. 20, 1 pm
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP. Every alternate Saturday. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. THE ONLY LINE Maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. New York-Southampton (London, Paris)-Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route. SPRING SAILINGS, EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Normannia, Mar 28, 11 a m	A. Victoria, May 16, 9 a m
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 a m	Columbia, May 23, 11 a m
Columbia, April 25, 11 a m	F. Bismarck, May 30, 11 a m
Normannia, May 9, 11 a m	Normannia, June 6, 11 a m

Besides DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. from N. Y. Saturdays. 1st Cabin, $45; Intermediate, $27; Steerage, $16. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established 1840. "CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA." The New Twin Screw Steamships, 630 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. "UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA." 520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS., 7 HRS., 23 MIN. The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) need no comment. F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

CLARK'S EXCURSIONS TO EUROPE. Sailing from New York by first-class steamers on April 13, May 18, June 22, June 26, June 29, July 5, etc. All traveling expenses included. Popular prices. $250 and up. Ocean tickets by all lines. Tickets for individual travelers at lowest rates. Send for Tourist Gazette, containing full particulars with maps. FRANK C. CLARK, Tourist Agent, 111 Broadway, or to E. C. Howe, 70 State-st., Chicago, Official Ticket Agents Pennsylvania and Erie R. R., etc.

WHITE STAR LINE— U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, Sailing fr. NEW YORK WEDNESDAYS as follows:
Teutonic, March 13, 9 a.m | Majestic, Mar. 27, 8:30 a.m
Britannic, Mar. 20, 2 p.m | Adriatic.....April 3, noon
For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G'l Ag't, 29 Broadway, N.Y. N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't, 54 SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY. Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP—SAloon, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms; New York, Londonderry, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and all Continental points.
Furnessia......Feb. 23 | Circassia......March 16
Anchoria........March 2 | Furnessia......March 30
Drafts for any amounts issued at lowest rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 176 178 Jackson-st.

TO EUROPE, 1895—"GAZE'S TOURS" (ESTB. 1844)—Twenty-five high-class parties to sail semi-monthly. Best steamers. Spring tours by "S. S. Kaiser," May 4th, 57 days, $460.00, and "S. S. Werra," May 18th, 101 days, $750. Later dates; lower rates, $230, and upwards; programs free. Send 10 cents for 112 page illustrated monthly "Gazette" with maps. S. S. tickets by all lines. Henry Gaze & Sons (Ltd.). WM. A. FLETCHER, West. Mgr. Tourist Agents. 204 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

THE NORTH CAPE, 1895—TOURIST STEAMERS leave Bergen Mondays and Fridays, from June 10 to July 22; leave Trondhjem Wednesdays and Mondays, from June 12 to July 26. The midnight sun visible at North Cape from May 13 to July 30. Berths secured in advance. HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.), Official Agents, 204 Clark-st., Chicago.

EASTER IN ROME—OUR POPULAR LOW-priced tour, $258. All expenses included. Leaving March 16—Time, 53 days. Includes Rome, Florence, Pisa, Venice, Milan, Paris, London. Apply at once for program to HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd., 204 South Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	* 8:20 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:25 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:45 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:35 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily †Daily except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 2:05 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
All points in Texas	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:45 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:20 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:22 pm	* 6:55 am

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—THROUGH trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Buffet	8:25 am	1:25 pm
Week days Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES. WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver,	* 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
Sioux City, Salt Lake, San	*10:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Francisco, Portland	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:39 pm	* 8:15 am
Clinton and Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau	* 8:15 am	¶ 8:00 pm
Claire, Madison, and the	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Northwest	*10:30 pm	* 9:35 pm
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	§ 6:59 pm	¶ 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	* 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
nah, Green Bay, Menominee	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard,	* 3:00 am	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer,	* 3:00 am	¶ 7:35 am
Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	a 3:00 am	* 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Lv., *3 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar., *7:35 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., †10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:10 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat. aDaily to Ft. Howard.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	3:00 am	* 5:15 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	* 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	* 3:45 pm
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am	* 9:45 pm
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:20 pm	† 2:00 pm
Milwaukee and Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn.	† 6:20 pm	¶ 9:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Madison, P. du Chien & West	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn.	*10:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Omaha, Sioux City & Dakota	*10:35 pm	* 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	* 9:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, Kan. City, Colorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, Peoria, and Denver	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm
Kansas City, Denver & California	* 5:15 pm
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am
California Limited, via St. Louis	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Night Express	*12:01 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 6:00 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE. Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	1:20 pm
Kansas City Vestibule Limited	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Texas, Colorado and Utah Ex.	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	10:12 am
Kas. City & California Limited	†10:00 pm	5:40 am
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	10:00 pm
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	8:42 am
Kansas City Express	† 3:00 am	10:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND CENtral Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. Tel. 3765 Main.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, DesMoines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm *11:45 pm	†11:20 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex. Sun. xEx. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm *11:00 pm	* 9:20 am * 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	†12:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	† 3:45 pm	†10:45 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	† 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 3:15 pm	† 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., and Station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.; †1:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m.
Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:30 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:35 pm	* 8:05 am
Daily Night Express	11:25 pm	2:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22nd-st. City Ticket office, 66 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	*11:59 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Express	† 2:20 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, New York & Mont. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, Boston & Canada Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	* 8:33 am	† 5:57 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:25 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	† 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 4:40 pm	9:20 am
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:45 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:20 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:20 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:20 am

PRIZE DOG IS KIL

SOME MISCREANT GIVES DWI
FIE GLASS IN HER FOO

The Deed Is Done on the Way
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Local Show to Prevent Such
ings—Society Parties Out in F
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Judges Are at Work on Awa
of the Prizes.

Dwight Effie, one of the most
Gordon setters brought to the M
club's bench show by the Dwight
died yesterday under suspicious
stances. Broken glass had been gi
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Dwight Sarah, shipped in the same



SCENE AT SOUTH DOOR OF B

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Close Watch Is Kept.

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Success walked in on the first d
dog show at Battery D. Society wa
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The attendance last night was made
ly of Chicago's "400." Dog sho
seemed to be quite the proper thing.
the ones present last evening were
Williams and party, Mrs. Robert
and party of young people, Byron S
party, Mrs. J. Whitcome Catton a
Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mrs. George W
party, Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman,
gene Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene
Mrs. F. C. Smith, Mrs. Colborn,
Mrs. Herbert Alward, F. W. Peck,
Mrs. Archibald Valentine, Mr. and
nest Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Rolos
George A. Scott, Miss Lucy Chase, t
Belden, Fred Swift, Miss Ada Ba
Fred Tuttle.

Society People Out in Force

Many society people have dogs in
and were there to give them attention
them are: Mrs. Robert W. Rolos
Charles Allen, William J. Bryson
Smith, and Wallace S. Wakem. J.
Morgan presented Mrs. Roloson w
collie from his kennels. Among th
ent during the afternoon were Col.
Henry L. Turner, Capt. and M
Reade, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Roddin,
Mrs. W. J. Bryson, Mrs. M. Porter,
Cooke.

President Bryson of the Mascouta
club invited the little ones at the
Orphans' Home to come down to
but the invitation had to be declined
of so much sickness among the ch
was then decided to send up Prof
wood's troupe of trained dogs and
to amuse the little ones either Frida
urday morning.

In the St. Bernard class, Cham
Bedivere walked off with the blue
the challenge class, as usual. Prat
Beauty, Le Prince and La Princess
firsts in their classes. Among the
Charles E. Bunn's dogs took mo
prizes. Among the fox terriers L
Rutherford and George Raper di
best prizes, the former getting t
share.

In the pointer division George J



IN THE SECTIO

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Ridgeview Comet, however, was
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ribbon in the challenge class for gr
and the other firsts went to O ceola,
Neverzell, and Dey. Heather
Dwight Pearl, the old champions,
the best prizes in the Gordon setter
The full list of awards made yeste
lows:

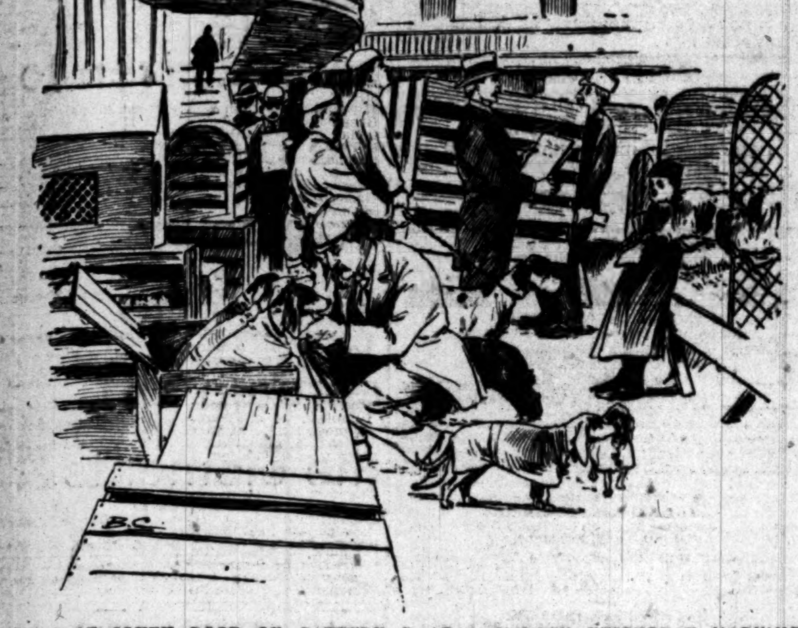
Mastiffs—Judged by Arthur Tricke

PRIZE DOG IS KILLED.

SOME MISCREANT GIVES DWIGHT EFFIE GLASS IN HER FOOD.

The Deed Is Done on the Way from Detroit, but Close Guard Is Kept at the Local Show to Prevent Such Happenings—Society Parties Out in Force, and the Affair Is an Assured Success—Judges Are at Work on Awards—List of the Prizes.

Dwight Effie, one of the most valuable Gordon setters brought to the Mascoutah club's bench show by the Dwight kennels, died yesterday under suspicious circumstances. Broken glass had been given to her in food, and she bled internally to death. Dwight Sarah, shipped in the same crate with



SCENE AT SOUTH DOOR OF BATTERY D AT 9 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY MORNING.

Effie from Detroit, is also sick in the same way, but will probably recover. She is weak from loss of blood, but notwithstanding that she took first prize yesterday in the Gordon setter puppy class. The dog that is dead was valued at $1,000, but was not for sale.

Just when or where the broken glass was given to the dogs is not known. The man in charge of them says they all left Detroit in good shape with no sign of sickness in the string. On their arrival in Chicago Monday, however, Effie began to bleed. It is believed the intention was to kill Dwight Pearl, that has won first prizes in all the bench shows, and is said to be the best of her class in the country. But she was not shipped in the crate that usually carries her. The broken glass was put in the crate marked with her name.

Close Watch Is Kept.

A close watch is kept at the Mascoutah show to prevent anything of the sort being repeated here. At the recent New York show ten of the most valuable dogs were poisoned and several of them died.

Success walked in on the first day of the dog show at Battery D. Society was there in finest toggery and the dogs were all at their best. The attendance for the day was exceedingly large, and altogether the exhibition started off as no dog show in Chicago ever has. The attendance last night was made up largely of Chicago's "400." Dog show parties seemed to be quite the proper thing. Among the ones present last evening were Norman Williams and party, Mrs. Robert L. Henry and party of young people, Byron Smith and party, Mrs. J. Whitcome Catton and party, Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mrs. George Willits and party, Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman, Mrs. Eugene Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pike Jr., Mrs. F. C. Smith, Mrs. Colborn, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Alward, F. W. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Roloson, Mrs. George A. Scott, Miss Lucy Chase, the Misses Belden, Fred Swift, Miss Ada Badger, and Fred Tuttle.

Society People Out in Force.

Many society people have dogs in the show, and were there to give them attention. Among them are: Mrs. Robert W. Roloson, Mrs. Charles Allen, William J. Bryson, Byron Smith, and Wallace S. Wakem. J. Pierpont Morgan presented Mrs. Roloson with a fine collie from his kennels. Among those present during the afternoon were Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Turner, Capt. and Mrs. Philip Reade, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Roddin, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryson, Mrs. M. Porter, and Miss Cooke.

President Bryson of the Mascoutah Kennel club invited the little ones at the Chicago Orphans' Home to come down to the show, but the invitation had to be declined because of so much sickness among the children. It was then decided to send up Prof. Wormwood's troupe of trained dogs and monkeys to amuse the little ones either Friday or Saturday morning.

In the St. Bernard class, Champion Sir Bedivere walked off with the blue ribbon in the challenge class, as usual. Pratt's Rustic Beauty, Le Prince and La Princess also took firsts in their classes. Among the mastiffs Charles E. Bunn's dogs took most of the prizes. Among the fox terriers L. and W. Rutherford and George Raper divided the best prizes, the former getting the larger share.

In the pointer division George J. Gould's



IN THE SECTION WITH THE BIG ST. BERNARDS.

dogs made the best showing. They won the club's special prize for the best four pointers, and Miss Rumor, Josie Brackett, and Marguerite Kent took firsts in their classes. Ridgeview Comet, however, was second to Chancellor. Arthur Woerner of Chicago took a couple of specials with his pointers, Dick and Rene. Major McKinley took the ribbon in the challenge class for great danes and the other firsts went to Osceola. Voltaire, Neverzell, and Dey. Heather Lad and Dwight Pearl, the old champions, captured the best prizes in the Gordon setter division.

The full list of awards made yesterday follows:

Mastiffs—Judged by Arthur Trickett, Little Rock, Ark. Class 1, challenge, dogs, first, A. and R. B. Morse's Ellison. Class 2, challenge, bitches, first, Charles E. Bunn's Sinaloa. Class 3, open, dogs, first, Charles E. Bunn's Marquis; second, Dr. L. Younghusband's Prince Cola; third, C. E. Bunn's Elderman. Class 4, open, bitches, first, Charles E. Bunn's Rowena; second, Dr. L. Younghusband's Minnie Beaufort; third, Charles E. Bunn's Cerene. Class 6, puppies, 6 to 12 months old, bitches, first, Charles E. Bunn's Hegira; second, A. and B. R. Morse's Frances. Class 7, novice, dogs and bitches, first, Charles E. Bunn's Leamington; second, Charles E. Bunn's Rossington; third, Mrs. Thomas W. Mills' Beaufort Boy; special, the Old English Mastiff club's challenge cup, won by Mrs. Thomas W. Mills' Beaufort Boy; the Mascoutah Kennel club's special for the best exhibit of four mastiffs, won by Charles E. Bunn; the Mascoutah Kennel club's special for best mastiff dog, awarded to Charles E. Bunn's Marquis; the Mascoutah Kennel club's special for best mastiff bitch, won by Charles E. Bunn's Rowena; the Mascoutah Kennel club's special for best dog or bitch owned and exhibited by a lady resident of Cook County, awarded to Mrs. Thomas W. Mills' Beaufort Boy.

St. Bernards—Judged by R. J. Sawyer of Menominee, Mich. Class 8, challenge, rough-coated, dogs, first C. A. Pratt's Sir Bedivere. Class 9, challenge, rough-coated, bitches, first C. A. Pratt's Rustic Beauty. Class 10, open, rough-coated, dogs, first C. A. Pratt's Le Prince, second Arthur Froembling's American Cæsar, third Ashland Kennel's Safford, fourth Roy B. Francis' Maj. F. Class 11, open, rough-coated bitches, first C. A. Pratt's La Princess, second A. C. Shallenberger's Alta Berna, third S. Moloney's Baroness Streatham, fourth H. Walbank's Jessie W. Class 12, puppies, 6 to 12 months, rough-coated, dogs, first, A. C. Shallenberger, Duke Wadsworth; second, Fred H. Smith & Co., Marko II. Class 13, puppies, 6 to 12 months, rough-coated, bitches, second, Haynes & Marshall, Victoria H. Class 14, St. Bernards, novice class, rough-coated, dogs and bitches, first, Ray B. Francis, Mayor F.; second, Mrs. Robert W. Roloson, Victor Roloson; third, S. Moloney, Patrick. Class 16, challenge, smooth-coated bitches, first, A. C. Shallenberger's Pratt's Belle. Class 17, open, smooth-coated dogs, first, F. H. Morris' Lord Melton; second, A. F. Kramer's Patrician; third, Belle Isle Kennels' Clovis; fourth, Andrew Von Bibber's Lord Keeper. Class 18, open, smooth-coated bitches, first, C. A. Pratt's Judith's Rachel; second, Paul A. Dragorius' Marie Stuart; third, Miss Lillian M. Wilkins' Princess Rosa; fourth, Ashland Kennels' Lady Keeper.

Fox Terriers.

Fox terriers—Judged by James Mortimer, New York. Class 151, smooth, challenge dogs, first, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Safeguard. Class 152, smooth, challenge bitches, first, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Captious. Class 153, open, dogs, first, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Daybreak; second, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Tip-Top; third, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Salesman; fourth, Dr. James Ferris Belt's Hillside Royal. Class 154, smooth, open, bitches, first, George Raper's Richmond Victory; second, George Raper's Cawthorpe Gem; third, George Raper's Richmond Pearl; fourth, L. & W. Rutherford. Class 155, smooth, puppies 6 to 12 months, dogs, first, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Daybreak; second, George Raper's Baby Truefit. Class 156, fox terriers, smooth, puppies 6 to 12 months, bitches, first, J. Wallace Wakem's Selden Swetness; second, Charles E. Bunn's Bit of Fortune. Class 157, smooth, novice, dogs, first, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Daybreak; second, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Salesman; third, Thomas D. May's Wawaset Baron. Class 158, smooth, novice, bitches, first, George Raper's Richmond Victory; second, George Raper's Cawthorpe Gem; third, L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Dorothy. Class 160, fox terriers, wire haired, challenge, dogs and bitches, first, Tod & Thomas' Endcliff Brisk; second, G. W. H. Ritchie's Mister Great Snap. Class 161, wire haired, open, bitches, first, Compton Kennel's Roath Rennie.

Pointers—Judged by B. F. Seitner, Dayton, O. Class 50, challenge, dogs, 55 pounds and over, first, Glenrock Kennels' Moulton Banner. Class 51, challenge, bitches, 50 pounds and over, first, George J. Gould, Josie Brackett. Class 52, open, dogs, 55 pounds and over, first, G. Muss Arnolt, Lord Bracken; second, Rinada Pointer Kennels, Homestead Prince; third, Arthur Werner, Dick; fourth, Fred A. Hodgman, Ridgeview Regent. Class 53, open, bitches, 50 pounds and over, first, Charles C. Wiedling, Beppo's Girl. Class 54, challenge, dogs under 55 pounds, first, Netherwood Kennels, Ridgeview Tenny. Class 55, Challenge, bitches under 50 pounds, first, George J. Gould's Miss Rumor. Class 56, open, dogs under 55 pounds, first, Rinada Pointer Kennels' Chancellor; second, George J. Gould's Ridgeview Comet; third, W. S. Coulson's Kent's Priam; fourth, Sam A. Noftzer's Col. Kent. Class 57, open, bitches under 50 pounds, first, George J. Gould's Marguerite Kent; second, John W. Harris' Trinket's Nell; third, Rinada Pointer Kennels' Lady Reveler; fourth, Sam A. Noftzer's May Bang. Class 59, puppies 6 to 12 months, bitches, first, L. W. Martin, Maiden Kent. Specials—The Mascoutah Kennel club special for best exhibit of four to George J. Gould; the club silver medal for the best dog never having won a prize, owned and exhibited by a resident of Cook County, to Arthur Woerner's Dick; club's silver medal for the best bitch never having won a prize, owned and exhibited by a resident of Cook County, to Arthur Woerner's Rene; special for the best puppy dog or bitch awarded to L. W. Martin's Maiden Kent.

Great Danes.

Great Danes—Judged by G. Muss-Arnolt, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Class 25, challenge dogs, first, South Bend Kennels' Maj. McKinley. Class 27, open, dogs, first, Philip S. Shufeldt's Osceola Voltaire; second, John C. Weiss' Beau Brummel; third, William Mueller's Leo Woldemar; fourth, H. L. Robinson's King William. Class 28, open, bitches; first, Osceola Kennels' Osceola Neverzell; second, H. Raison's Victoria; third, G. W. Shenk's Ella; fourth, Capt. H. F. Shuettler's Lady Spott. Class 29, puppies 6 to 12 months, dogs and bitches, first, Osceola Kennels' Osceola Dey; second (equal), A. Vanderpool's Lady Floyd; third, (equal), Osceola Kennels' Osceola Bey.



OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOG—BOXER III.

PRINCETON'S ACTION IS NO SURPRISE.

No Official Action Yet Taken—How the Records Compare.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5.—[Special.]—To the students of the University of Pennsylvania Princeton's action in refusing to play any ball games this spring was unexpected. Members of the Graduate Advisory committee were in the possession of inside news, and so were not taken by surprise. Nothing beyond a telegram from Princeton stating that an explanatory letter would follow was received yesterday. The action was discussed at the meeting of the Board of Directors at the University club, but no action was taken. Since athletics have been in the ascendency at Pennsylvania it has won from Princeton six out of the last ten games of baseball, two out of the last three annual football games, and has taken more points than Princeton at the Mott Haven athletic games during the last two years.

Northwestern Faculty Is Anxious.

The faculty of Northwestern University has called on the trustees of the university to arbitrate between it and the Athletic Association, and to learn if the faculty has exceeded its authority in passing the athletic rules adopted two weeks ago.

GOOD GAME BY WATER POLO PLAYERS.

First and Second Teams Compete at the Chicago Athletic Club.

In the swimming tank at the Chicago Athletic club last night two teams played the first water polo practice game in the training for the champion contests with the New York Athletic club's team April 11, 12, and 13. George A. Thorne Captained the regular team and Prof. Robinson, the swimming instructor, was at the head of the other. Thorne's team included L. E. Burr, J. H. Patrick, G. A. Webster, W. H. Thompson, and S. H. Hunt. In Robinson's team were J. F. Turrell, W. J. Fyffe, J. H. Lobdell, "Billy" Thorne, J. K. Armsby, and H. A. Ensign. The regulars won two goals to one, all of which were scored in the second half. Hunt and Thorne scored for the regulars and Robinson for the other team.

Philadelphia Team Plans.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5.—[Special.]—Gus Weyhing has not actually signed for the coming season, but he is ready to sign. Cross and Hamilton are still out of the fold. The Philadelphia club's Southern trip will begin March 20. The team will play practice games at Hampton, Va., from March 23 to the end of the month. The exhibition will begin April 1 at Portsmouth, the other games arranged being as follows: April 2, Norfolk; Petersburg, April 3; Lynchburg, April 4; Roanoke, April 6; Richmond, April 8 and 9; Peterson, April 10 and 11; Chambersburg, April 13; Hagerstown, April 15 and 16; first championship game at Baltimore, April 18.

New York Baseball Dates.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Following are the games which the New York baseball team will play on the way northward: March 23, Columbia, S. C.; March 25, Danville, Va.; March 26, Charlotteville; March 27 and 28, Richmond, Va.; March 29, Norfolk, Va., a. m.; March 29, Portsmouth, Va., p. m.; March 30, Norfolk, Va., a. m.; March 30, Portsmouth, Va., p. m. The first game at the Polo Grounds will be played April 3 with the Jaspers of Manhattan College.

Athletics at Knox College.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The Knox College Athletic Association met today and made preparations for the next spring field day. In class the two students doing the best in each class will represent that class in the spring tournament, for a cup. The association has under consideration a proposition to join several Northwestern colleges in an athletic league.

Ryan Defeats Billy Murphy.

CLEVELAND, O., March 5.—[Special.]—Jack Ryan of this city defeated Billy Murphy of Chicago in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match tonight. Murphy claims the featherweight championship of the world, but both men were weighed in at 122 pounds. Ryan won the first fall in nine minutes and the second in seven and a half.

Will Play Chess by Cable.

LONDON, March 5.—J. T. Heppell, L. Hoffer, A. Hunter, C. D. Locock, F. W. Lord, D. J. Mills, J. Mortimer, J. Owen, H. W. Trenchard, and A. Guest, with Lowe, Hundell, Ward-Higgs, and Woodgate as substitutes, will represent the British Chess club in the chess match against the Manhattan Chess club Saturday.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 5.—Baseball—St. Louis, 5; Little Rock, 1.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5.—[Special.]—The Pittsburg club tonight mailed a release to Catcher William Weaver.

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Harvard faculty today no action was taken on the football question.

CHURCH BURNED AT POSEN, MICH.

One of Two Warring Factions Said to Have Caused the Fire.

ALPENA, Mich., March 5.—[Special.]—Fire this morning destroyed the large brick Polish Roman Catholic Church at Posen, near here, with a loss of $30,000. The evidence points strongly toward one faction of the congregation as the cause of the fire. For several years a bitter fight has been carried on between the two factions, during which the priest and several parishioners have lost valuable property in incendiary fires. Recently a pitched battle occurred between the two parties in which a number of heads were cracked and much blood spilled. The insurance on the church aggregates $5,000.

MULLEN WILL PLAY.

WANTS TO MEET THE OTHER FAST BILLIARD AMATEURS.

Likes the Idea of the Proposed National Tournament and Is Ready to Do All He Can to Help It Along—His Estimate of the Other Men with Whom He Is Likely to Cross Cues—Wants the Games in Chicago—General Sporting News.

Martin Mullen, the champion billiard amateur of Cleveland, who is now in the city and is spoken of as one of the players in the proposed national amateur tournament, declares his willingness to play and do all he can to help the scheme along.

"I will not be able to play before next January," he says, "but then I will be willing to engage for a week or ten days in a tournament for the championship. Chicago, from what I hear of Ellison's business, is the place to play. Of course, no other city except New York would be considered, but as there are likely to be only Ellison, McCreery, Foss, and myself as contestants, Chicago is preferable, as looking to the convenience of Ellison. When I say I will play I mean provided conditions are framed such as may shut out all chance of making a contest for a purse or gate money. I am not playing billiards to advertise any one's goods or for money making purposes, and I know the other amateurs feel the same way. To put billiards on as high a plane as other games, though, the best amateurs must play in public.

"What do I think of the chances of the four players named? I never saw McCreery, but I know that a few years ago he was considered about 20 per cent slower than the Carter-Gallagher class at balk line, a 'three man' at cushion carroms, and as good as the next at three cushions. Foss is a fine player naturally, but no one can say how well he can play. Schaefer says Foss runs 100 and 150 frequently, and wild rumor states that his ability carries him to the front, occasionally breaking even with Slosson. Foss has as fine a billiard table in his residence as can be made, and also goes to New York three times a week in the slack business season to play with Slosson. On several occasions I have made a 'stand off' with Foss.

"Mr. Ellison, they say, is not anxious to meet the rest of us. Maybe this comes from Schaefer's remark, 'Ellison would stand a poor show with McCreery.' But let me submit that when a man in 2,100 points in public play goes to a grand average of 8 he is playing billiards, and has a chance to beat better players than I am, and at that I am not going to start with any idea that I am outclassed. When you tell me of Ellison's run of 74, made when he was behind, you show me a billiard player that can 'stand the gaff' and please. Let me go on record with the opinion that the amateur champion of Illinois is a 'sure enough' billiardist.

"What of my record? I have none at balk line, and my prominence is due to a cushion carrom siege of 100-point games on a 4½ by 9 table with Schaefer. We played three games and I won all of them, making a grand average of 10. Of course, as records now stand, this looks like a big performance, but I know that were cushion carroms played constantly by the first-class professionals, such an average would be only an ordinary one. But I rashly stated that I would play Ives for $2,500 a side. The following day I thought such offer foolish for my interest, and the talk occasioned has made me quite a billiardist on paper. I know next to nothing of the technique of balk line play, but have averaged as high as fifteen in practice. I can't get out of my head that that 8 grand average of Ellison's is hard to beat.

"Let a tournament be played of short duration with all 'dead weight' barred, and I predict the play will be not only of great interest, but likely to produce such exciting finishes as only are of account no matter what the sport."

Mullen's declaration of his willingness to engage simplifies matters greatly, as McCreery and Foss are also willing. Mr. Ellison is expected will decide to battle for Chicago.

TUESDAY'S RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Bryan, Beverly, Rapidan, Birdcatcher and Lochleven the Winners.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 5.—Seventy-fourth day, weather fine, track slow. The summary:

First race, selling, 7 furlongs—Bryan, 110 pounds (Penny), even, won easily; Francis Pope, 110 (J. Regan), 10 to 1, second; Mole, 104 (Thorpe), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:33. Oxford, Blackjack, Zaldivar, Propriety, Fabi, and Alibi also ran. Press Conley fell at the half.

Second race, ¾ mile—Beverly, 109 pounds (Midgley), 5 to 1, won easily; Prince Imperial, 112 (J. Regan), even, second; Edmund Connolly, 112 (J. McDonald), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:17½. Hibernian Queen, Areline, Mabel R., and Vaucluse also ran.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Rapidan, 113 pounds (McKnight), 3 to 1, won handily; Charter, 107 (J. Regan), 11 to 5, second; Fakir, 112 (Knapp), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:49. Alethia Allen, Mezzotint, Sir James, Pearl N., Hotspur, Bonnie B., and Charles also ran.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Birdcatcher, 112 pounds (Thorpe), 5 to 2, won driving; Flush, 100 (Turner), 20 to 1, second; Minever, 105 (Blake), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:10¼. LeBanjo, Hollywood, Lagniappe, Julia Arthur, and Decree also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Lochleven, 104 pounds (Hennessy), 150 to 1, won driving; Manoa, 102 (Knight), 4 to 1, second; Gee Whiz, 101 (Hardin), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Springtime, The Monk, D. Wedgewood, Cooper, Followday, Midget, Rabbit, Danube, and Augustus also ran. Gov. Hill and Camden were left.

New Orleans entries for Wednesday are:

First race, 5½ furlongs—Brevity, 100 pounds; Annie McNairy, 100; Trixie, 100; Sam Watkins, 102; Stark, 102; Lu Prewitt, 105; Feedman, 110; Hollywood, 107.

Second race, 2-year-olds, ½ mile—Gus K., 108 pounds; Virgo, 108; Tom Boston, 108; Sister Rosalind, 105; Cora B., 107; Inspector Hunt, 108.

Third race, ¾ mile—Kelly, 102 pounds; Jugador, 102; Buckedie, 102; Mollie, 103; Annie K., 103; Hattie Gant, 103; Servitude, 105; Silver Prince, 105; Little Phil, 105; I. C. W., 105; Zeke Hardy, 105; Virgin, 105; Beecher, 105; Rally, 114; Artless, 103.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile—Mezzotint, 105 pounds; Miss Mamie, 105; Jim Henry, 106; Tramp, 107; Lord Willowbrook, 107; Bonnie B., 110; Uncle Frank, 111; Rapidan, 111; Bryan, 112.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Panway, 102 pounds; Lay On, 103; Yellow Rose, 104; D. Wedgewood, 104; Redina, 104; Oakview, 104; Merritt, 105; Legrande, 106; Tramp, 108; Moloch, 108; Revenue, 108; Hodgson, 111.

ONLY TWO FAVORITES GET THE MONEY.

G. B. Morris Makes a Poor Showing in His Race—The Summaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5.—Favorites were thrown over in all except the second and third races today. Corrigan's colt G. B. Morris made his first start as a 3-year-old, but he did not show up well. Old Braw Scott won in fast time. The summary:

First race, 5 furlongs, selling—Silver, 99 pounds (Tuberville), 6 to 1, won; Lodi, 100 (Smith), 6 to 1, second; George L., 106 (Hill), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Raphel, Mendocino, Ernest, Kinsley, Frank D., Montecarlos, and Kathleen also ran.

Second race, about 5 furlongs, selling—Royal Flush, 111 pounds (Flynn), 7 to 5, won; Hiram Argo, 95 (Carr), 8 to 1, second; Sympathetic's Last, 100 (Isom), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:13¼. Vulcan, Seaspray, San Lucas, Warrago, Wheel of Fortune, Niagara, and Ross also ran.

Third race, 7½ furlongs, selling—Booze, 129 pounds (Griffin), 6 to 5, won; Hanford, 114 (Weber), 20 to 1, second; Lonnie B., 124 (King), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:35¾. Hoodlum, Arno, Ansonia, Bellringer, Cotton, and Marietta also ran.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, steeplechase—Wyanshot, 133 pounds (Almark), 2½ to 1, won; The Lark, 128 (Cockran), 20 to 1, second; Currency, 130 (Ambrose), 13 to 5, third. Time, 3:24½. Maro and Lady Emily also ran.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Braw Scott, 112 pounds (Carr), 4 to 1, won; Nebuchadnezzar, 97 (Isom), 3 to 1, second; Duke Stevens, 115 (Weber), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:26¼.

San Francisco entries for Wednesday's races are:

First race, ⅝ mile, selling, maidens—Julia Martin filly, 90 pounds; Tobey, 92; My Sweetheart, 90; Rosalee, 99; Soledad, 108; Ontario, 89; Bancroft, 101; Tom Clark, 98; Mabel T., 102; Monroe, 101; Yreka, 95; War Queen, 105; Myron, 101.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling, non-winners—Ed Stanley, 99 pounds; Valparaiso, 98; Bone Doctor, 98; Steadfast, 99; Roadrunner, 100; Esperanco, 93; Arnette, 84; Mutineer, 93; Nipper, 102.

Third race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds—Edgemont, 112 pounds; Torsion, 112; Crescendo, 112; Leon L., 112; Ruthven, 109; Eventide, 109; Ferris Hartman, 109; Jonglonse filly, 109; Elsie Ferguson, 109; Lizzie P. filly, 109; City Girl, 109; Pansy, 109; Marionette, 109.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Doncaster, 107 pounds; Claudius, 97; Gussie, 97; Catch 'Em, 97; Major McLaughlin, 95; Polaski, 98; Eckert, 85.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, selling—Mahogany, 92 pounds; Clacquer, 104; Mollie R., 85; Broadhead, 103; Mainstay, 106; Morven, 95; Tim Murphy, 116; Three Forks, 97.

Tuesday Madison Results.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—East St. Louis results today were:

First race, selling, ⅝ mile—Sir Lancelot won, Selma second, L. J. Knight third. Time, 1:23½.

Second race, selling, ⅝ mile—Little Eli won, Herndon second, Censor third. Time, 1:05.

Third race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Palm Sunday won, Jerquet second, Bill Arp third. Time, :59¼.

Fourth race, handicap, ⅝ mile—Estelle F. won, Ed Gartland second, Bona Vera third. Time, 1:21.

Fifth race, selling, ⅝ mile—Liberty Bell won, Kenwood second, Florella third. Time, 1:21¼.

POOR PROSPECT FOR EARLY RACES.

T. W. Coulter Says There Is Little Preliminary Work Down South.

T. W. Coulter has arrived in Chicago fresh from the Blue Grass breeding establishments of Kentucky. "No work has been done down there yet to indicate anything beyond the ordinary run of horseflesh for the present crop of youngsters," says Coulter. "The condition of the tracks precludes training for the present and the extremely cold weather will result in a badly conditioned lot of horses for the early spring races. The success at New Orleans of such a cheap horse as Blackball is evidenced as an argument proving the low class of animals at that point and San Francisco racing is little better."

Anti-Roby Bill Is Found.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—The Roby bill that was stolen from the Senate Chamber yesterday was found today among old paper in a closet where it had been thrown after the thief had discovered it was the enrolled and not the engrossed bill which he had taken. Senator Seller, who was suspected of having had a hand in the disappearance of the bill, today demanded an investigation and a committee was appointed.

General Sporting Notes.

William F. Mayo of Chicago is in Cleveland and says he wants to fight Jim Hall.

Eddie Bald and Ray McDonald, the bicyclists, have left to open the season in San Francisco.

Fred Foster's Brooklyn winner, Dr. Rice, is sick, and will be kept back a month in his work.

The Needham-Walker fight at Cincinnati last night was declared off on account of the police.

Corbett has extended the time to May 1 for Fitzsimmons to pay the third deposit for his match.

John Kowalski—Ed Corrigan's colt Kowalski is by Isaac Murphy—Derochment, and was purchased from George Carroll.

President Muenier of the Western Sharpshooters' Union at Milwaukee has issued a call for a tournament and convention there June 19 to 23.

Capt. Anson and the Chicago baseball party arrived in Galveston in good trim, and went to work Monday. The first game will be Saturday with the Louisvilles.

The Princeton Football Association financial report for the last season shows a deficit of $2,152, and $798 was the doctor's bill. Receipts from games were $18,186.

In the balk line billiard tournament at the Brunswick Milton claimed forfeit from Brown on account of the latter's non-appearance. Tonight's game will be between Frost, 125, and Anderson, 110.

Mike McInerny, the local politician, yesterday bought from M. J. Farley the interests owned by him in Zaldivar, John Cycha, and Blackball. The price paid is said to have been $1,000 for a half interest in all three horses.

The recent cold snap put the curling rinks at the Wanderer's pavilion in fine condition. Monday night McWhirter and Pritchard had an exciting contest, the chief feature of which was the playing of Raffen. Pritchard had a good lead until the finish, when his opponents scored six in one head and won by one point. Skips Savage and Keenan played the second game in a series of three, the former winning.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS INCREASED.

Committee on School Management Holds an Interesting Meeting.

The Committee on School Management of the Board of Education met yesterday afternoon to consider the salaries of the superintendents, the principals, and teachers of the city schools.

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Brenan the salaries of Agnes M. Hardinge and Theresa L. McGuire of the Teachers' Training Class were recommended to be $1,900 each the coming year, in place of $1,800 the last year. Grant Beebe, teacher of manual training, who will the coming year have additional schools under his charge, will receive $1,400 instead of $1,200, and Mary E. Griswold and Mary A. Woodworth, teachers in deaf mute schools, will be put down for $725 each, an increase of $25 a year.

When the list of salaries of the principals was reached the recommendation of Supt. Lane was that Ida A. Shaver of the Cooper and Mary I. Purer, Lafayette, the former receiving $2,100 the latter $2,200, both receive for 1894 $2,300. The following principals will be recommended to the board for the increase of $100 a year:

Florence Holbrook, Forrestville, $2,000 to $2,100; W. D. Smyser, Brentano, $1,700 to $1,800; Isabel Burke, Woodlawn, $1,400 to $1,500; Mary E. D. Olson, Park Manor, $1,400 to $1,500; Alma E. Willard, Yale, $1,400 to $1,500; Agnes M. Brown, Wicker Park, $1,800 to $1,900.

The salary of Inger M. Schjoldager of the Adams School is raised from $1,450 to $1,500, and Clara H. McFarlin of the Fulton from $1,200 to $1,350. Six assistant teachers of branches who receive $800 a year were given $100 a year increase.

AFTER THE TRADERS' SYNDICATE.

August Jutte of Pittsburg Wants an Accounting from the Concern.

August Jutte of Pittsburg, Pa., has filed a bill in the Circuit Court against the Traders' syndicate. He asks for an accounting from the defendant, which has for officers: F. M. Moore, President, and E. H. Rood, Secretary. In September, 1884, the complainant says he purchased $1,000 in stock from the defendant concern. Following his purchase, the corporation in October declared a dividend of 2 per cent, November nothing, December nothing, and in January the syndicate reported a loss. Previous to this, the court is told, the syndicate declared in August 100 per cent; May, 15 per cent; and April, 10 per cent.

The defendant charges that the representations made by the syndicate are false and that it does not conduct a bona fide business in grain or other commercial commodities. The office of the concern, it is charged, is merely for the purpose of selling stock in the company and managing correspondence in connection with the sale of stock and the declaring of dividends.

The Traders' syndicate is a twin concern with the American syndicate, the operations of which were exposed in THE TRIBUNE a short time ago. Both organizations had the same alleged broker, H. M. Lewis, and when they ceased to pay dividends in December the Traders' pursued a like policy. Then, when the American was enjoined from doing further business and its bank account was tied up, the Traders at once withdrew its accounts, although no action had been taken against it. The latter concern has taken in about $60,000, the majority of which was turned over to the broker. The injunction against the American syndicate is still pending, and Mr. Jutte is also the complainant against it.

TWO SISTERS ASPHYXIATED BY GAS.

Leave the Burner of a Gas Heater Open and Are Found Dead Together.

Annie and Marie Bohan, sisters, aged 20 and 22 years respectively, were found dead in bed at No. 914 Ogden avenue yesterday morning. Annie kept house for William Halpin, who keeps a shoe store at that address. Marie was a dressmaker and lived at No. 75 Rush street. She visited her sister Monday and remained over night. Mr. Halpin when he arose yesterday morning traced an overpowering smell of gas to Annie's room, and receiving no answer to his knocks burst the door open. Both girls lay dead in their bed. An open burner of a gas heater showed whence the gas came. It is supposed the girls in turning off the gas before retiring did not close the cock entirely. Marie was to have been married shortly to Fred White of Lima, O., and her visit to Annie was preliminary to an intended trip to Lima. The investigation by the Coroner showed that the asphyxiation of the girls was entirely accidental. Eli Bohan, a brother of the girls, arrived from Shannon, Ill., where the girls belonged, last night, and will take the bodies there for burial.

BIG BLOCK IN RUINS.

BLOWN TO ATOMS BY NATURAL GAS AT ANDERSON, IND.

Total Loss to the Terhune Building and Contents Will Reach $250,000—Shock Felt Throughout the City, and Many Neighboring Buildings Are Damaged—Fire Starts in the Debris but Is Stopped from Spreading—Two Men Are Missing—Other Northwest News.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—The Terhune Block, on the northeast corner of the public square, was blown to atoms by a natural gas explosion at 4 o'clock this morning. Pieces of plate glass, terra cotta and stone ornaments, brick, and slates from the roof were thrown a distance of two squares by the force of the explosion. Windows and doors on all sides of the square were broken.

Fire followed the explosion, which was like an earthquake, and the remains of the débris began burning fiercely. The entire fire department was called out and prevented the fire from reaching the new court-house.

Attorney Ballard and County Commissioner Metcalf lived in rooms above the When store, and it is feared they have perished. The loss on the building and contents is total and will reach $250,000.

The fronts of all business-houses in the neighborhood of the explosion were demolished, paved streets ripped open, and telephone cables torn down.

It was just about daylight that the shock was felt which shook everything within the corporate limits of Anderson, and sent pieces of wood and glass, office furniture and bricks flying in all directions. In addition to the demolition of the Terhune Block the explosion did much damage to the court house and other buildings, which were struck by missils. The contents of the stores are scattered everywhere, and not so much as a respectable line of samples could be secured from the ruins.

The building was 144 feet square and three stories high, of iron, brick, and stone. It was built in 1888, and cost $50,000. The lower floors were occupied by a branch of the When clothing store of Indianapolis, Prather's shoe store, and Hadley's drug store. The second and third stories were occupied by attorneys, physicians, and students.

The building belonged to John H. Terhune, member of the Indiana Legislature. He had only $3,500 insurance. The explosion was caused by the heavy frost in the ground pulling the gas mains apart in front of the building. Escaping gas found its way into the cellar, where it was ignited by a burning jet.

HAYWARD TRIAL NEARING THE END.

Prosecuting Attorney Nye Sums Up the Case for the Jury.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 5.—The closing act in the great Hayward murder trial was begun this morning under strange auspices. The deputies and attendant nurses had brought S. H. Dyer, the sick and aged juror, carefully into court and deposited him in a reclining attitude in an easy chair. Frank Nye, the County Attorney, rose then to address the jury. His face was ashen pale. It did not seem as he leaned against the table that he could possibly prove equal to the five hours of talk that were before him. Briefly but effectively he sketched the career of Harry Hayward, his gambling proclivities, his associations with Miss Ging, and his influence over "this sick man" Blixt. The crime had been committed by Blixt at the incitation of Hayward, but it had brought with it a revolution in his entire being. After it came conscience, remorse, horror of himself. No man could picture the agony of the horror that Blixt endured after the commission of the crime until he decided to tell the truth.

Hayward had pursued this plan of getting Blixt under his mental domination for months. Blixt had killed Kate Ging in a frenzy and not as a criminal would have done it. He had gone to the deed with his hands grimy with honest toil. He was not a criminal at heart, but a man who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow. Scarcely knowing what he did he had hurried poor Kate Ging into eternity at the behest of Hayward. Mr. Nye dilated at length on the fact that for two days that ignorant man had sat on the witness stand under the scathing fire of the most brilliant cross-examiner in the United States without flinching from the truth. The great Erwin had been but a mere puppet in the hands of this man endowed with God-given strength to withstand the ordeal. The corroboration of Blixt's story was ample and complete, and the speaker traced it out in detail.

Mr. Nye followed the testimony carefully and concisely, elaborating and strengthening by argument and eloquence that offered by the State and criticising and pointing out the weak points of the defense. At the close there was a spontaneous burst of applause. Mr. Nye sank in his seat and received the congratulations of his friends, first among whom was his antagonist, W. W. Erwin, who heartily complimented him upon his wonderful work.

Mr. Erwin will begin his argument tomorrow morning and will probably continue Thursday. The case, it is expected, will be given to the jury that afternoon.

"WILD MAN FROM MADAGASCAR" DEAD.

Grimes Austin, the Famous Museum Attraction, Passes Away at Columbus, Ind.

COLUMBUS, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—Grimes Austin, the "Wild Man from Madagascar," is dead. He was born in Green County near the Sullivan County line, this State, in 1834. He was an albino and had white hair reaching nearly the entire length of his body. His eyes were exceptionally large and piercing and had a scarlet tinge, giving him a wild facial expression. In 1859 Austin went with a circus and was exhibited in this country in a steel-barred cage, dressed in skin garments and fettered as though he was some wild beast. His hair was made to stand out in hideous profusion and he soon became a great drawing card as the "Wild Man from Madagascar." After this he traveled with the Barnum aggregation, but was engaged by museums in Berlin and London, where he attracted much attention. His last years were spent in farming. He leaves an estate worth about $40,000, but has no lineal descendants.

HEIR TO MILLIONS IN HOLLAND.

J. G. Metzinger Informed of His Windfall Just After Making an Assignment.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 5.—[Special.]—John G. Metzinger, a shoe manufacturer, made an assignment yesterday, and was notified in an hour that he and his brother Frank were among the heirs to an estate worth $251,000,000 and that they would probably get their share by May 1. The estate is located in Holland and was that of a member of the Metzinger family who died many years ago leaving no will. His estate has been in litigation for years and has now been definitely settled. There are about 200 heirs.

TRACED TO A FORMER JUSTICE'S DOOR.

J. P. Angleberger Arrested for Implication in a Dynamite Explosion.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—John P. Angleberger, recently Justice of the Peace, has been arrested charged with causing the explosion by dynamite at Decker. The bloodhounds went to his door each time they were tried. Saturday Bennett, who is Angleberger's son-in-law, gave the latter a whipping. Mrs. Angleberger recently left her husband and went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Bennett. She has since sued for a divorce.

Northwest Notes.

Judge Husted decided at Dubuque, Ia., that a claim for pay for work done Sunday was illegal.

Joseph Thompson, a private detective, was arrested at Toledo, O., charged with a series of burglaries.

John and David Snyder have given a tract of land worth $250,000 to Springfield, O., as a public park.

The World's Deposit and Investment company has been incorporated at Dubuque, Ia., with a capital stock of only $20,000,000.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.



An over-confident buyer overloaded us with a lot of fine silk handkerchiefs.

China white silks, with fancy colored, hemstitched borders, the regular 50-cent quality.

Take them while they last at 15 cents each. This is our way of unloading.

Here's still a fair assortment of those high-grade Men's Suits, Rogers, Peet & Co.'s product, which we are selling at $10.00—former prices $24.00 and downward.

Early comers are taking the pick of them.

F. M. ATWOOD

N. W. Corner Madison and Clark-sts.

The new hats are coming in now. So are the old customers for 'em. What better argument for the new customers?

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For the cure of all ailments of the lungs and the respiratory organs. Founded in Karlsruhe in May, 1894. Over 600 cases of asthma, chronic catarrh of the nose and throat, acute bronchitis, and consumption have been successfully and permanently cured by our inhaling process. Testimonials of patients cured and letters of recommendation from the most renowned medical authorities of Europe are furnished upon application.

The public is invited to call at the Inhalatorium and inspect the place and its appliances. Every information cheerfully given.

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Sweet Marie Once More.



I've a secret in my heart, Sweet Marie, A secret I would fain tell to thee. If you seek the finest shoe, It's the SELZ ROYAL BLUE, Every word of this is true, Sweet Marie.

Prize Jingle. VIOLA STICKNEY, 605 La Salle Ave.

There's more truth than poetry in this. Six months wear in every pair of

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoes

Manufactured by Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago. Largest Shoe Makers in the United States.

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CHICAGO IS TAKEN BY STORM.

Nothing Like It Was Ever Seen Here Before. At the Theater, at the Opera, in the Banks and Stores, on the Streets, and in the Family Every One Is Talking of the Famous Pink Pills for Pale People.

What They Are For and What They Have Done. Numerous Reports Verified by Leading Journals.

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SALE UNPRECEDENTED AND THE DEMAND SUPPLIED WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY.

It Is an Oval Pill of a Pink Shade, Half the Size of a Pea, and of Great Merit. Used by the Rich and the Poor.

A Page of Great Interest to Every Chicago Man, Woman, and Child.

A Physician's Story.

DR. C. H. PORTER OF KENTUCKY SUFFERS FOR OVER 25 YEARS BEFORE HE FINDS RELIEF.

How He Was Affected, How He Suffered, and How He Was Cured—An Interesting Case.

From the Mt. Sterling, Ky., Gazette.

In the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, several miles from the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, lives a retired physician and farmer, surrounded by a happy and interesting family.

His name is Dr. C. H. Porter and for 47 years he has ministered to the sick in the Counties of Rowan and Morgan, and for years he suffered more than many of the patients on whom he called. He was at last cured, and his cure was so startling and miraculous that it was soon the talk of the mountains and finally reached the Blue Grass. A reporter of the *Gazette* hearing of the remarkable case concluded to investigate the matter in the interest of suffering humanity.

The reporter reached the home of Dr. Porter, and after introducing himself said: "Dr. Porter, I learn that for years you have been a great sufferer, and that you have at last been cured by a new discovery in medicine. Will you oblige me by relating you experience?"

What Dr. Porter Said.

In reply, Dr. Porter related the following: "Twenty years ago, while living in Morgan County and practicing my profession, I had a terrible nervous shock that completely prostrated me, and from that time until a few months ago I suffered untold agony, and in fact never knew a well day. I tried everything in the way of medicine that I could hear of, and consulted physicians for miles around, but I found no relief, and I resigned myself to the inevitable, as I thought, and awaited the end. A few months ago my son saw an account in your paper of a new medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and wanted me to try it. I told him it was no use, that they would do me no good; but finally he persuaded me to get Mr. B. L. Tabor, our merchant, to order some for me. After taking a few doses I felt better, and again hope revived in my breast. I continued taking the pills, and continued to improve, and now I believe I have finally recovered. That is about all of the story. I believe Pink Pills saved my life, and I never fail to recommend them to any one who is suffering. In fact, I can tell you of a man that you will pass on your road home who has been almost completely cured of rheumatism after years of suffering. Mr. S. G. Bailey is his name, and you can stop and see him."

The Gazette Scores Another Point.

After thanking Dr. Porter and bidding him farewell the *Gazette* man started for Mr. Bailey's residence. He was found on his farm cutting some trees down. In reply to our inquiry Mr. Bailey said: "Yes, Dr. Porter has told you the truth. I suffered for years with rheumatism, and was only able to leave my room in good weather and then was not able to do any work. I saw Pink Pills advertised and was urged by Dr. Porter and other friends to try them, but I had no faith in patent medicines and for several weeks positively refused to try them. They finally overcame my prejudices, however, and I am glad of it, for you can see yourself what Pink Pills have done for me. Come to my house and I will show you my crutch and cane, which Pink Pills have enabled me to lay aside. I have also been giving these pills to a neighbor's child which has scrofula, and it is improving right along."

The reporter next visited the store of B. L. Tabor, who corroborated the testimony of Dr. Porter and Mr. Bailey. Mr. Tabor further said that he had never handled a medicine that had given such universal satisfaction as Pink Pills, and it was almost impossible to supply the demand. The address of all the gentlemen referred to is Elliottsville, Rowan County, Kentucky, and any one can have these statements verified by writing to them.

Acute Dyspepsia.

Sympathetic Heart Disease Often Attends It.

The Modern Treatment Consists in Removing the Cause.

[From the Republican, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.]

Mrs. V. Curley, who has resided in Clarence, Iowa, for the past twenty-two years, tells an interesting story of what she considers her rescue from premature death—at all events, relief from a life of great suffering, which made death seem a happy means of escape from torture. Her narrative is as follows:

"For ten years prior to 1894 I was a constant sufferer from acute stomach trouble. I had all the manifold symptoms of acute dyspepsia, and at times other troubles were present in complication. I did not know what it was to enjoy a meal. No matter how careful I might be as to the quality, quantity, and preparation of my food, distress always followed eating.

I Was Despondent and Blue.

Almost to the point of insanity at times, and would have been glad to die. Often and often I could not sleep. Sympathetic heart trouble set in, and time and again I was obliged to call a doctor in the night to relieve sudden attacks of suffocation which would come on without a moment's warning.

My troubles increased as time wore on and spent large sums in doctor's bills, being compelled to have medical attendants almost constantly. During 1892 and 1893 it was impossible for me to retain food and

Water Brashes Plagued Me.

I was reduced to a skeleton. A consultation of physicians was unable to determine just what did ail me. The doctors gave us as their opinion that the probable trouble was ulceration of the coats of the stomach and held out no hope of recovery. One doctor said, "All I can do to relieve your suffering is by the use of opium."

About this time a friend of mine, Mrs. Symantha Smith of Glidden, Iowa, told me about the case of Mrs. Thurston of Oxford Junction, Iowa. This lady said she had been afflicted much the same as I had. She had consulted local physicians without relief, and had gone to Davenport for treatment without receiving any benefit therefrom. Giving up all hope of recovery, she was ready for any suggestion and was persuaded by a friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was almost magical.

In despair I bought a box of the pills from our druggist, Mr. Geo. Smith. By the time the first box was finished I was able to eat with less distress, but was in no mood to go on with the treatment. I presume I expected too much, but my husband thought I was better and insisted upon my trying at least one more box. It was fortunate for me that they did not let me give up. I kept on with the pills and before many months I felt better than I had for a dozen years. I am now almost free from trouble, and if through some error of diet I feel badly this splendid remedy sets me right again. I have regained my strength and am once more in my usual flesh. I sleep well and can eat without distress. I have no doubt that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I only wish that I had heard of them years ago, thereby saving myself ten years of suffering and money.

Catarrh of the Stomach.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THIS PECULIAR DISEASE.

A Well-Known Man Relates His Experience and Tells How He Succeeded in Getting Relief.

(From the St. Louis, Mo., Chronicle.)

"No one knows except myself the amount of suffering I endured for upwards of four years, from what I was told was catarrh of the stomach." The speaker was Mr. J. P. Fox, one of the best known professional swimmers in St. Louis, now at Prof. Clark's Natatorium, 19th and Pine. The rest of the interesting story is best told in Professor Fox's own way.

"It's a little over five years since I first became afflicted with the disease. My trouble all commenced with a severe cold contracted by foolishly going into the water one bitter cold day and not taking sufficient care of myself on coming out. Treating the cold lightly, I got another and another until my condition became serious. A dull occasional aching of the eyes and this was followed by stinging pains, almost unbearable in my head. Then my throat commenced to fill with a slimy substance, which caused me to hawk and spit in a most disagreeable manner. What with this and the constant bad taste in my mouth, my life became a burden to me. My appetite, which had previously been very good, began to fail me, and from being of goodly proportions I

Became Gaunt, Pale, and Thin,

manifestly under my proper weight. I am not easily scared as a rule, but just then I certainly lost my nerve, starting at almost every sound. I consulted several doctors and faithfully followed their advice, but experienced no permanent relief. Then at times I began to go light-headed. One day in particular, I have occasion to remember, while conversing with a friend I was suddenly seized with an attack of vertigo.

Pink Pills for Pale People Cure Effects of the Grip.

"I reeled around, staggered half way across the room, and fell, striking my head heavily against the sharp edge of a swinging door, and being knocked senseless, a state I remained in for over half an hour. On coming to I found myself in bed with a doctor, nurse, and mother bending over me. I was confined to the house over a week, being barely able to walk across the bedroom. I became nervous and sleepless and even while in my weak state suffered from aching and racking pains. I had no desire to eat, and what I did get down caused indigestion of the worst kind. With the continuous coughing my throat became very sore, and if ever there was a miserable being I was the one. My nerves were all unstrung and I felt almost completely worn out. Often I would be seized with a feeling of suffocation. This went on until one day a friend insisted that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and he read to me a paper wherein several cures of cases similar to mine were reported. Like a drowning man grasping at a straw I determined to give them a trial. I then, or rather my mother did, threw the doctor's medicine away and began to take the pills. Actually before I had taken half of the contents of the first box I began to feel a marked improvement. I began to sleep well. With my returning appetite I began to take a better view of life, the gnawing sensations in my stomach disappeared, I ceased to belch up gas and had no feelings of vomiting after eating, the soreness in my throat went away, and—well, within a month I ventured out of the house. I kept on with the pills, and well—you see me now. I feel as well as ever I did and I don't suppose there is a sounder man physically than myself in the country. I am in and out of the water three and four times a day giving swimming lessons, and I certainly attribute my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can use my name if you want to, and I shall be pleased to tell of the great benefits I have derived from the use of the pills at any time."

What the Leading Wholesale Druggists of Chicago Say About Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Fuller & Fuller, 220 Randolph-st., say that in November, 1892, they received two gross of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from a Canadian firm. This order lasted till the spring of the following year. The sales have increased steadily from that time, till now they dispose of upward of fifty gross a month. We understand from the retail druggists that they prove satisfactory in all cases, and certainly an article that has met with such an unprecedented sale must have true merit.

Humiston, Keeling & Co., 140 Madison-st., say that they sell a great many of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; that the sales are largely increased over those of a year ago. So far as known, the results are satisfactory. They consider the manufacturers thoroughly reliable in every way.

Robert Stevenson & Co., 92-94 Lake-st., say that it is one of the best sellers they have. They carry a large stock of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and keep them coming.

Morrisson, Plummer & Co., 200 to 206 Randolph-st., say that Williams' Pink Pills sell freely; sales are increasing.

Peter Van Schaack & Sons, 138 and 140 Lake-st., Chicago, say: "We take pleasure in testifying to the phenomenal sale of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are one of the best sellers we have, and our salesmen report that their customers are well pleased with the results as sold to the consumers. We always carry a large stock and it has been surprising to us and must be gratifying to the manufacturer as the extent of our sales."

A Man With a History.

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE THAT BEFELL JOHN W. THOMAS OF THETA, TENNESSEE.

Afflicted With a Peculiar Disease, His Body Covered With Lumps. Could Not Eat and Thought He Was Going to Dry Up. His Recovery the Marvel of Tennessee.

(From the Nashville, Tenn., Banner.)

Mr. John W. Thomas Jr. of Theta, Tenn., is a man with a most interesting history. At present he is interested in blooded horses for which Maury County is famous.

"Few people, I take it," said Mr. Thomas to a reporter who had asked him for the story of his life, "have passed through as remarkable a chain of events as I have and remained alive to tell the story.

"It was along in 1884, when I was working in the silver mines of New Mexico, that my troubles began; at first I suffered with indigestion, and so acute did the pains become that I went to California for my health, but the trip did me little good, and fully impressed with the idea that my last day had nearly dawned upon me, I hurried back here to my old home to die.

"From simple indigestion my malady developed into a chronic inability to take any substantial food, I was barely able to creep about, and at times I was prostrated by spells of heart palpitation. This condition continued until one year ago.

"On the 11th of April, 1893, I suddenly collapsed, and for days I was unconscious; in fact, I was not fully myself until July. My condition on September 1st was simply horrible; I weighed but seventy pounds, whereas my normal weight is 165 pounds.

All Over My Body There Were Lumps

from the size of a grape to the size of a walnut; my fingers were cramped so that I could not more than half straighten them. I had entirely lost control of my lower limbs, and my hand trembled so that I could not drink without spilling the liquid. Nothing would remain on my stomach, and it seemed that I must dry up before many more days had passed.

"I made another round of the physicians, calling in one after the other, and by the aid of morphine and other medicines they gave me I managed to live, though barely, through the fall."

Here Mr. Thomas displayed his arms, and just above the elbow of each there was a large irregular stain as large as the palm of the hand and of a purple color, the space covered by the mark was sunken nearly to the bone. "That," said Mr. Thomas, "is what the doctors did by putting morphine into me.

"On the 11th of December, 1893, just eight months after I took permanently to bed—I shall never forget the date—my cousin, Joe Foster of Carter's Creek, called on me and gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, saying they had cured him of partial paralysis, with which I knew he had all but died. I followed his directions and began taking the medicine—as a result I stand before you today the most surprised man on earth. Look at my hand, it is as steady as yours; my face has a healthy look about it; I have been attending to my duties for a month. Since I began taking the pills

I Have Gained 30 Pounds,

and I am still gaining. All the knots have disappeared from my body except this little kernel here in my palm. I have a good appetite and I am almost as strong as I ever was.

"Yesterday I rode thirty-seven miles on horseback; I feel tired today but not sick. I used to have from two to four spells of heart palpitation every night; since I began the use of the pills I have had but four spells altogether.

"I know positively that I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I believe firmly that it is the most wonderful remedy in existence today, and every fact I have presented to you is known to my neighbors as well as to myself and they will certify to the truth of my remarkable cure."

A Miracle in Texas

A MARVELOUS CURE INVESTIGATED BY THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The Wonderful Experience of a Well-Known Texan—Suffered Untold Agony—Given Up to Die—His Recovery Astounds the Medical Profession.

(From the Texas Christian Advocate.)

A special representative of the *Texas Christian Advocate* was detailed to go to Longview and make a full investigation of the reported cure of Herbert E. Spaulding that has created so much talk throughout the State. Arriving at the depot there was no trouble in finding Mr. Spaulding, he being well known to everybody in that city. After introducing himself the *Christian Advocate* representative said: "Mr. Spaulding, I learn that for years you were a great sufferer—in fact, a cripple—and that you were at last cured, and by a new discovery in medicine. If you have no objection will you relate your experience?"

In reply Mr. Spaulding relates the following: "About eight years ago while running a locomotive I contracted sciatic rheumatism in my left side from my hip down. It came on slow but sure, and in a few months I lost control entirely of that member. It was just the same as if it was paralyzed. I was totally unable to move out of my room for a year and a half, six months of which time I was bedridden. I tried every remedy suggested and had regular physicians in constant attendance on me. I was bundled up and sent to Hot Springs, where I spent three months under the treatment of the most eminent specialists, all of which did me no good, and I came back from the springs in a worse condition than when I went. The physicians at Hot Springs told me that there was no earthly hope for me, which was the same edict of my doctors at Longview before and after I went to the springs. I came home and laid flat on my back and suffered the most excruciating agonies, screaming in pain every time anybody walked across the room; the only ease I obtained was from the constant use of opiates. After three months of this kind of agony, during which time

My Entire Left Leg Perished Away

to the very bone, my attention was called to a new remedy, called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by Mr. Allison, who is now train dispatcher at Texarkana, and who was relieved of locomotor ataxia of twenty years' duration. At his urgent and repeated solicitation I consented to give them a trial. After taking a few doses I began to improve. I continued taking the pills and kept right on improving until I was finally cured. My leg is just the same size as the other one, and I am sure that Pink Pills not only cured me but saved my life."

The reporter next visited the drug store of Dr. C. H. Stanbury, a regular physician, a graduate of one of the medical schools of Kentucky, and a man who enjoys the confidence of everybody in Longview. He said:

"I know that Mr. Spaulding had a terribly severe attack of sciatic rheumatism, of which I tried to cure him; used everything known to my profession in vain, and finally recommended him to go to Hot Springs. He came back from the springs worse than when he went and I thought it was only a matter of time until his heart would be affected and he would die. I also know that his cure is the direct result of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"That is rather an unusual statement for a regular physician to make, Doctor."

"I know it is, but a fact is a fact, and there are hundreds of people right here in Longview who know that what I say is the truth. I also know Mr. Allison and know that he was relieved of a genuine and severe case of locomotor ataxia of twenty years' standing. He is a talented old gentleman and is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

This wonderful remedy is offered to the public with a full confidence that there is no disease arising from a watery or impoverished condition of the blood or shattered nervous forces which it will not cure if the directions are faithfully followed and the treatment persisted in. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine, but are a thoroughly scientific preparation, the result of years of careful study on the part of an eminent graduate of McGill Medical College, Montreal, and of Edinburgh University, Scotland, and they were successfully used by him in his every-day practice for years before being offered for general sale. The merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is attested by the hundreds of marvelous cures they have wrought in all parts of the country, and now their sale far exceeds that of any other proprietary medicine. This is the best test of the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills perform all their makers claim for them.

The blood is the fountain of life, and the nerves are the life itself. All diseases, to be fatal, must attack the one or the other. In seeking an effective nerve food, therefore, which would nourish without overstimulating, and would build up naturally the wasted, flabby, and diseased nerves, and which would at the same time give a supply of blood at once purer, richer, and redder and more capable of carrying nutriment and oxygen to every nerve and muscular fiber of the body, Dr. Williams struck at the root of all diseases.

All diseases arising from a poor and watery condition of the blood, such as Pale and Sallow Complexion, General Muscular Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Depression of Spirits, Lack of Ambition, Anæmia, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath on Slight Exertion, Coldness of Hands or Feet, Swelling of the Feet and Limbs, Pain in the Back, Chronic Headache, Dizziness, Singing in the ears, all forms of Female Weakness, Hysteria, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, all diseases depending on vitiated humors in the blood, causing Scrofula, Swelled Glands, Fever Sores, Rickets, Hip-Joint Diseases, Hunchback, Decayed Bones, Chronic Erysipelas, Catarrh, Consumption of the Bowels and Lungs, and also for Invigorating the blood and system when broken down by overwork, worry, disease, and recovery from acute disease, such as fevers, etc. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying to the blood its life-giving qualities by assisting it to absorb oxygen, the great supporter of all organic life. In this way the blood, becoming "built up" and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus to eliminate diseases from the system.

Sunshine Has Returned.

THE SHADOWS OVERHANGING A NIAGARA FALLS HOME HAVE VANISHED.

Little Mabel Dorety Cured of St. Vitus' Dance After Four Physicians Had Ineffectually Treated the Case.

(From the Niagara Falls Review.)

In speaking to a friend recently we were asked if we had heard that little Mabel Dorety, the 8-year-old daughter of Mrs. Dorety, Ontario avenue, had been miraculously cured of St. Vitus' dance. We replied in the negative, but stated we would investigate the case and, ascertain the facts. Accordingly we visited the home of Mrs. Dorety, when she related the facts as follows: "My little girl has had a miraculous experience. It is about two years and a half since Mabel was stricken with St. Vitus' dance, caused by the weakening effects of la grippe and rheumatism. Three local physicians were called in, as was also one doctor of considerable reputation from Niagara Falls, N. Y., but in the face of the prescriptions of these doctors and the best of care Mabel grew rapidly worse. She could not be left alone an instant and was as helpless as an infant, as she had no control of her limbs at all. She could neither walk without assistance nor take food or drink. At this stage one of the attending physicians said: 'Mrs. Dorety, there is no use in my coming here any more. There is nothing that I know of can be done for your little girl.' Well, matters went on that way for a short time with no better results, till one day I was sure the poor child was dying. I remembered having seen accounts of St. Vitus' dance cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I determined to try them. I was skeptical as to the effect and only tried them as a last resort, but was soon agreeably surprised at the result. It was not long before they had a good effect, and then I felt certain I had found a remedy that could cure my little girl if anything could. In less than three months she was so much better that the dread disease almost entirely disappeared, and the pills were discontinued. In a few months, however, she showed that the symptoms had not been entirely eradicated from her system, so I had her again commence the use of the Pink Pills. I feel certain that all traces of the awful malady will be swept away, for she goes to school now and we have not the slightest anxiety in leaving her alone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are certainly a grand remedy and I would not be without them under any consideration, for I think they are worth their weight in gold, as in my little girl's case they have been true to all they advertise. I am only too glad to let others who may be unfortunate know of this miraculous cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

The foregoing is but one of many wonderful cures that have been credited to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Diseases which heretofore have been supposed to be incurable, such as locomotor ataxia and paralysis, succumb to this wonderful medicine as readily as the most trifling ailments.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People Make Pure, Rich Blood.

A Young Girl's Trials.

NERVOUS TROUBLES END IN ST. VITUS' DANCE.

Physicians Powerless—She Was Weak in Mind and Body, but Medical Science Came to the Rescue—The Story Told by the Happy Mother.

(From the Reporter, Somerset, Ky.)

Among the foot hills of the Cumberland Mountains, near the Town of Flat Rock, is the happy home of James McPherron. But a few months ago this home was darkened by the shadow of death, but the sun of life shone again and happiness reigns where once there was naught but misery.

Four months ago the daughter of the family, a happy girl of 16, was stricken with St. Vitus' dance and for many days literally lived in the jaws of death. The leading physicians were consulted but without avail. She grew pale and thin under the terrible nervous strain and was fast losing her mental powers. In fact the thought of placing her in an asylum was seriously considered. Her case has been so widely talked about that the report of her cure was like modernizing a miracle of old. To a reporter who visited the home the mother said:

"Yes, the reports of my daughter's sickness and cure are true as you hear them. Her affliction grew into St. Vitus' dance from an aggravated form of weakness and nervous trouble peculiar to her sex. Every source of help was followed to the end, but it seemed that physicians and medicine were powerless. Day by day she grew worse until we despaired of her life. At times she almost went into convulsions. She got so that we had to watch her to keep her from wandering away and you can imagine the care she was.

"About this time when our misery was greatest and all hope had fled, I read of another case, almost similar, that had been cured by a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Almost in desperation I secured some of the pills and from that day on the wonderful work of restoration commenced; the nervousness left,

Her Cheeks Grew Bright With the Color of Health.

She gained flesh and grew strong both mentally and physically until today she is the very picture of good health and happiness.

"It is no wonder that I speak in glowing terms of Pink Pills to every ailing person I meet. They saved my daughter's life and I am grateful."

The foregoing is but one of many wonderful cures that have been credited to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Diseases which heretofore have been supposed to be incurable succumb to this wonderful medicine as readily as the most trifling ailments. In many cases the reported cures have been investigated by the leading newspapers and verified in every possible manner, and in no case has the least semblance of fraud been discovered. Their fame has spread to the far ends of civilization and there is hardly a drug store in this country or abroad where they cannot be found.

All the testimonials regarding the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are strictly true. No false statements are ever made, and fullest investigation is always invited.

A Miracle in Vermont.

THE WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE OF A WELL-KNOWN CHELSEA MAN.

Stricken with an Incurable Disease and Yet Cured. His Personal Statement in Detail.

(From the Argus and Patriot, Montpelier, Vt.)

This is an age of progress and everything that hails the advance of new ideas for the good of humanity is hailed with delight.

It is the province of newspapers to watch for strange events or phenomena of any kind and to immediately investigate a reported case out of the line of regular community happenings. So when the story of Mr. George Hutchinson of Chelsea, Vt., and how he had been raised from a bed where he lay stricken with a supposedly incurable disease was told, the *Argus and Patriot* detailed a reporter to look up the reported facts of the case, to whom Mr. Hutchinson made the following statement:

"I am a native of Massachusetts, a woodworker by trade, and 40 years of age, and for the past 15 years have been working in various sawmills in Vermont and Massachusetts. Eight years ago I moved from Bradford to Chelsea and bought the sawmill of which I am now proprietor. I was in perfect health and known throughout Chelsea and vicinity as one of the strongest men of my weight in that section. December 10th, 1892,

I Was Hurt by a Piece of Flying Board

As I was at work in the mill. After that I began slowly to lose my strength and became incapacitated for work or effort of any kind. The seat of my trouble seemed to be my back, but it gradually extended downward. I consulted all the local physicians and was treated by two of them, but the medicines they administered were not of the slightest avail and did not check the disease in the least. In fact I was a miserable victim of locomotor ataxia and was conscious of a steady advance of the insidious disease. My back ached continually and my legs began to grow numb and to be less and less usable. By the 15th of April I could do absolutely nothing and was scarcely able to stand. My physicians advised me to go to the Mary Fletcher Hospital at Burlington to be treated and I took their advice. When I left home my friends bade me good-bye, never expecting to see me alive again. The physicians at the hospital told me that my case was a serious one and I was completely discouraged. I remained at the hospital seven weeks and took the medicines which the doctors gave me. I felt better at the hospital and thought that I was recovering, and went home to continue their treatment, which I did for two months, and also had an electric battery under their advice. The improvement, however, did not continue and I began to give up hope. Aug. 1, 1893, I could not get out of my chair without assistance, and if I got down upon the floor I could not get up alone. About this time I chanced to read an account of the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in cases similar to my own. I did not have any faith in the Pills, but thought a trial could do no harm, so I bought some without telling any one what I was going to do. After I had been taking them some time I surprised myself by getting out of my chair without assistance, and found that for the first time in months I was able to walk down to the postoffice, and my neighbors began to discuss the marked improvement in my health. As I continued the medicine I continued to improve, and soon recommenced work in the mill, at first very lightly, and increasing as I was able, and as I gained in health and spirits, and now for the last three months I have been working ten hours per day almost as steadily as I ever did.

I Feel Well and Eat Well

and sleep as well as I ever did and I have no pain anywhere.

The reporter talked with several other gentlemen in regard to the case of Mr. Hutchinson, who is a well-known citizen of Chelsea and a Justice of the Peace, and they corroborated his statements as far as they were familiar with the case, and stated that he was known to be a reliable man, and any statement he might make would be entitled to entire credence.

Frankford's Miracle.

SAMUEL HART, A PARALYTIC, ASTONISHES PEOPLE BY WALKING.

The Story of a Man Whom Physicians Had Given Up—Once a Cripple and a Paralytic, Now as Spry as a Boy—His Recovery a Remarkable One.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

The wonderful experience of Samuel J. Hart, of Frankford, has set the whole Twenty-third Ward talking.

Mr. Hart and his wife conduct a dry goods store at 4661 Frankford avenue. He is about seventy years of age, is a pioneer in the Frankford district. He fought for the Union bravely throughout the war with Colonel Gray's gallant regiment, the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and is a leading member of Phil J. Kearney Post No. 55, G. A. R. He also belongs to Shackamaxon Tribe, No. 116, of the improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, and numerous other organizations. Here is the story he told a reporter of his wonderful cure which has startled Frankford.

"Six years ago, while I was working at my trade as a carpenter, I fell down-stairs and fractured my skull, sprained my spine in two places, and sustained other serious injuries. I was picked up for dead, carried home, and laid for thirteen months unconscious of my surroundings; in fact, I was out of my mind. Then I had my skull trepined at the Hahnemann Hospital, here Mr. Hart exhibited a small portion of his own skull bone which he carries as a pocket piece, "and I began to improve; but my spine gave me a great deal of trouble and eventually resulted in locomotor ataxia. First I found that I could not walk without two canes. I became so bent that I felt

Like a Living Interrogation Point.

Although I was under treatment by a skilled physician I grew rapidly worse.

"On February 14th last," continued Mr. Hart, "I was suddenly seized with locomotor ataxia. Both my legs below the knees were numb and completely paralyzed and I had a painful sensation about the hips. I fell and was confined for about five months in an invalid chair. Then the paralysis of my lower limbs I suffered excruciating pains in my back and legs, could not sleep soundly, my nerves were completely upset and my appetite went back on me. I would frequently go several days without eating a mouthful of food. Once I tried to raise myself in the crutches but I fell helpless forward and would have struck the floor had not the doctor caught me. He told me never to try and walk again. Then I was seized with frightful convulsions which came on at intervals.

"One day last June I happened to read in a newspaper of a remarkable cure, effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, of a man up in Maine suffering from locomotor ataxia. I told my wife about it, we both agreed that it would do no harm to try the pills and we got a supply. Before I had finished the first lot I was able to leave my invalid chair. THE LIFE BLOOD AGAIN COURSED THROUGH MY ONCE DEAD LEGS, and I put the chair up in the corner. It has been there ever since. I have steadily improved ever since and my legs are now as sound as a dollar. My form is more erect and I walk with the same springy motion that I had when I was 25 years old. Let me give you an instance of my activity."

He picked up a cane, held it with both hands a slight distance apart, and hopped through it and back again with the agility of a school boy. "That is something very few young men can do," he said with a touch of pride in his tone.

"I suffer no more pain in my limb," he resumed, "but my fractured skull gives me some trouble. I have severe pains in the head, beyond these I am a well man, and I ascribe my recovery entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Again I repeat, beyond the pain in my head I feel like a young man."

I, Samuel J. Hart of Frankford, Philadelphia County, Pa., do certify that the above statement is correct and true in every particular.

X SAMUEL J. HART.

Certified to before me this 21st day of August, 1894. GEORGE L. HATTERSLEY, *Notary Public.*

[SEAL.]

Not a Patent Medicine but a Prescription, tested in general practice for many years before given to the public. Proven by analysis to contain all the elements necessary to give new life to the blood and restore shattered nerves. A specific for many diseases long supposed to be incurable, such as Locomotor Ataxia, Partial Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Chronic Erysipelas, etc., etc. Read what they have done for others.

Beware of Imitations. The Genuine never sold in bulk.



VOLUME LIV.—N

BOLD ROBBER

Orlando Wilkins Kille
Looting Adel, Ia., B

HIS YOUNG PAL GIV

Jesse Crawford Smok
Leader from a Refu

CASHIER AND OTHERS

Great Break for Money by T
teur Brigands.

STREET FIGHT AND POSSE

DES MOINES, Ia., March 6.—[Spe
Town of Adel, twenty-five miles
city, was the scene of a bank ro
this morning, the boldness of wh
paralleled in the criminal annals o

As the result of the robbery one
bers, who but recently was rele
serving a two-years' sentence in the
Penitentiary at Stillwater, Minn.,
the court-house at Adel, his as
injured, is a prisoner in the county
the cashier of the Adel State Ban
with a serious wound in his should
other citizens and a schoolboy ar
their homes, more or less injured,

The Dead.

WILKINS, ORLANDO, one of the r
three times and killed instantly.

The Wounded.

BAILY, C. D., merchant, shot in the
in the bank.

BARR, E. L., Postmaster, shot while
not seriously.

BYERS, J. M., a merchant, shot on the
seriously.

DECKER, CECIL, schoolboy, hit by a
scious for an hour, will recover.

LEACH, S. M., cashier of the bank,
left shoulder.

SIMPOKE, J. L., shot in the street, not

At 8:45 o'clock this morning
bank opened for business as u
strangers entered and approachi
S. M. Leach said they desired to m
posit. Mr. Leach turned, facing th
window, for the purpose of taking

As he approached the paying te
one of the men, the ex-convict,
raised a repeating rifle, which up t
he had carried concealed beneath
coat, and leveling it at the head of
told him they had come in to get
stead of depositing it and his life
upon his immediate compliance w
mand.

Meantime Crawford had appro
cashier, holding open the mouth of
sack. Picking up a tray full of
Leach dumped it into the sack
commanded him to go into the
bring out more money.

Leach had turned about to enter
when C. D. Baily, a prominent m
the town, stepped in at the front
was a startled witness to the unexpec

Baily Enters and Is Sho

Immediately upon Mr. Baily's a
Wilkins wheeled and turned his r
him and, before the latter could
make any remonstrance whatever,
shot took effect in the lower part of
jaw, tearing its way through the
cutting a deep wound beneath the c

At this Wilkins turned and fired a
Leach. The latter, seeing the
danger, dodged, and instead of rec
charge in his face, as had been inte
severely wounded in the left should

The sound of the shooting attract
tention of a number of people pass
them Cole F. Noel, Justice of the P
without suspecting the nature of th
opened the door and stepped insi
bank. Again Wilkins turned and
the official, apprehending fatal re
formed a number of acrobatic fe
landed him unharmed sprawling o
ment outside.

At this interesting juncture Sher
of Dallas County, who was passing,
the nature of the excitement and d
revolver began shooting through
door. Apprehending from the c
that longer delay was dangerous th
bers emerged from the bank, shoo
criminately right and left, and the
other citizens who had ventured
scene made hasty flight for shelter
behind adjacent buildings.

Arriving at the buggy Crawford
horses, having previously tossed t
sack containing the money into
While Crawford was thus engage
kept up a steady fusillade south a
the streets upon which they were st

Jumping into the buggy the men
horses into a gallop and drove sout
in a circuitous route, evidently h
some heavy timber five miles awa
fifteen minutes after their departu
Payne and a posse of twenty me
armed, started in pursuit.

Pursuers Close on the Tr

Apprehending that they would so
taken and captured, Wilkins, the el
robbers, turned and fired five tim
pursuers. The latter, however,
closely, shooting as they rode alon
ing an abrupt turn in the road th
in attempting to make a turn str
broke both forward wheels of t
and were thrown headlong to the

At this time they were close to a
and while Crawford, upon regainin
started in a bewildered way in purs
horses, which had been torn loose
vehicle, Wilkins, with his rifle firm
ran to and took refuge in a large b
ford, being dazed from the result
instead of running to the barn ve
left and ran into some timber, w
erected himself behind a log.

He had scarcely hidden himself
Sheriff and his posse when he sa
armed with guns approaching from
site direction. They were farmer
out squirrel hunting, but Crawford
he was surrounded and all esca
jumped upon the log, and, throw
hands, called out that he would

At this time the Sheriff and th
posse arrived, when the captors of
were made aware of the serious cri
had committed. Crawford was
custody by the Sheriff and upon a
the farmers who had joined in t
compelled him to take a jug of
preach the barn with the order t
Wilkins surrendered he should
quantity of fodder that was stack
the barn and set it on fire. Appre
barn Crawford called out to Wilki
"You had better surrender or
burn you out."

Wilkins responded that he would
Then with a dozen rifles point
Crawford poured the oil over the f
set it on fire, and in a very few mo
structure was enveloped in flames
remained inside until the heat bec
unbearable, and only at the last momen